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Engraved for Archdall's Monasticon.

WILLIAM KING,

Lord Archbishop of Dublin,

NAT. 1650. OB. 1729.

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MONASTICON HIBERNICUM:

OR,

A HISTORY

OF THE

ABBEYS, PRIORIES, AND OTHER RELIGIOUS HOUSES IN IRELAND;

INTERSPERSED WITH

Memoirs of their several Founders and Benefactors, and of their Abbots and other Superiors,

TO THE TIME OF THEIR FINAL SUPPRESSION.

LIKEWISE

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE POSSESSIONS BELONGING TO THOSE FOUNDATIONS WERE DISPOSED OF, AND THE PRESENT STATE OF THEIR RUINS,

COLLECTED FROM

English, Irish, and Foreign Historians, Records, and other Authentic Documents, and from many Curious and Valuable Manuscripts.

WITH

ENGRAVINGS IN GOLD AND COLORS OF THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS,

And Maps and Views Illustrating the History.

BY

MERVYN ARCHDALL, A.M.,

Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Francis-Pierpoint Lord Conyngham.

Edited, with Extensive Notes,

BY THE RIGHT REV. PATRICK F. MORAN, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF OSSORY, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED ANTIQUARIANS.

THREE VOLUMES.—VOL. II.

DUBLIN:

W. B. KELLY, 8, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

1876.

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MONASTICON HIBERNICUM.

VOL. II.

[N.B.—THE TEXT OF THE "MONASTICON" IS TAKEN VERBATIM FROM ARCHDALL: THE NOTES MARKED WITH NUMBERS ARE ADDED BY THE EDITORS.]

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Priory of Holy Trinity, commonly called Christ Church.

1240. LUKE, the archbishop, decreed that the church of Rathfernan and all its tithes should be the sole and separate property of the archdeacon of Dublin, the prior and canons receiving thereout yearly twelve marcs, without cure of souls; but that the said prior and canons should enjoy the tithes, great and small, of the two towns of Balliorder, and of the town called Ballymachauchi,[1] as also of the lands of Ballydowinchi, in the name of the said twelve marcs.

1242. The said archbishop granted them the tithes of all the beasts that should be taken in his forest in the mountains.[a]

Same year Robert de Stanford was prior.[b]

1244. Pope Innocent IV. granted a bull confirming to them the churches of Clunkein, Killenn, Kilbekenet,[2] Telach, Baliscadan, Rathfernan, Kilculy, Dunaueth, Kildenel, and Drumsalin, with their appurtenances.[c]

1247. Richard Blundus of Ulster gave to the prior, Robert, three carrucates of land in Clonskallan and Clonnarry, for the

[a] *Register* [b] *Id.* [c] *Id.*

[1] *Ballymacauchi, i.e.*, Baile mic Eochadha, Mac Eochaidhstown.—This name is now changed to M'Keogh, M'Geough, Keogh, and Kehoe. A townland of this name lay in Wicklow, in the Ranelagh country, near Glendaloch; it belonged to the Mac Eochads, or Keoghs, who were bards to the O'Byrnes. Of this family were Donal McEocha, Ferghal son of Lugaid Mac Eochaidh, and Donal son of Ferganan MacEochaid. They lived circa 1584.—*Vide* O'Reilly's "Irish Writers." The townland referred to in this place was near Rathfarnham.

[2] *Kilbekenet*, the Church of St. Begnet, in the town of Dalkey. On Dalkey Island, Deilginis the "thorny island," there is a very ancient church of the 8th or 9th centuries, which was also dedicated to St. Begnet. "Becnat, the daughter of Colman, son of Aedh, in Kilbegnatan;" her feast on Dalkey Island was Nov. 12th. She is not mentioned in the Martyrology of Ængus, or in that of Donegal. *Vide* Obits Christ Church, p. xlv., note q. Clunkein, now Clonkene, (the fair plain), or the Kill-of-the-Grange, near Kingstown, dedicated to St. Fintan, Feb. 7th, or May 11th. There was a St. Fintan, of Cluain Caoin, Bishop, who died A.D. 860.—A.S.S., p. 46. Killen (Killiney), Telach (Tully), all in the same neighbourhood.

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souls, &c., at the yearly rent of five marcs; for this grant the prior released to Richard £200 which he had recovered against him; the prior to find a canon to say mass in this church for ever, for the soul of the said Richard and his predecessors; and moreover that the prior and canons should find for the said Richard, his two servants, and three horses, sufficient entertainment whenever and as long as he might chose to tarry with them; and they also gave to him ten marcs in money, agreeing to hold the said lands by the service of one archer when called upon by the Lord Paramount of the soil. The same year he further granted the third part of the whole land of Clonkellan, which is in the territory of Naas, and of right to him belonging.[d]

Same year Cecilia Nangle, on the payment of the sum of four marcs released to the said prior, and did for ever quit claim to the lands of Ferencosthereth; and Nicholas Labonch granted an acre of land lying between Kylmachmoynan and the moor of Ruffan, with half an acre of turbary in the said moor. At the same time Raymond Labanks granted the tithes of his lands in Fingal, called Clonn Seniguanacht.[e][3]

1248. Roger de Chiltune granted the lands of Balliardor, lying between the lands of the Lord Richard de St. Michael and the lands of Adam Forester, paying yearly, in his name, to the heirs of Baldewin Fichet, three marcs, and to the said Roger and his heirs a pair of white gloves. Witnesses, John Fitz Geoffry, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; Robert de Sandelowe, Justice itinerant; Will. Wellward, Chancellor; Walt. de Wellesley; S—, abbot of St. Mary's; John de la Ware, mayor of Dublin, &c.[f]

The same year Geoffrey de Mareys granted three knights' fees[g] in Cunnoch, with all their appurtenances and privileges, sack and sock, toll and them, infangtheft and outfangtheft,[4] &c.

[d] *Register.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Id.* [g] *Tria feuda militum.*

[3] *Clon Seniguanacht*, query *Cluain sen ui Cianachta*, the old plain of the Ui Cianachta, the descendants of Cian, son of Olill Olum, King of Munster, who settled in Magh Breagh. The place thus called was probably located near St. Margaret's, or the Ward, county Dublin; the latter was formerly called the Town of Redmond Le Bank.

[4] *Sack.*—The Saxon "*Sac*," a cause (whence the English word "sake") denotes the privilege which the lord of the manor claims to have in his court, of holding pleas in causes of debate between his tenants and vassals, and of imposing fines accordingly.

Sock, or *Soke*, from the Saxon *socn*, liberty, franchise, signifies the liberty to administer justice.

Toll, *tholl*, *Thiol*, now "toll," is liberty to take custom and to be exempt from it.

Them, *Thiem Tem*, or *Theame*, Saxon *Theaman*, "to bring forth," *to team*, and is a royalty belonging to the lord of the manor for the having, restraining, and judging bondmen and niefes, with their children, goods, and chattels, in his courts, "Habere generationem villanorum cum earum bonis et catallis."

Infangtheft, from the Saxon "*in fangin*," to take, and "Theof" a thief. It denotes the liberty to try a thief for an offence within one's fee. It is sometimes translated in charters "infra capto fure."

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Same year they obtained an exemplification of the charter given by King Henry II. Witnesses, J. and G., bishops of Kildare and Ossory, and S. and N., abbots of St. Mary and St. Thomas, and the Lord ——— Walens, preceptor of the Knights Templars.[h]

Robert, prior of this church, and Nicholas de St. Edward, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, on the Saturday before the feast of St. Simon and Jude this year, did enter into a mutual agreement of friendship, and to assist and defend each the other and their properties on all lawful occasions. This writing was drawn up in due form, sealed and witnessed.[i]

1249. The Pope, Innocent IV., by his bull, directed John, bishop of Kildare, to settle, by arbitration, a dispute between this priory and the priory of Lanthony,[k] concerning certain tithes, &c. The same Pope that year directed his bull to the archdeacon and chancellor of the diocess of Dublin, to settle and adjust a dispute between the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity and Hugh Tyrrell, Knt., concerning the possession of certain lands, tithes, debts, and other matters.[l]

1250. King John having granted to this priory the cantred of Occonach, or Conach, with the castle thereof, King Henry, his son, granted in exchange three carrucates and 33 acres of land and a mill, with the appurtenances, in the lordship of Balliscadan, and also the homage and services due by Robert de Passelewe, William Fitz Milo, and Andrew Passelewe, from their holdings in the said townland; and also one carrucate and 12 acres of land which Walter le Blund and his partners held in the same townland; and a carrucate which William Fitz Gilleberan, and four acres also which Matthew Cristin held there, the said lands being extended to 30 librates; the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to receive the moiety of the profits of the said lands, the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity receiving however the tithes which they ought to receive, as due to the said priory, and all the expenses necessarily attending the collecting of the said rents.[m]

The prior covenanted, the same year, with Margery Comyn that he should hold and enjoy during her life all the lands of Kinsali, paying to her yearly, in the Abbey of St. Augustin, Bristol, one hundred shillings legal money of Ireland.[n]

Same year Richard Tyrrell, for a fine of ten marcs, released to the prior all the claim that he had to two carrucates of land in Grange-Gorman; and Henry de Pencoyt released to the prior and did for ever quit claim to the church of Killengli.[o]

[h] *Register.* [i] *Id.* [k] *In Monmouthshire.* [l] *Register.* [m] *Id.* [n] *Id.* [o] *Kilcullen.*

Outfangtheft, from the Saxon, "*ut fang-theof*," *i.e.*, fur extra captus. It denotes the right of the lord of the manor to try and punish a thief who has committed an offence outside his liberty if caught within it.

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For the amusement of the reader, we shall give the following extract of an inquisition held at Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, this year, before nine respectable men, five of the clergy and four of the laity. They found that father John came to Kilcullen aforesaid, accompanied by his two brethren, Sir Nicholas the chaplain, and father Elias, with his cousin Milsanda; that they lived there for eight weeks, at the expense of the prior, which amounted to ten shillings; that Sir Nicholas and Joan, maid to father John, were scandalized in the neighbourhood for holding a criminal conversation, and, to suppress the tongue of scandal, John squandered of the prior's substance the full sum of eleven shillings; that John took away with him a quantity of linen yarn value five shillings, and half a stone of wool value tenpence; and that Sir Nicholas gave six fleeces of wool for a fat pig for his supper; that the said John and Nicholas, by their threatening speeches, and by depriving the servants of their necessary victuals and support, occasioned an hindrance to the tillage of eight acres of land, and a bullock of the value of five shillings was lost through neglect; that John lent a cart to Henry Talloun to carry a mill-stone, and gave him a piece of iron, value twopence, endamaging the prior to the value of tenpence; that on the feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, the said John, being moved by malice, did refuse to assist the parish priest in the church, by which two pounds of wax, value sixteenpence, was lost; and that Nicholas carried away with him divers articles, to the value of twelvepence.[oo]

1252. John was prior this year; when Henry Penkoyle, for the fine of 100 shillings, released to him the advowson of the church of Kilcolyn, called, before the arrival of the English, Killengly, afterwards Penkoyle, and then Kilcolyn.[p]

1254. The prior and canons complaining that the dean and archdeacon of Cashel, with some other clerks of that diocess, and of Dublin and Leighlin, had injured them in their lands, possessions, &c., Pope Innocent IV. issued his bull to the bishop and dean of Leighlin to hear and determine the matter; and the following year his successor, Alexander IV., issued another bull to the Bishop of Ossory to the same purport.[q]

This year Luke, archbishop of Dublin, who had formerly repaired the church, was interred here, in the same tomb with his predecessor, Comin.[r]

1258. Alexander Noke surrendered to the prior this year the lot of ground that he held from him in Gilmaholmog-street, near the church of St. Michael, and for which the prior engaged to pay him yearly two shillings and a pair of gloves, or, in lieu thereof, one penny.[s] The same year Slany, the widow of

[oo] *Register.* [p] *Id.* [q] *Ware's Bps. p.* 231. [r] *Register.* [s] *Id.*

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Gillepatrick, butcher, granted to Ralph Cook a plot of ground in the parish of St. Brigid, containing in front 20 feet, and extending backwards to the river of Polls; paying thereout yearly to the prior and canons of this church twelvepence. Witnesses, Peter Abraham, mayor; Simon Unred, and Thomas Wrench, bailiffs.[t]

1260. Robert was prior.[u]

1263. A great dispute arose between this priory and the city of Dublin, concerning the tithe fish of the river Liffey,[w] William de Gran being then prior.[x]

1279. William de Gran continued prior, and was chancellor of the kingdom this year.[y]

1280. Adam de la More was prior.[z]

1281. The prior Adam sued Adam de Helmeswelle, and Mabell his wife, for two marcs rent out of Ballyardour.[a]

1283. On the 11th of January, certain of the Scotch nation, to retaliate upon some of the citizens for doing them an injury, set Skinner-row on fire, which communicating to this church, destroyed the steeple and chapter-house, with the dormitory and cloisters. It is recorded, to the honour of the citizens on this occasion, that they agreed to make a collection sufficient for repairing the priory, before they would repair their own dwellings which had suffered by the fire.[b]

1289. Richard, bishop of Lismore, by an instrument, dated on the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, granted forty days indulgence to whoever should hear mass from any canon of this church, or say the Pater Noster, or an Ave Mary for the benefactors of it;[c] and Nicholas, bishop of Cloyne, made the like grant.[d]

1291. William, bishop of Clonmacnoise, made a like grant with the bishop of Lismore;[e] as did Mathew, bishop of Ardagh.[f] The prior, Adam de la More, in Hilary term this year, recovered from Richard, son of Nicholas Taafe, 400 acres of land in Killergy, with 20 marcs costs;[g] he died August the 12th, but the year is uncertain.[h] [5]

1294. John of Oxford was prior.[i]

1295. The temporalities of this priory were seized, the chapter having proceeded to elect an archbishop without obtaining the royal licence; but they were restored April the 7th this year.[k]

1296. John of Oxford continued prior.[l]

[t] *Register.* [u] *Hanmer, p.* 201. [w] *Register.* [x] *Id.* [y] *Id.* [z] *King, p.* 290. [a] *Id.*
[b] *Pembridge's Annals. Hanmer, p.* 205. [c] *War. Bps., p.* 553. [d] *Id. p.* 576.
[e] *Id., p.* 171. [f] *Id., p.* 252. [g] *See the Priory of Kilmainham, ad annum* 1284.
[h] *Register.* [i] *Id.* [k] *King, p.* 328. [l] *Register.*

[5] 31 Edward I., 1293.—The Prior of Christ Church brought his writ against one William, whom he claimed to be his native or villein, &c.—See Lynch's "Feudal Dignities," page 11.

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1298. Adam de Balsham was prior.[m]

1300. Henry le Warre, of Bristol, was elected prior January the 31st.[n]

This year a final and amicable agreement was made between the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity and the dean and chapter of St. Patrick's cathedral, which was strengthened by the common seal of each chapter. The principal heads of it were: That the archbishop should be consecrated and enthroned in Christ Church; that each church should be called cathedral and metropolitical; that Christ Church, as being the greater, the mother, and the elder church, should have the precedence in all rights and concerns of the church; that the cross, mitre, and ring of every archbishop, in whatever place he died, should be deposited in Christ Church; and that each church should have their turn in the interment of the bodies of their archbishop, unless otherwise ordered by their wills.[o]

1303. A licence was granted, dated May the 14th, to the prior and canons of the Holy Trinity, to send brother Henry de Cork, one of their canons, throughout the kingdom, to collect alms for repairing their priory.[p]

1304. July 28. The prior and convent granted to Master Waller de Isteler, clerk, during life, an annual pension of 20 marks.—*Chief Rem.*

1305. The prior demised, for the term of five years, from the feast of St. John the Baptist, to Mathew Martell and Walter Martell, clerks, all the tithes, great and small, belonging to the church of Kyldonel, together with the chapel and houses thereunto belonging, at the yearly rent of ten marcs, over and above all taxes and charges whatsoever. Thomas de St. John, Knt., Reginald Brown, Alexander Travers, Miles Crinan, and Walter Fitz-Walter, being their sureties.[q]

1306. The prior, Henry le Warre, and the canons, certified to the King, Edward I., that they had elected Nicholas le Boteler archbishop.[r]

1307. Henry le Warre continued prior; he died December the 14th, but the year is unknown.[s]

1308. A great scarcity happening this year, and the prior being in want of corn and of money to purchase it, sent to the worthy mayor of the city, John le Decer, a pledge of plate, to the value of forty pounds; but he returned the plate to the prior, with a present of twenty barrels of corn.[t]

1310. Philip, the clerk, was indicted for secreting himself in the church of the Holy Trinity by night, and breaking

[m] *Register* [n] *Id.* [o] *War. Bps. p.* 328. [p] *Harris's Collect., vol.* 1. [q] *King, p.* 288.
[r] *Prynne, vol.* 3, *p.* 1200. [s] *Register.* [t] *Harris's Dublin, p.* 258.

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open a chest, in which were deposited the alms given for the relief of the Holy Land, and carrying away the greater part of the money; and also for breaking open a coffer in the said church, belonging to John de Exon, and taking books thereout to the value of ten shillings: and at the same time despoiling the image of St. Catherine of part of its ornaments. Philip appeared, and pleaded that he was a clerk and could not answer; the jury however found him guilty of the felony.[u]

1311. Henry de Pencoyl granted to the prior the advowson of the church of Kilcolyn, in the county of Kildare.[w]

1312. Philip de Pencoyle sued the prior for the said advowson; the prior answered, that William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, with Isabella his wife, and Reimund le Gross, had granted this church of Kilcolyn to the priory of the Holy Trinity; and that at several times the Lords of Pencoyl had confimed the said grant; thereupon Philip granted his confirmation, dated February 15th, in perpetuity. Witnesses, Richard Lawless, mayor of Dublin; Nicholas Golding, and Thomas Hunt, bailiffs.[x]

1316. On the vigil of the feast of St. Edmund, the King, a violent storm of rain and wind threw down the steeple of this church.[y] John Pococ was then prior,[z] as he was the year ensuing, which was remarkable for the scarcity and dearness of provisions of every kind.[a] Pococ died on the 3rd of August, but the year is unknown.[b]

1320. Hugh le Joevene, otherwise Squitton,[c] was prior.[d]

1325. In the month of June, this year, Hugh resigned his office, and Robert de Gloucester succeeded him. On the 29th of September, 1329, Robert was appointed Baron of the Exchequer, and died in the beginning of April, 1331; the temporalities were then seized into the King's hands,[e] but they were delivered to the superior on the 20th of the same month.[f] Roger Goioun, or Goyowna, was the next in succession.[g]

1337. On the 6th of July Roger was deprived, and the temporalities were, from thence to the 3rd of October, in the King's hands. Roger died August the 4th, but the year is not ascertained;[h] and Gilbert was elected prior.[i]

1341. Gilbert was prior this year; and died November the 3rd, but the year is unknown.[k]

1344. Simon de Lodegat, or Ludgath, one of the canons, was elected prior; he died on the 6th September, but the year is unknown.[l] An old parchment of the acts of the priory of this year informs us, that a pair of shoes was bought for the prior at the price of five pence.

[u] *King, p.* 330. [w] *Id. p,* 288. [x] *Id. p.* 330. [y] *Rob. Ware.* [z] *Register.* [a] *Pembridge.* [b] *Register.* [c] *Id.* [d] *Rob. Ware.* [e] *Register.* [f] *King, p.* 290. [g] *Register.* [h] *Id.* [i] *Id.* [k] *Id.* [l] *Id.*

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1347. Robert de Hereford was prior; he died on the 20th of October the following year, and Stephen de Derby succeeded him; and on the 21st of December, 1349, he was appointed vicar general to the archbishop.[m]

1357. John Bebe was prior.[n]

1362. The archbishop John de St. Paul was interred in this church; of which he had built the choir.[o]

1365. Stephen was prior. See the abbey of Abbingdon, in the county of Limerick.

1377. The prior Stephen de Derby[6] died July the 27th.[p]

1380. It was enacted by parliament, that no mere Irishman should be suffered to profess himself in this priory.[q 7]

1381. John Beck, citizen of Dublin, by his last will bequeathed to this priory the sum of ten pounds.[r]

1383. Robert Lokynton was prior.[s]

1390. Maurice, Earl of Kildare, was interred in this church.[t] The same year it was agreed between the prior of the Holy Trinity, and the prior of Lanthony, in the county of Monmouth, that the prior of the Holy Trinity should pay to the other prior four marcs annually, in perpetuity, for the tithes of the lands of Ryn, and some other parcels of land about Balliscadan, which Almaric de St. Amand held from the King. And the prior did also recover from Philip, rector of the church of St. Stephen of Ballaire, 60 acres of land in Tobersston, alias Ballintober, near Balloure, with costs, amounting to the sum of ten marcs.[u]

On the 29th of August, this year, died Robert de Wykford, archbishop of Dublin; he had remised and released to this church an annual payment of five marcs, which his predecessors had received for proxies; in return for which, a yearly commemoration was appointed for him, with an office of nine lessons.[w]

[m] *Register.* [n] *War. Mss. vol.* 33. [o] *War. Bps. p.* 332. [p] *Obituary of Christ Church.* [q] *King, p.* 93. [r] *Probate of his will.* [s] *Register.* [t] *Lodge, vol.* 1, *p.* 24. [u] *King, p.* 288. [w] *War. Bps. p.* 334.

[6] Stephen de Derby was living in 1379. Archdall has committed a double mistake in stating that he died in 1377, and in quoting the Book of Obits for the *year* of his death, which is given at the 6th of the Kal. of August, but the year is not given. His seal, appended to a document of 1379, May 14, is engraved in the Book of Obits, I.A.S. p., ciii.

[7] Statute of Kilkenny, A.D. 1367, sect. xiv. — "Also it is ordained and established that no religious house which is situated amongst the English (be it exempt or not), shall henceforth receive any Irishman to their profession, but may receive Englishmen without taking into consideration whether they be born in England or in Ireland; and that any that shall act otherwise, and thereof shall be attainted, their temporalities shall be seized into the hands of our Lord the King, so to remain at his pleasure; and that no prelates of Holy Church shall receive any treoyst (*recte* tridoyft, *i.e.*, serf or villein) to any orders without the assent and testimony of his lord, given to him under seal."—*Tracts, &c., relating to Ireland*, I.A.S.

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1395. On the 25th of March, four Irish Kings,[8] after having performed their vigils and heard mass, received, with great solemnity, the honour of Knighthood at the hands of King Richard II. in the church of this priory, having been properly instructed by the Earl of Ormond, and habited in robes suitable to their dignity; they were afterwards entertained by the King at his own table.[x]

1397. The prior, Robert Lokynton, died August the 9th,[y] and was succeeded by James de Redenesse.[z]

1404. John was prior.[a]

1405. The citizens of Dublin made a descent into Wales, and there did much mischief; they brought away the shrine of St. Cubius,[9] and placed it in the church of this priory.[b]

1409. The prior James de Redenesse died October 17th,[c] when Nicholas Staunton succeeded him.[d]

1414. John Cely, bishop of Down, erected and consecrated an altar to the Blessed Virgin on the north side of the choir, without the door, and granted forty days indulgence to each of the canons who should celebrate mass, and devoutly pray at the said altar.[e]

1426. On the 2nd of May the archbishop, Richard Talbot, reduced the proxies annually paid by this priory from the sum of five marcs to two and an half.[f]

1438. The prior Nicholas Staunton died May the 15th, and was succeeded by William Denys.[g]

1444. William was prior; for Thomas Chambyr of this city, vintner, brought an action this year against William Lynton, one of his canons, and Anne White, *iddle woman.*[h i]

[x] *Harris's War. vol. 2, p.* 185. [y] *Reg. Obituary.* [z] *Register.* [a] *King, p.* 329. [b] *Henry of Marlborough.* [c] *Obituary.* [d] *Register.* [e] *War. Bps. p.* 202. [f] *Id.* [g] *Obituary and Register.* [h] *This expression bears the same import as gentlewoman.* [i] *Har. War. vol. 2, p.* 189.

[8] The four kings knighted by Richard II., appear to have been O'Neill, O'Connor, O'Brien, and MacMurragh.—*Ogygia*, cap. xlvii., p. 279.—Haverty's *History of Ireland*, p. 308.

[9] There is no other record of this raid made into Wales—to Holyhead—where the shrine of St. Cubius was kept. He was a Cambro-British saint; the Welsh form of his name is Gyby, Latinized Kepius and Cubius; and Kepi in English. He was born between the rivers Tamar and Lynhar, in Cornwall; his father was Selyf, son of Gerant or Gweint, son of Erbiu, son of Ind; his mother was Gwen, daughter of Gynyr, of Caer Ganch. Gyby spent four years in Ireland, in an island called Arum, which probably represents Aran in Galway Bay, at this period the retreat of many eminent saints. He was a contemporary and probably a relative of St. David's, though much his junior. He was present at the synod of Brefi, A.D. 519, and was the founder of the churches of Langyby, near Caernarvon, of another church of the same near Caerleon, called Landchivi Brefi, and of a monastery at Holyhead. of which town he is the patron, the Welsh names of which are Caer Caswallon Lawhir, and "Caer Gyby." It is probable that the church in the Ards, County Down, called Kirkcubbin or Killcooly, was dedicated to the same saint, whose patron day is November 8th.—*Vide* Rees' *Cambro-British Saints and Essays, &c.*

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1450. In the 29th of the reign of King Henry VI. a parliament was held in this church.[k]

On the 19th of February, same year, William the prior was one of the sureties for Michael Tregury, appointed custodee of the temporalities of the archiepiscopal see of Dublin.[l]

1452. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, Countess of Ormond, a sister of *our* congregation, says the Obituary of Christ Church, died on the 6th of August.

1459. William Denys, the prior, died the 12th of October,[m] and was succeeded by William Lynton, the sub-prior.[n]

1461. [10] This year was rendered remarkable by a great tempest which destroyed the east window of the priory; the stones of it broke to pieces several coffers in which were deposited the jewels, reliques, ornaments and vestments of the altar, as also the writings and muniments of the church; the damage done to the prior and canons was very great: many charters were left scarcely legible, and particularly a foundation charter of King Henry II. which could not by any means be read; the prior applied to the Barons of the Exchequer to enroll such of their deeds as were not wholly destroyed, and leave was accordingly given.[o]

1463. The King granted to the priory a pension of 20*s.* yearly, out of the fee farm of the City of Dublin.[p]

1466. Philip Bellew, who had been mayor of this city, bequeathed to the church of the Holy Trinity a cope of cloth of gold.[q]

1467. In the 7th year of Edward IV. the parliament passed an act, declaring all grants, &c., made by the King, or by King Henry VI., to be null and void, without prejudice however to the grant made to this priory in the year 1463.[r]

1471. The prior, being unjustly sued in the King's Bench by a person of the name William Begge, did, to avoid the losses and vexations attending the said suit, without the consent of the canons, seal, in a tavern, a lease to Begge of the manor of Dromsallen, in the county of Louth, for the term of 16 years, at the yearly rent of four marcs, the value of which manor was estimated at £10 per annum, herthyields, customs, tithes, and other profits not included; and the said Begge and his wife had enjoyed the same for ten years. It was enacted by parliament, 11th and 12th King Edward IV., that the prior of the Holy Trinity might repossess himself of the said manor, as the aforesaid lease was made by coercion of suit, and so

[k] *Harris's Dublin, p.* 43. [l] *War. Bps. p.* 340. *Ms. Additions.* [m] *Obituary.* [n] *King, p.* 329. [o] *Harris's Dublin. p.* 286. [p] *King, p.* 329. [q] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 2, *p.* 312. [r] *Harris's Collections.*

[10] *Book of Obits, Christ Church*, p. xix., I.A.S., where a document from the Black Book of Christ Church is given from folio 214*a*.

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much under the real value, and the said lease was also declared to be null and void.[s]

1474. The prior Lynton resigned, and was succeeded by Thomas Harrold.[t]

1480. William Lynton, who had lately been prior, died on the 5th of October.[u]

1486. On the petition of Thomas, the prior,[w] the King, Henry VII., did, on the first of October, grant to the priory an annual pension of £20 sterling, out of the fee farm of the city.[x]

1487. Lambert Simnell was crowned King in this church, after a sermon preached by John Payne, bishop of Meath; the crown made use of on this occasion was borrowed from a statue of the Blessed Virgin, that stood in the church of St. Mary les Dames.[y]

1488. The prior Harrold, a man of an excellent reputation, died the 28th of February;[z] and David de Winchester, the sub-prior, was elected in his room on the 5th of March following.[a]

1493. On the 28th of August, David, the prior, endowed this church with a master and four choristers.[b]

1497. The city of Dublin granted to all persons that should come to visit any shrine, or relique, in this church, liberty from arrests, and other molestations.[c]

1498. David de Winchester, having worthily governed this priory during the space of nine years and ten months, died on the 11th of January, and was interred in this church. He was a grave and learned man, and a great benefactor to the priory, exclusive of the foundation before mentioned;[d] he was succeeded by Richard Skyrret, one of the canons.[e] In the archives of Christ Church is a letter to the said Richard, of indulgence and plenary pardon for all sins, however enormous, for his contributing to the crusade; it is dated in 1482, and signed David O'Fallon, deputy of the order of friars minor; and on the seal, Guardian de Yoghill.[f] [11]

1499. Died John Savage, who had been mayor of Dublin in the year 1493; he bequeathed to this church two vestments of purple velvet, with a cope of the same.[g]

1504. Walter, archbishop of Dublin, on his going to England, delivered, according to custom, his crosier into the custody of the prior, Richard Skyrret, a man of consummate prudence.[h]

[s] *Harris's Collections.* [t] *Register.* [u] *Id.* [w] *War. Annal.* [x] *King, p. 286.* [y] *War. Annal.* [z] *Obituary Christ Church. Reg. and War. Annal.* [a] *War. Ann.* [b] *Lib. alb. S. Trin.* [c] *Obituary. War. Annal.* [d] *Reg.* [e] *War. Bps. p. 291. Ms. Additions.* [f] *Harris's Collect. vol. 2.* [g] *War. Ann.* [h] *Obituary.*

[11] Mr. Archdall displays either bigotry or ignorance as to the doctrine of Indulgences. An Indulgence is not a permission to commit sin, nor is it a pardon of sins already committed. It simply means a remission, either partial or absolute, of the temporal punishment due to sin after its eternal guilt or punishment is remitted by the Sacrament of Penance.

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1506. On the first of November, Gerald Earl of Kildare, made an offering in this church of two vestments of cloth of gold of tussy.[l]

1512. The same Earl built St. Mary's Chapel in the choir of this church.[k]

A provincial synod was held here in the month of September, but the canons which were then ordained are lost.[l]

1513. The said Earl died on the 11th of September. In his last will he bequeathed his best gown of cloth of gold and purple to make dresses for the priests; he also bequeathed to the prior and canons the town of Caparaw, with its appurtenances, for the support of the canon who should celebrate mass for the health of his soul;[m] and pray for the soul of Thomas Plunket (sometime Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), and the souls of all the faithful. A yearly commemoration, with an office of nine lessons, was appointed for the Earl.[n]

1517. On the 17th of January died the sub-prior, Thomas Fych, a brother of *our* Society, and sometime a student at Oxford;[o] this church is much indebted to his learned labours: he wrote the White Book, and probably the Obituary of the said church.[p]

1518. The prior, Richard Skyrret, died on the 5th[q] or 13th[r] of March, and was succeeded by William Hassard,[s] a canon of this church.[t]

1521. The archbishop, William Rokeby, died on the 29th of November, on which day he sent for the prior, and delivered into his custody the archiepiscopal cross and other ornaments; and he gave to every one belonging to the priory a piece of silver, at the same time telling them, that it was a testimony of his blessing and prayers.[u]

1526. Nicholas, Lord Howth,[12] held from the priory the manor of Killester, at the yearly rent of 3*s.* and 4*d.*[w]

1528. During the festival of Christmas, the Lord Deputy was every day invited to a new play, acted by the several corporations of the city, on a stage erected on Hoggin-green;[x] and the priors of St. John of Jerusalem, of the Holy Trinity, and of All Saints, caused two plays to be acted thereon, the one representing the passion of our Saviour, and the other the several deaths which the apostles suffered.[y]

1529. Joan St. Leger died this year, and bequeathed to this priory Blackiston in Uriel.[z a]

[l] *Obituary.* [k] *Lodge, vol.* 1, *p.* 29. [l] *War. Annals.* [m] *Obituary.* [n] *Lodge, supra.* [o] *Obituary.* [p] *War. Annal. and Writers, p.* 92. [q] *Regr.* [r] *Obituary.* [s] *Regr.* [t] *War Annal.* [u] *War. Bps. p.* 346. [w] *Lodge, vol.* 4, *p.* 54, *note.* [x] *Now called College-green.* [y] *Harris's Dubl. p.* 142. [z] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 2. [a] *County of Louth.*

[12] Nicholas St. Lawrence, sixteenth Baron of Howth, was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, June 10, 1509; he died in 1526.

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1531. This priory paid £1 13*s.* 4*d.* proxies to the archbishop.[b]

1533. On the 20th of October, George Dowdall, prior of the hospital of St. John of Athirdee, granted, with the consent of his convent, to this priory in fee, an annuity of ten shillings sterling, to issue out of the lands of Blackiston, in the county of Louth, part of the possessions of the said hospital.[c]

1537. On the 8th of April died the venerable Geoffrey Fych, prior of the cathedral church of St. Patrick; he gave to this priory £20 in money to assist in the repairs of it; he did many other exemplary deeds to the said church during his life, sufficient to make his obit to be held in everlasting remembrance.[d][13] The prior, William Hassard, resigned in the month of May the same year;[e] and died the 7th of January following.[f]

1538. Robert Castele, alias Payneswick, a canon regular of the priory of Lanthony, was installed on the 4th of July.[g]

St. Patrick's staff, that was brought hither from Armagh, as a relique of high estimation, was this year publicly committed to the flames.[h][14]

The prior of the Holy Trinity always sat as a baron in parliament.

1539. September 16th, the Prior demised to Patrick Barnwall, of Shankill, co. Dublin, the town and lands of Killmachiske (Kilmashoge) in the said county, containing a castle, 4 messuages, a water-mill, 80 acres of arable, 4 meadow, 20 pasture: to hold the same for a term of 31 years, at the annual rent of £3 Irish money.

1541. The King, Henry VIII., by letters patent, dated the 10th of May, changed the priory into a dean and chapter, confirming their ancient estates and immunities, and made Payneswick, who was the last prior, the first dean; but it is to be remarked that in some leases of lands, dated the 4th December, 1540, he is named dean.[i]

[b] *Lib. niger. p.* 80, *Harris.* [c] *War. Bps. p.* 92. [d] *Obituary.* [e] *Register.* [f] *War. Ann.* [g] *Register.* [h] *Id.* [i] *War Annal.*

[13] A monument was erected to his memory, in which were a brass plate, bearing this inscription—"Orate pro aia, magistri Galfridi Fyche hujus ecclesiæ Cathedralis decani. Qui hujus mortalitatis Diem Clausit extremum Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis milessimo cccc. xxx° Septimo ac mensis Aprilis die octabo et sepultus est in hac tumba. Cujus Animæ propicietur Deus. Amen." This brass is in the Choir, near Dean Sutton's memorial, which is of the same class. These are now the only brasses preserved within Christ Church. Engravings of these are appended in this volume.

[14] 1558—"And the staff of Jesus, which was in Dublin, and which wrought many wonders and miracles in Ireland since the time of Patrick down to that time, and which was in the hand of Christ himself, was burned by the Saxons in like manner. And not only that, but there was not a holy cross, nor an image of Mary, nor other celebrated image in Ireland, over which their power had reached, that they did not burn."—*Annals Four Masters.*

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1543. The last prior, Dean Payneswick, died this year.[k]

1546. The tomb of a bishop, who had been many centuries interred, was this year opened, and the body was found whole and uncorrupted, with a gold chalice, rings, and episcopal vestments.[l]

1548. On Sunday, the 18th of November, Charles Roe O'Connor (the great incendiary of Offally) humbly submitted himself, in this church, to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, begging publicly, with tears and upon his knees, that he might have his pardon, which was granted, but soon after rebelling again, he was taken into custody by the Earl of Clanrickard, and suffered death in Dublin.[m]

1549. Sir Edward Bellingham being recalled from the government of Ireland, immediately on his departure, the Lord Chancellor, Sir John Allen, by the King's writ, summoned the noblemen and privy council to meet, that, agreeable to custom, a new governor should be elected; they accordingly met in this church on the 27th of December, and chose Francis Brian during the King's good pleasure, and two days after he took the accustomed oaths in the same church.[n]

1559. January the 12th, a parliament began to be held in this church,[o] in a room called *The Common House*, probably the House of Commons;[p] and it is also worthy of remark, that the citizens of Dublin held their assemblies in St. Mary's chapel in this church. See St. Mary's abbey, anno 1314.

1562. On the 3rd of April the roof and part of the body of the church fell to the ground, by which the ancient monument of Earl Strongbow was broken; the masons began to repair the church June 25th,[q] and the monument was replaced, with that of the Earl of Desmond, which was brought from Drogheda.[15]

1569. August 10th, the Dean and Chapter demised to Redmond Herrold, of Ballinasloe, the lands demised in 1539 to Patrick Barnwall: to hold the same on the expiration of his lease for a term of 51 years, at the same rent, £3 Irish.

1576. Inquisition, on the morrow of Holy Trinity, finds that John Talbot, late of Robertstown, co. Meath, died seized in fee of a house and 120 acres of land in Kinsaly, co. Dublin, of the annual value of £5 3*s.* 4*d.*, held by fealty, at the annual rent of 25 shillings, from the Dean and Chapter of the Holy Trinity.—*Rot. Canc.*

1585. Maguire and his captainry were pardoned; but were

[k] *War. Ann.* [l] *Id.* [m] *Id.* [n] *Id.* [o] *Id.* [p] *Id.* [q] *Id.*

[15] In July, 1873, during the restoration of Christ Church, the tomb of Strongbow was opened, and a coffin containing bones, with the skull broken into fragments, was found; it was again replaced in the original niche in the wall.

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mulcted in 200 beeves; 100 of which the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, granted towards rebuilding the walls of this church.[r]

The following reliques were religiously preserved in this church:

A crucifix which had spoken twice; the staff of Jesus; St. Patrick's high altar of marble, on which a leper was miraculously carried from Great Britain to Ireland; a thorn of our Saviour's crown; part of the Virgin Mary's girdle; some of the bones of the Saints Peter and Andrew; a few reliques of the holy martyrs, St. Clement, St. Oswald, St. Faith, the abbot Brendan, St. Thomas Becket, St. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, and St. Laurence O'Toole; with the shrine of St. Cubius.[s]

A List of the Deans of Christ Church.

1. Robert Payneswick was the first dean.

2. Thomas Lockwood made dean 1st December, 1543, and died in April, 1565. He might well be called Blockhede, says John Bale, in his Vocacyon to the bishoprick of Ossory.

3. John Garvey was dean in May, 1565; he was made bishop of Kilmore, and then removed to Armagh, but held the deanery; he died 2nd March, 1594.

4. Jonas Wheeler, installed 10th March, 1594; he was made bishop of Ossory in 1613, and resigned the deanery in 1617; he died 19th April, 1640.

5. Randolph Barlow, installed 26th February, 1617; he was made archbishop of Tuam in 1628, and resigned the deanery in 1634; and died 22nd February, 1637.

6. Henry Tilson, installed 29th December, 1634; he was made bishop of Elphin in September, 1639, and died 31st March, 1655.

7. James Margetson, installed 7th December, 1639; he was made archbishop of Dublin in 1660, and translated from thence to Armagh; and died 28th August, 1678.

8. Robert Mossom, installed 2nd February, 1660; he was made bishop of Derry 21st December, 1666.

9. John Parry, installed 5th April, 1666; he was made bishop of Ossory in 1672, and died 21st December, 1677.

10. William Moreton, installed 24th December, 1677; he was made bishop of Kildare in 1681. Whilst King James II. resided in Dublin he had mass celebrated in this church by Mr. Alexius Stafford, a secular priest of the county of Wexford, made dean of Christ Church, and a master in the High

[r] *Harris's War. vol. 2, p. 76.* [s] *Obituary.*

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Court of Chancery; officiating as chaplain to the royal regiment, he was killed at the battle of Aughrim in 1691;[t] but in 1690 the bishop resumed the deanery and held it till 1705, when he was made bishop of Meath, and died 21st November, 1715.

11. Welbore Ellis, installed 12th November, 1705; he was made bishop of Kildare, from which time the deanery has been held in commendam with that bishoprick; in 1731 he was translated to Meath, and died 1st January, 1733.

12. Charles Cobbe, bishop of Dromore, was made bishop of Kildare, and was installed dean 17th March, 1731, and translated to Dublin; he died 12th April, 1765.

13. George Stone, bishop of Ferns, made bishop of Kildare 19th March, 1742, and installed dean 15th June, 1743, removed to Derry and then to Armagh; he died 19th December, 1764.

14. Thomas Fletcher, bishop of Dromore, made bishop of Kildare 1745, was installed dean 28th June, 1745; and died 18th March, 1761.

15. Richard Robinson, bishop of Ferns, made bishop of Kildare 1761, and translated to Armagh.

16. Charles Jackson, bishop of Ferns, made bishop of Kildare in February, 1765; he died 1790.

17. George Lewis Jones, installed July 31st, 1790.

18. The Hon. Charles Lindsay, D.D., bishop of Killaloe, installed August 4th, 1804; died August 8th, 1846.

19. The Hon. Henry Pakenham, M.A., dean of St. Patrick's, became dean of Christ Church by the Act of the 3rd and 4th William IV., cap 37. From his time the proper title is "Dean of Christ's Church and St. Patrick's, Dublin."—Fasti. "Ecc. Hib.," page 50.

The Nunnery of St. Mary de Hogges.[16] In the year 1146, Dermot, the son of Murchard, King of Leinster, founded[u] an abbey, for nuns following the rule of St. Augustin, in a village called Hogges[w] adjoining the east end of the city of Dublin, and near the present church of St. Andrew. Gregory, the archbishop, and Malachy primate of Armagh, were directors of the building, and generous benefactors to it.[x] In the year

[t] *Life of St. Patrick.* [u] *War. mon.* [w] *It is not improbable, that this village took its rise, as well as name, from the nunnery, for ogh in Irish, says Edward Lhuyd, signifies a virgin; and removing the aspirate H, the word by an easy corruption may pass into Hogges, i.e., the Place of the Virgins. History of Dublin, p.* 106. [x] *Robt. War.*

[16] *Hogges*, or *Le Hogges*, a name apparently derived from a Teutonic word, *Hoge*, or *Hoga*, a small hill or sepulchral mound. In November, 1646, the remains of pagan interments were discovered under these tumuli in cist-vaens, similar to those discovered some years since in the Phœnix Park. A remnant of these monuments existed till the middle of the last century, known as "the long stone, over against the College."

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1151, King Dermot, the founder, subjected the cell of Kilclehin,[17] in the county of Kilkenny, and that of Athaddy, in the county of Carlow, to this house.[y]

Sometime after the arrival of the English in this kingdom, a plot was formed against them by the natives; on this occasion the nuns preserved many of the English by secreting them in this abbey; which exemplary act of humanity gained them such estimation in the eyes of King John, that, on his coming to Ireland, he rebuilt their nunnery, and annexed many chapels and livings to it.[z]

The lady abbess, Matilda, died 20th of March, but the year is uncertain.[a] Rossia was abbess; on her death a licence was granted to them, dated April 9th, 1277, to proceed to an election.[b] Sir Robert Baggot, who founded an house for White Friars in the south suburbs of the city, granted to this nunnery three acres of arable land in the tenement of Baggotrath,[c] near to the town,

[y] *War. mon.* [z] *Robt. War.* [a] *Obituary Christ Church.* [b] *Pryn, vol.* 3, *p.* 194. [c] *The manor of Rath, now Baegotrath, was granted, in the year* 1280, *to Robert Baggot, by Nicholas de Hinterberg. Harris's Collections.*

1171. Domhnal M'Gillacolmoc, Prince of Hy-Dunchada, marshalled his troops on this Green, "Le Hogges," to aid the Anglo-Normans against an attack made at the eastern gate of Dublin by the Danes. In 1817, swords and other warlike implements were excavated on the southern side of Trinity College; these were probably the arms used in this conflict.

In mediæval documents the nuns of this convent were styled "Moniales Stæ. Mariæ juxta Hogas." Their abbesses were elected by the licence of the kings of England, as may be seen in the Patent Rolls of Edward II., Henry IV., Richard II. This locality was called from the nunnery "Hoggen Green," and College Green since the erection of Trinity College on its eastern edge. In 1327 Adam Dubh O'Toole was burned on this Green for alleged heresy; and in 1487, the messenger from the Mayor of Waterford was hanged here by Lord Deputy the Earl of Kildare for having brought word that the inhabitants of that city would not join in the cause of the impostor Lambert Simnel. Their fidelity was rewarded by King Henry VII., and the city entitled "Urbs intacta."

On the dissolution of the convent, the roofing and building materials were carried away by Sir William Brabazon, knight, Vice-Treasurer, &c., of Ireland, A.D. 1534, wherewith, in 1552, to repair the Castle of Dublin. He was ancestor to the Earl of Meath, and shared largely in the spoils of the dissolved religious houses.

Inquisition of 3rd of Edward VI. finds that Margaret, the last abbess, was seized of 4 acres of pasture of the great measure in Ardrisin (Ardristan, Co. Carlow), annual value, £26 8*s.*; and also of the rectory of Athad (Ahade, same county), which was appropriated to the said abbey, and extended to the town of Ardrisin and Carrick de Slaine—*Chief Remembrancer.*

In 1612, Ambrose Forth is set down as owner of the late abbey, "Le Hogges;" and in 1701 a garden, part of the dissolved monastery of the Hogges, was claimed, under lease of 1679, by Elizabeth Fisher.

Up to 1772 St. Andrew-street was called "Hog Hill." This is the latest reminiscence of the ancient "Hoggen Green."—*Vide* Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. iii. In the Appendices I. and III. are given, from the State Paper Office, London, a schedule of the possessions of this Monastery in Dublin, Rathgar, Kilcullen, co. Dublin, in Crumlin, in Meath, and Kildare.

[17] *Kilcliheen*, or *Kilculliheen*, or "de Bello portu."—This church stood on the north bank of the river Suir, in the Co. Kilkenny, opposite Reginald's Tower in Waterford. It is commonly called "The Abbey Church." None of the ancient ruins are to be seen; their site is now occupied by a modern church.

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in exchange for a messuage and a curtilage in the suburbs of Dublin, which did belong to the said nunnery, yielding to him and his heirs a pair of gloves, or three-pence, in lieu of all services.[d] In 1531, this abbey paid one pound proxies to the archbishop.[e]

Mary Guidon was the last abbess.[f]

December 1st, 6th King Edward VI. this monastery, with its appurtenances, in the town of Ragarth, alias Regarthe, in the county of Dublin, was granted for ever to James Sedgrave, at the annual rent of 11*s.* 8*d.*[g]

It should have been observed before, that no women were admitted into this house till they were past the age of thirty years.[h]

St. Sepulchre.—It is supposed that the Knights Templars had a priory in a place called Casgot, in the south suburbs of the city; and that Walter de Fernsfield was a great benefactor to it.[i] Probably this is the place where now stands the palace of the archbishop, in St. Kevin's-street.

The Nunnery of St. Mary les Dames[18] was situated without the east gate of the city, which from thence was called the gate of St. Mary les Dames, and the avenue leading from the Castle to the University acquired the name of Dame-street.[k] In 1487, the person called Lambert Simnell, being supported by divers of the nobility, was crowned King in the priory of the Holy Trinity, by the name of Edward; the crown made use of on this occasion was borrowed from the statue of the

[d] *Harris's Collect.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Jones's Life of St. Patrick.* [g] *Aud. gen.* [h] *Robt. War.* [i] *Life of St. Patrick, p.* 74. [k] *Harris, p.* 224.

[18] *St. Mary's les Dames.*—There is no authority for making this church a monastic or conventual foundation. The Castle of Dublin, with its ambit, formed the old parish of which St. Mary les Dames was the parochial church, which occupied the south side of Cork Hill. "Inhabitantes castellum sunt inibi parochiani cum aliis paucis"—(*Rep. Vir.*) The church was founded early in the 12th century. In the archives of Christ Church is a deed of 1179, by Archbishop Lorcan O'Tuathal, one of the witnesses to which was Godmund, priest of St. Mary's. It got its name of Les Dames from being built near the ditch or mill-dam which surrounded the Castle of Dublin on the south-eastern side, through which the Poddle flowed to the Liffey. The crown on the statue of Our Lady in this church was used, it is stated, in the coronation of Lambert Simnel. In 1488 a conference was held in this church relative to granting the Royal pardon to those who joined in that rebellion. In the reign of Henry VIII., George Brown, the first Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, united St. Mary's parish to St. Werburgh's. In 1589, Sir George Carew got a lease for 61 years of the church, churchyard, &c., from Richard Thompson, treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Soon after this time Sir Richard Boyle, the first Earl of Cork, got possession of the church, and erected the mansion called Cork House, from which the ascent to Castle Street is named "Cork Hill." All the old monuments were destroyed except one, which was placed in St. Werburgh's Church, where it is still to be seen inserted in the southern wall of that church. "Salutation Alley" was the name of a lane on Cork Hill till the middle of the last century.—Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. ii., cap. i.; Monck Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral," page 40, &c.

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Blessed Virgin, which stood in the church of this nunnery ;[l] but on the 21st and 30th days of July, in the same year, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and many of the principal men in the kingdom, took the oaths of fidelity and allegiance to the King in this church, before Sir Richard Edgecombe; the Earl at the same time presenting his certificate, on oath, under the seal of his arms, as the bond of his future allegiance, and Sir Richard delivered to him the King's pardon under the great seal.[m]

George Browne, who was archbishop from the year 1535 to 1554, united this church to that of St. Werburgh.[n]

The Abbey of St. Olave.[19]—King Henry II. having granted

[l] *War. Annals.* [m] *Lodge, vol.* 1, *p.* 27. [n] *War. Bs., p.* 31.

[19] *St. Olave's Church* stood at the foot of Fishshamble Street, the lower portion of which, leading to Wood's Quay, was anciently called St. Tullock's Lane. In 1530 this church was taxed with an annual payment of 12 pence to the Archbishop, being about this period so reduced as not to be able to support a chaplain ; it was suppressed in the reign of Henry VIII., and the parish united to that of St. John. The property of this church was thus described in a document of February 10th, 1589 :—"The church of St. Tullock, xiiis. iv*d.* ; the priest's chamber, xiiis. ii*d.*; a parcel of land called Brownstown, Harristown, in the county Meath, per annum, xx*s.* Irish ; a garden lying without Dame's Gate, in the College of Dublin, iv*s.* Irish ; one messuage or house in Oxmanstown, per annum, x*s.* Irish; a house, with the appurtenances, upon the Wood Key, per annum, xxvi*s.* viii*d.*; one other house on the Wood Key, per annum, xxvi*s.* viii*d.*; one other lease of Collyes house, in the Castle Street, per annum, xxv*s.* viii*d.*" The Fitzsimon family were buried in this church. In 1612 James I. granted "the rectory church or chapel of St. Olave, otherwise St. Tullock, with the site and churchyard, and two houses or stables built there," to Sir Christopher Byshe. In 1702 Alice Dermott got a lease at £8 per annum, of an ancient house called the Priest Chamber of St. Olave, *alias* St. Toolog's, situate in Fishshamble Street, on which she was bound to erect two new houses.—*Vide* Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. i., cap. ii.; "Obits of Christ Church," p. lxxxii., &c.

Inquisition, 28th October, 3rd of James I., finds that, 1st September, 16th of Elizabeth, a grant was made to Edmond Darcey, of Jordanstown, of two messuages, with a small garden in Castle Street, Dublin, parcel of the possessions of St. Olave's Church, and belonging to the monastery of St. Augustin of Bristol, to hold the same for a term of 30 years, at the annual rent of 25*s.* Irish.—*Chief Remembrancer.*

Archdall, on the authority of Archbishop King's MSS., now preserved in the Library of the Royal Dublin Society, says "that there was an abbey of St. Olave in Dublin, founded by the colony of Bristolians to whom Henry II. granted Dublin," &c., &c. It is evident from the authorities already cited that St. Olave's was not an abbey but a parish church. There is also a manifest inconsistency in the account given of its situation ; for if it was in Castle Street, on the ground where Sir James Ware's house stood, and if the passage to it was from Ship Street, how could it have been in Cole's Alley, a lane which runs from Meath Street to Pimlico? There can be no doubt, however, that this is all a mistake, for all the authorities place the church and parish of St. Olave at the lower or northern end of Fishamble Street, near the Wood Quay. Mr. Dalton, in his "History of the County of Dublin" (p. 930), has increased the confusion about St. Olave's by making the ruined church of Tullagh, or Tully, near Loughlinstown, to be of "Danish origin, and dedicated to St. Olave," &c., &c. He thus renews the exploded theory of Ledwich, which makes St. Doulough or Diulech identical with St. Olave's. The Church of Tully was dedicated, according to Colgan ("Trias Thaumaturga," p. 625,) to St. Bridget of Kildare ; it is, however, more likely that its patroness was another

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the city of Dublin to a colony from Bristol, they built this monastery for such of their countrymen as should be inclined to embrace the order of St. Augustine, and called it from the abbey of the same order and name in their native town. It stood in Castle-street, on the ground whereon Sir James Ware's house was afterwards erected, and where the buildings now called Cole's Alley have since been raised; the passage to it was from Ship-street, where is yet to be seen, in the town wall, the mark of the gate called St. Augustin's gate.[o] We must, however, observe, that Harris, in his history of Dublin, controverts this whole account.

The Monastery of Witeschan.—In an inquisition, concerning the bounds of the franchises of the city, taken in the reign of King Richard II., we meet with the following slight mention of this monastery:—"In the west part of Dublin, passing from the cathedral of St. Patrick through the Coombe, to the pool of the house of St. Thomas the martyr, leaving the *South gate of the monastery of Witeschan*, and the Conelan towards the North, on the left hand." We can find no other account of this monastery.

Among the pleas of the crown in Birmingham Tower, 3rd King Edward II., we find on record, that Thomas Thonnyr was indicted for harbouring Adam, the son of Robert Cauntelon, who, with other malefactors, burglariously entered the church of the friars *de pœnitentia Jesu Christi*, and robbed them of the sum of forty shillings;[p] probably this house de pœnitentia may be that of Witeschan. The friars de pœnitentia had also the name of the Sac Friars; their commencement was in the year 1245; their appearance in England was first at Cambridge, A.D. 1258, and their arrival in Ireland was in 1268.[q] This order was not however of long duration; it was condemned in England in 1307, and the houses belonging to it passed into other fraternities, or private hands; we also find that the council of Vienne, in 1311, condemned the order everywhere.[r] This may well account for all memorials of the monastery of Witeschan being lost.

The Priory of All-Hallows, or All-Saints.—A.D. 1166. This priory was situated on Hoggin-green, now called College-green, and was founded about the year 1166, for canons of the order of Aroasia, by Diarmit, the son of Murchard, King of

[o] *King, p.* 140. [p] *Haris's Dublin, p.* 121, 124, *and* 125. [q] *Annal. Multifernham.* [r] *Pegge's account of the Sac Friars in the Archchæologia, vol* 3, *p.* 125.

St. Bridget, the daughter of Lenin, sister of St. Colman of Cloyne, who died November 24th, A.D. 601. Killiney (Cil Inghen Lenin), was dedicated to the seven sisters, daughters of Lenin; their names were Aglend, Macha, Liuden, Driuden, Liucell, Rimtach, and Brigit.—(See Genealogy, Leabhar Breac). *Vide post*, p. 330, note 36.

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Leinster; for their use, he granted to his confessor Edan,[20] bishop of Louth, or Clogher, the land of Ballidubgail,[a 21] with farmers on the land, viz.: Melissa M'Feylecan, with his

[a] *Balldoyle.*

[20] This is, perhaps, Edan O'Kelly, appointed to the diocese of Clogher by St. Malachy, in place of his own brother, Christian. It is not certain that Diermod had any connection with Louth. The word *Lugudensi*, in Allan's Registry, App. No. xiv., in Registry of All Hallows. I.A.S., p. 100, is supposed by some to be a contraction for Lageniensium.—See Register, p. 126.

Dermod took hostages from Uriel, Lough, and Monaghan, and granted to Edan O'Kelly, for the use of the canons of the church of the daughters of Zola, the lands of Ballidubhgaill, now Baldoyle, previously granted by Sithric, king of the Danes of Dublin, to the priory of the Holy Trinity. The church of the "Daughters of Zola," from which the canons of All Hallows were inducted into the new priory, has not been identified. Dunsoghly has been suggested (Register I.A.S., p. 126). It is not improbable that the canons were taken from some church in the diocese of Bishop Edan. The new foundation adopted the rule of St. Augustine, as followed in the convent of Aroasia—an order already introduced into the diocese by St. Lawrence O'Toole.—*Vide* Messingham's *Vita St. Laurentii*, p. 384.

[21] *Ballidubhgaill*, now Baldoyle, *i.e.*, the town of the Dubh Gaill, or Black Strangers, *i.e.*, Danes or Danars, as distinguished from Norwegians, who first settled in Ireland, erecting in Dublin a fortress A.D. 842. Ten years later, 852, the Danars came and plundered this fortress, and finally defeated the Norwegians at Carlingford after a contest which lasted three days and three nights.—*Vide* Todd's "Wars of the Danes," &c., p lxii., &c. They appear to have established themselves at Baldoyle, the estuary of which afforded a safe and accessible haven for their fleet. Maelisu MacFeylecan, &c.—These were the old Irish Betaghs, neoyffs, or *adscripti Glebae*, occupiers of the land, and bound to the performance of certain offices connected therewith. The Betagh was bound to the land, and granted away with it; he was obliged to bear talliage, high and low, at the will of his lord; he had no right to dispose of his chattel property by law, even if he were to become a citizen of Dublin; any landed property he might acquire was liable to be seized by his lord. Richard de Pheypo, of Santry, a descendant of Adam de Pheypo, one of De Lacy's barons, granted A.D., 1236 (Charter liii.), to this priory Reginald, Cristinus, Murdach and Gillesman MacKelegan, with all their family, at Baldoyle. These were the descendants of Maelisu MacKelegan in King Dermod's Charter; they were given as pure serfs, or "villeins in gross," and transferable like cattle. In 1356 Simeon Neyl, or O'Neyl, who is styled a citizen of Dublin, had acquired two carucates of land in the manor of Lispople; Archbishop Minot claimed the said Simeon as his Native, and thereupon entered into possession of his lands! In 1531 John Neile, of Swords, and Catharine, his wife, with others named in Alan's Registry (quoted in Register of All Hallows, p. 131, I.A.S.), confessed in open court that they were villeins of this description. The name of McGillegan, or Gillegan, is long extinct. A family of this name lived as small farmers near Baldoyle about a century ago, but are now extinct. Persons of this name now live near St. Margaret's. O'Neill is not extinct; some wealthy and independent farmers of that name are to be found in the neighbourhood of Baldoyle. The denomination of Balikeligan is not recoverable; it was probably the denomination of the land on the sea coast at Baldoyle. Rubanagan, Cnoclislan (Lissanhill, near Dublin?), are not easily recoverable. Kaldronan, Kildreenan, co. Kildare or Wicklow.—Charter xlix., *Circa* 1166, fol. 44 a, in MSS. Register, n. 50, in the printed one, I.A.S.

1182. Bishop Edan, who died this year, renounced all his claims to the priory of All Hallows in favour of John Comyn, the first English Archbishop of Dublin, reserving possession, under the Archbishop, and the church of the Holy Trinity, for his own life.—P. 100. Charter xiv., from Alan's Register, fol. 118 d.

The Bulls of Urban II., in 1186, of Gregory IX., in 1234, and of Innocent V., in 1276, contain a confirmation of these lands, as well as an increasing succession of papal privileges and immunities. Pope Urban exempts their tillage lands from

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sons and grandsons, free from all services and exactions whatever, &c. Witnesses, L. archbishop of Dublin ; Kinad, bishop, and Benign, abbot of Glendaloch, &c.[t]

[t] *Harris's Coll. vol.* I.

tithes, and they were allowed to receive into their order clerics and laics provided they were *absolved*—(Register I.A.S., p. 1-10, 107)—*i.e.*, not serfs or "Nativi." No one was allowed to leave this order unless to enter into a more rigid one, with many other privileges. Gregory IX. ordered the community to receive the holy oil, holy orders, and other episcopal services, from their own archbishop, in the grace and communion of the Apostolic See ; they were not, however allowed to build or erect churches in their parish without his approbation. About 1214 the See of Glendalach was united to that of Dublin at the instance of King John, who sent the Archbishops of Bordeaux, York, and Dublin, to Pope Innocent III. to confirm the union of the Sees, which he did in 1216, and ordered that from a part of the revenues of Glendalach an hospital should be erected. Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, in consequence of this mandate founded an hospice for pilgrims on their way to Compostella to the shrine of St. James, on the Steyn, near the priory of All Hallows. Ten chaplains, dressed in black cloaks, with white crosses on their breasts, were appointed to give the pilgrims, when detained by stress of weather, &c., all the necessary requirements during their stay in the hospice. The site of this house was near Great Brunswick-street. Archbishop de Loundres, by his charter (No. XV. in the Appendix of the Register OO.S.S., I.A.S., p. 100, Alan's Register, fol. 159 d), subjected the church of the island of St. Saviour of Glendalach to the priory of All Hallows, enjoining on the prior and his community to be obedient to the priors of All Hallows. In 1234 this priory received a grant of the church of St. George, in the suburbs of Dublin, with ten acres thereto belonging ; a messuage of the church of St. Stephen, St. Saviour's island of Glendalach. About the same time Walter de Ridlesford gave 24 acres in Donnybrook (Donenachbroch), beside the road from the said hamlet towards Dublin. The same Walter, with the consent of his wife Amicia, granted 39 acres, extending from the "Dodyr" towards Dublin, at the rent of 1 lb. of pepper for his potage. On the 6th of February, 1290, Nigellus, the late prior of All Hallows, set 7 acres at "Keylmakergan," and 40 acres of the lands at Donnybrook, for 50 years, to Robert Bagod, at the annual rent of 40 shillings of silver and a pound of pepper. From this lease these lands afterwards acquired the designation of Baggot Rath, a denomination now nearly obsolete, but preserved in the name of Baggot-street, in Dublin.—*Vide* Charter, Nos. lxxv. lxxvi., in the printed Register.

1223-1228. Almaric de Hofda, third Baron of Howth, and Johanna, his wife, made a surrender of any claim they may have had on Baldoyle and Ballykeligan to the Prior and Convent of All Saints.—Charter li.

1230. Radulph de Mora gave to the Canons of All Saints an annual rent of four shillings for a tenement he held from the Priory of Dimlech, in the parish of St. Michael de Polla—(St Michael le pol in Ship-street.)—(Charter xxx.)

1230. Remmod Lamboc—(?) Le Bank—granted a right of turbary in Finglas—(Charter lvii.) Same year Thurstan, son of Vincent de la Strande, gave all his rights in a meadow at Clonturk.—(Charter lv.)

Circa 1230. Bartholomew the Camera or Chambers, gave Flyntscroft, situated between the Churches of St. Stephen and St. Clement, the Prior to give six pence yearly to repair the walls of the city. Flyntscroft was situate in St. Werburgh's parish. In 1763 Sir Wm. Davis paid the Corporation of Dublin £2 per annum for Flintscroft.—Register, I.A.S., p. 119, 28, Charter xxii.

1230. Adam Long, and Edith, his wife, in case their heirs were to die childless, granted certain tenements, a garden, &c., in Wykynglo (Wicklow), to the prior, &c. The witnesses to the deed were, *inter alias*, Michael of Londoun, parson of Wicklow, Walter Le Curteis, Richard of Kylmanton, &c., &c. In the same year William Kel and Juliana de Weyseford (Wexford) gave to same 1 acre in Wicklow, besides the street called De Punsalin, between the holdings of Elias Cornubiensis and that of John Kermadyn, &c.—Charter lxxxii.

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1177. Died Richard Earl of Strigul; he was a great benefactor to this priory.[u]

1184. Died Milo de Cogan, who was also a benefactor to it.[v]

[u] *Robt. Ware.* [v] *King, p.* 285.

1230. Agnes, the widow of Richard, the baker, gave to All-Saints' church, &c., a tenement in Rochelle-street, which she purchased from Thomas FitzWalter Kipping, lying at the north side of said street, next the lands of Quinilde, the canons being bound to pay to the head landlord the sum of 4 shillings yearly. Rochelle-street, in the time of Stanyhurst and Harris, was called Back-lane.—Charter xxxvi.

1234. Walter de Ridlesford and his wife Amicia gave 39 acres of land in Donabrok, from the water of the Dodder towards Dublin.—(Charter lxxvi.) Part of these lands were let in 1298 to Henry Walter, Clerk.

1234-44. Theobald FitzWalter granted two acres in the Steyn for the use of All Hallows—(Charter xxi. 1243).

An agreement was made between Henry de Wigornia, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, and the Prior of All Saints, that the tithes of the King's Mills, situate on the Dam under the Castle of Dublin, were to be divided equally between their respective churches—(Charter xxi.)

1236. Walter FitzIvon granted to the prior, &c., a plot of ground in St. Nicholas' parish—(Charter xxxv.) before this year, and after 1186, the church of St. George, in the suburbs, and 10 acres of land thereto belonging, a messuage near the church of St. Stephen, and 40 acres of land near Donnybrook, for which they were to pay yearly 1lb of pepper (Charters lxxv., lxxvi.), which payment was afterwards assigned by John de Hoethe to Sir Robert Bagott.—(Appendix, Charter i.)

1240. Maurice Fitzgerald conferred to this priory the church of Taghadoe, near Maynooth, leaving, however, the tithes, lands, and offering to the church of Laragh Bryn and the chapel of Maynooth. William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke (*ante* 1276), gave the church of Rathmackne, in the diocese of Ferns, and barony of Forth; and Maurice Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald gave the parish of Rath, (?) Rathbarry in Ross, in Imokelly, and the church of Anegeth in Meath, (?) Grangegeeth.

Theobald Fitzwalter, the second of his name, gave, between 1223 and 1243, two acres and a half of his land, in the Steyne near the priory, together with all the tithes and offerings of the whole Steyne—(*i.e.*, the tongue of land running eastward by the Liffey to the Dodder from College Green).—Charter XV. And *circa* 1283. John, the son of John, son of Diarmid Macgillacolmac, confirmed, with assent of his wife, Claricia, the grant (*ante* 1276) of his father, of a boat for catching salmon and other fish in the Liffey; and the said Claricia, his wife, granted half a carucate of arable land in Ballyofrin, next Kilgobbin, the lands of Sir John Harold, with the rights of pasture and turbary on the neighbouring mountains, these lands being in the patrimony of her husband, who was at that time chieftain of Hy-Dunchada. Claricia herself was daughter of Gilbert, son of Griffin, a Welsh settler in Fingal (Charter xxvi., p. 23). who gave his name to the hamlet and parish of Balgriffin, near St. Doulough's.—*Vide* the Hy-Dunchada Genealogy in the "Loca Patriciana," Journal of R.H.S., vol. iii., 4th series.

1240. The Prior, with the consent of his Chapter, granted to Hugh de Ponte the tenement Flyntscroft, which Bartholomew Chambers, or de Camera, granted them "at a rent of half a mark of silver, to be paid on All Saints' Day and on the Feast of Penticost, the right of pre-emption being reserved to the Priory."—(Charter xxiii.)

1240. John Latimer gave a parcel of land at Donnycarney, called Inchnehaven, concerning which he and the Canons of All Saints had some dispute. Inchnehaven lay between Donnycarney and the water called Schikeloth (now the Silloth or Scurlogue rivulet), which passes east of Donnycarney, and under the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, in a metal conduit near Killester. Inchnehaven means the shath or holm along this rivulet.

1270. Nicholas de Howth, sixth Lord of Howth, having demised his claim,

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King Henry II. confirmed to this priory, by charter, the following lands which had been granted to them by King Diarmit, viz.: Balencomgalan, Kaucure, Duncarnac, Baledubgal, Rubangan, Cnocclislan, and Kaldronan.[x]

[x] *Mon. Angl. vol. p.* 2, 1039.

already settled by his ancestor, to the Manor of Baldoyle, he gives up all such claim and right on extorting 40 marks in consideration of his thus doing.

1297. A grant was made by Parliament to the Prior of All Hallows of four large oaks from the King's forest of Glencry (Glancree—*i.e.*, the Glen of the Trees, near Bray), to repair the mill and bridge at the Steyne in College Green.—(Register, Charter xvii., p. 24 MSS. Ry., fol. 23 d).

1280. Walter FitzBartholomew granted 4 acres in Kylmellan.

1285 (*ante*)—Gilbert Specer, son of Walter de Bretenham, gave all his lands in Kylmellan to this convent; and about the same time, Hugh, son of Richard Tyrrell, gave his interest in the same lands of Kylmellen—(Charter lxi., lxii., lxvii.) Thomas Foyll, with the consent of his wife Matilda, daughter of Bartholomew the clerk, gave to the same convent 12 acres in the same place in pure and perpetual alms.—*Circa* A D. 1300.

1288. Robert le Decer granted a messuage, &c., in the parish of St. George, in the suburbs of Dublin. In the same year, Gustancia, "in legitimate widowhood," gave a piece of land 80 feet in width, lying between the tenement of Walter Young the carpenter, and the mearings of the nuns of St. Mary le Hogges; its length from the street opposite St. George's Church on the west, to another street on the east. This church stood at the south end of South Great George's-street outside the city walls and the south gate in Castle Market.—See Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. iii., p. 180, &c., &c.—Charter xii., fol. 21 d.

Circa 1288. Balwin Geran and John Thurgot made similar grants (Charters xviii., xix., I.A.S. p. 20, &c.) in the parish of St. Andrew, in the Thengmote, where the Northmen of Dublin used to hold their assemblies called "Thengs." This moat occupied the site of the present Church of St. Andrew; it was cut away during the last century, and the stuff used to fill up Nassau-street, the original level of which was as low as the College park.

1302. About this time Walleran de Welleslegh granted 50 acres in his Manor of Crewath (Cruach), with right of pasturage in the mountains, of wood and turbary, &c., &c, and feudal service of 10 acres, held by John Wodeloc, who was Sheriff of Dublin, A.D. 1302. The Walleran de Welleslegh was ancestor of the Wellesleys (Sir H. Piers, Westmeath). From this family descended the late Duke of Wellington.

1309. Lucas de Waleys sued Gilbert. Prior of the house of All Saints, for a messuage and 3 carrucates of land in Baldowell.

1310. Philip de Braebcocks, Canon of Christ Church, was confined here for one year on a charge of heresy, by sentence of Richard, Archbishop elect, though not consecrated, 1307-1311, when he retired.

1314. Galfrid de Trysers, Knight, confirmed a grant to the Prior and Convent of All Saints of 6*s.* 8*d.*, in Aglythonreye, in the Manor of Castleknock, made by Mabilia, the daughter of Redmund Le Bank, and wife of Roger Messintoun, who died 1285. Aglythonreye was probably some land at a *ford* on the Abhainn Righ, now the Ryewater, near Lucan.—(Register I.A.S., p. 132. Charter lx.)

1300 *circa*. Thomas Foyll, with the consent of Matilda his wife, granted 12 acres of land in Kylmellan, &c.—(Charter lxvii.) In the same year, Richard Ruffi gave one acre of land beside the church of Cloghran (Huddert).

1307. Robert Bagot granted a right to the Prior, &c., to make a conduit from the River Dodder through his lands of Rath (Bagotrath) to the mill at the gate of the Priory of All Hallows in Hoggen Green, on condition of their grinding gratis for him two crannochs of corn every week.

1369. A parliament was held in the Church of the Grange of the Priory of All Saints, at Baldoyle, by Sir William de Windsor, Lord Lieutenant, in order to exact subsidies for the members of this Parliament. In 1373 a commission of in-

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1200. C—— was prior about this time; for we find him a subscribing witness, with William, bishop of Glendaloch, to a charter in the registry of St. Thomas's abbey. William Piro was bishop from the year 1192 to 1214.

quiry was granted by Edward III. to investigate the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant on this occasion. This Inquisition was held in Drogheda, and among other complaints it was found—"That the said Lord Lieutenant summoned a parliament at Baldoyle where there were no buildings except one small chapel; and that he chose that place for the purpose of compelling the members of said parliament, through want of lodging and other inconveniences, to comply with his demand; and that consequently the said parliament granted a subsidy of 2,000 marks, of which 500 would be levied in the county of Meath, whereupon the commons of said county sent Stephen Bray into England to the King." This church is still in existence, roofless, but in fair preservation. It stands in the cemetery, in the lawn of the Grange House at Baldoyle. It measures internally, in length, 45 feet 6 inches, and about 18 feet wide; the side walls are about 8 feet high. So that the complaints of those who comprised that assembly were most just as to the bad accommodation and unfitness of the building selected. This church was repaired in 1609, by Thomas Fitzsimon, of the Grange, and Michael Aspoll, of Baldoyle, and the parishioners.

1374. The Prior of All Saints was summoned to Parliament.—(Lynch's "Feudal Dignities," p. 323.)

1380. A writ came from Richard II., directed to 21 religious houses, ordering the observance of the Statute of Kilkenny, which excluded all of Irish descent from the monasteries of the kingdom.

1388. The Prior of All Saints was indebted to John Hammond 22*s.* for boots and shoes; Roger Brenne, and Brother Symcock, late Prior, were indebted severally for 2*s.* and 6*s.* 8*d.*, for shoes.—(Miscellany I. A. S., p. 109.)

1390. Monday before the Feast of St. Patrick, 13th Richard II., an Inquisition finds that Sytrick MakMurgh gave the Grange of Ballycollone, near Rathfarnham, to the Priory of All Saints to find two chaplains "Divina celebrantes" for the souls of Sytrick and his successors, and that at the taking of this Inquisition this condition was not observed, and that the heir of Sytrick was an Irishman, and an enemy to the King.—Memorand. Roll, 17 Rich. II.

1395. Forty shillings was paid into the Hanaper for a charter, dated at Kilkenny April 5th. In this charter that of Henry II. was recited and confirmed, and the title of the canons to all their possessions was confirmed, notwithstanding the alleged loss and burning of all their muniments, and liberty was given to acquire lands to the value of £40 yearly.

1416. The prior and convent received the king's pardon for all intrusions and abatements in their property.

1427. John, the 6th Earl of Kildare, was buried in this church; and in 1478, his son and successor, Thomas, the 7th Earl.—(Archdall's Lodge, vol. i., p. 82). It is possible that the FitzGerald monument, now in the outside wall of St. Werburgh's church, Dublin, may have been the monument of one of these Earls; and that at the desecration of the priory chapel, it may have been removed to that church by the piety of his representatives.—(Reg. p. iii.) This suggestion is a very probable one, as about this same period, and under similar circumstances, a monument was removed from the site of the church of St. Mary les Dames to St. Werburgh's, where it is now inserted in the southern wall of that church.—(Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. i., p. 36; vol ii., p. 3).

1460. June 2. A return made by Lawrence, Archdeacon of Ferns, to a mandate of John Purcell, bishop of that see, finds that the prior, &c., of All Saints were the patrons of the church of St Martin, of Rathmacne; that the clerk presented by the prior was not of honest condition of life and conversation, or fit in science or manners; that he was a perjurer, as he promised on oath to keep a grammar school for the next three years which he did not keep, and that then, suspended by his ordinary, he performed divine service; and that, as the patron presented an unfit clerk, the vicarage devolved *pro hac vice* to the ordinary.

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1216. The Popes Innocent III. and Honorius III. confirmed the patronage of this priory to Henry archbishop of Dublin.[y]

1247. Theobald Butler was Lord Justice of Ireland this year, at which time he granted to this priory a considerable

[y] *War. Bps. p.* 318.

1468. A visitation was held by R. Warenn, official of Archbishop Tregury, at which Prior William Stewnot and sub-Prior Richard Cristor and four canons, attended.

1488. July 23 to 29. Sir Richard Edgecomb, Commissioner from the King of England, had a conference with the Earl of Kildare and his council, in their priory of All Saints.

1490. In a parliament held at Drogheda, and subsequently in Dublin, before Gerald, Earl of Kildare, deputy to the Duke of Bedford, Lieutenant of Ireland, Prior William obtained an Act exempting him and his convent from all subsidies, taxes, &c., &c., on the payment of 13*s.* 4*d.*, to be levied off the lands of Baldoyle, by the collector of the Deanery of Swords. By the same Act all the grants made to All Hallows by Edward IV. were confirmed.—(Reg., p. xxvi).

1506. The masters and wardens of the guild of St. George in Dublin agreed to pay to Prior Nicholas 4 marks yearly, "for the sustentacione and wages of a honnest chapleyn to say masse and other divine service in the said chapell on Sundaies and Feasts, and thricely weeke, that is to say, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, wekely and yearly."

1509. Margaret White surrendered to the king, for the use of the Prior, &c., her lands in Calganston, in the barony of New Castle, Co. Dublin.

1534. The Prior was bound to send two able gunners or archers to the hosting.

1537. March 1st—Walter Hancoke granted a lease of a farm at Ballycollane, Co. Dublin, to William Baly and Isabella, his wife, for 31 years, at the rent of 4 marks, with other duties and services.

1538. Nov. 16—Walter Hancoke, Prior Robert Dolying, John Grogan, James Blake, John Barrett, assembled in the Chapter House, surrendered the priory, &c., to the Royal Commissioners, William Brabason, Gerald Ailmer, John Allen, and Robert FitzSimon.

1539. Feb. 4th—As a reward to the citizens of Dublin for their loyalty during the siege of their city by Silken Thomas, the king granted to the mayor, bailiffs, citizens, and commoners of Dublin the Priory of All Saints, with all its lands and advowsons, as surrendered by Prior Hancoke, at the annual rent of £4 4*s.* 0¾*d.*, the 20th part of their value. In August, in the same year, Nicholas Stanyhurst and Walter Forester obtained, on lease for six years, at the rent of five score pounds, the Priory and its appurtenances.

1548. An Inquisition taken, found that a nunnery or cell at Lusk belonged to this Priory, but it was afterwards transferred to Grace Dieu.

1592. July 21—The mayor and citizens of Dublin granted this Priory and its ambit to Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, &c., &c., for the use of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, beside Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth; and to the Fellows and Scholars of the said College for their use and that of their successors for ever. The steeple of the Priory was allowed to stand, and the new College erected on the site; which, in the course of centuries, was replaced by the magnificent buildings which now cover the site of the ancient Priory of All Hallows. The Registry of this Priory is still extant. It is a vellum MS. of 63 leaves, 9¼ inches in length by 4¼ in breadth, with margins about an inch wide. A full page contains about 28 lines. It appears to have been compiled between 1425 and 1460. After passing through many hands it was purchased by Bishop Stearne, and passed with his MSS. to the library of Trinity College.—Vide printed Register, I.A.S., p. xxxiii.

1604. An Inquisition taken at New Castle, co. Dublin, August 30, found that the Monastery of All Saints was seized, *inter alia*, of diverse messuages with 1,000 acres of arable land, 700 pasture, 100 wood, and 200 moor, with the appurtenances "in cella silve Salvatoris et GlenLorcan in Glandelaghe," and in the towns of Ballygardegowle, Ballyliske, and Ballinluge.—(Inq., Dublini., Jac. I., 5).

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part of his land in Sleiwn, with the tithes that lay near the church.[s]

[s] *Carte's Introduction, p.* 23.

LIST OF THE PRIORS OF ALL HALLOWS.

William temp. Dermot MacMurrough		Mem. Roll, 17 R. 2.
Duvenald temp. to Comyn	1118-1212	Monasticon.
C——	1212	Ibid.
R——	1228	Register, p. 58.
Richard	—	Ibid., pp. 66, 86 at Reg., fol. 1, 2.
Nigel	1288	Ibid., pp. 37, 65, 68.
Gilbert	1319	Ibid., p. 49.
William	1323	Ibid., p. 44.
John Symcock	—	Ibid., 86, 90.
William Reeve	1396	Monast. Reg., p. 89.
Thomas	1425	Reg., p. 41, 94.
William Stewart or Stewnot	1427	Monast.
William Stewnot	1468	Reg., pp. 82, 89.
William	1472	Monast.
William Stewart	1478	Ibid.
William	1482	Ibid.
Nicholas	1506	Rec. Book, p. 132.
Nicholas	1507	Ibid., pp. 202, 203.
Walter Hancoke	1536	Reg., p. 91.

RENTAL OF THE ALL HALLOWES ESTATE IN 1763, BELONGING TO CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.

Tenants' Names.	Situation.	Annual Rent.
1. Sir John Coghill	For lands of Clonturk	£40 0 0
2. Sir William Davis	For Flint's Croft	2 0 0
3. Robert Hughes	Tenement in George's Lane	0 0 0
4. Thomas Brown	2 parcels ground, George's Lane	1 0 0
5. Mary Kennedy	Lands of Taghdowe, Kildare	10 0 0
6. Sir Wm. Dixon	A house in Skinner's Row	1 0 0
7. Christian Borr, Esq.	Rectory of Rathmadun	5 0 0
8. Geo. Surdville	Tenement in Stephen Street	3 0 0
9. Rich. Young and John North	Ditto in Sheep Street	5 0 0
10. Wm. North	Ditto in Castle Street	8 0 0
11. John Forster, Esq.	Lands at Dunnakarney	50 0 0
12. Wm. Usher, Esq.	Ditto near Donnybrook	100 0 0
13. Jas. Howison, Gent.	For Colganstown	50 0 0
14. Edw. Slicer	Ground in Golden Lane	30 0 0
15. Wm. Fisher Staples	A house in High Street	30 0 0
16. John Furnace	Part of the lands of Baldoyle	172 10 0
17. Wm. Montgomery	Another part of ditto	41 18 4½
18. John Wynne Clerk	For ditto ditto	12 15 6
19. Charles Boyd	ditto ditto	22 14 6½
20. John Adamson	ditto ditto	17 11 3
21. Ditto	ditto ditto	26 0 1¼
22. Ditto		29 5 4¾
23. John Templeton	For ditto ditto	22 14 9
24. Thomas Adderly	For the house and demesne lands	42 13 1½
25. Matthew Barry	Ballycullen and its tithes	65 0 0
	Total	£788 7 9½

In 1763 the annual rent roll of the property of the Corporation of Dublin at Baldoyle amounted to £390 2*s.* 9*d.*; in 1874 the same property brings over £2,000 per annum. The lands of Baldoyle are now held direct from the Corporation, the middlemen being disposed of by the termination of leases, &c.

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Thomas, the prior, died the 7th of June, but the year is not mentioned.[a]

1263. Fulk, archbishop of Dublin, granted, about this time, the church of St. Saviour, at Glendaloch, to this priory;[b] though some writers say, the grant was made by William de Hotham, who was but a year in the see.

1288. Hugh Tirrell, Lord of Castleknock, for the health of his soul, and that of his wife Letitia, together with the fine of forty shillings in hand, paid, assigned, and made over to this priory the lands of Kilmellan, with its appurtenances, free from all rent and services whatever. Witnesses, Robert Bagot, justice of the King's Bench, and William de Bristol, Mayor of Dublin, anno 16th Edward I.[c]

This priory had possessions in the county of Tipperary; for we find that the prior, in the year 1305, 34th Edward I., sued Hugh de la Hyde, and Mabel his wife, for rescuing from brother William, his servant, certain distresses he had made for suits and services due to the said prior in the see of Tipperary, and for which he laid his action at £20.[d]

1308. The prior made a lease, for a term of years, of the lands of Kyltorke and Belese, at the yearly rent of £8 4*s*.[e]

1318. The prior granted to Master Walter de Islep, clerk, for his good services, an annual pension of five marcs for life; the said Walter to give his advice, help, and assistance against all persons whatsoever, those alone excepted to whom he was bound before the present agreement.[f]

1319. Richard of Exeter, Chief Justice of the Common Bench, made a complaint against the prior, that he the said Richard had given into his custody a crane, safely to keep for him till he should call for it, but that the prior, through malice prepense, suffered it to escape, to the loss and damage of sixty shillings to the said Richard; he therefore brought his action to recover the said damage; the prior appeared, and confessed that the bird had escaped out of his custody; on this acknowledgement, at the request of the Chief Justice, the judge pardoned the prior.[g]

[a] *Obituary Christ Ch.* [b] *King, p.* 285. [c] *Id., p.* 286. [d] *Id., p.* 285. [e] *Id., p.* 284. [f] *Id., p.* 286. [g] *Id.*

Under the old system the rents were lower, and the general prosperity of the community more advanced than it is now. Baldoyle, under the existing arrangement, is one of the most miserable villages in Leinster—a mass of wretched mud cabins, with bare rooftrees, and crumbling walls; the sacked and half burned villages of Coomassie might perhaps rival them in ruin and decay. Some of the inhabitants, for want of house accommodation, have to leave, and betake themselves to Dublin, to add to the number of the squalid and miserable denizens of the poor tenements, in houses where, in whilom days, the great and wealthy resided. The presentable buildings in Baldoyle are the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, opened in 1869, and the schools, attached, which were built by the Nuns at an expense of over £2,000. The parish church is comparatively imposing, though not quite a model of architectural style. It was erected by the Rev. William Young, P.P., about fifty years ago, on the site of a very humble building.

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1380. It was enacted by parliament, that no mere Irishman should be permitted to make his profession in this priory.[h]

1396. William Reve was prior; for Richard Norreys, one of the canons of this priory, being accused of divers felonies, and thereupon confined in the Marshalsea, the said prior came into court, and did openly and publicly make use of injurious and unbecoming expressions to Stephen Bray, the Chief Justice, though admonished to the contrary; he was thereupon committed to the custody of the Marshal; but the court taking into their consideration that the said prior was not of sound mind, and compassionating his weakness, and the exility both of him and the priory, he was pardoned on paying a fine of thirteen shillings and fourpence.[i]

1418. The prior received the King's pardon for all intrusions, abatements, &c., on the lands and tenements in Dovenaghbrook,[k] Dublin, and Baldoyle.[l]

1427. John Earl of Kildare was interred here.[m]

William Stewart was prior this year.[n]

1472. An Act was passed the 12th Edward IV. confirming the title of William, the prior of All-Saints, to wrecks on the manor of Baldowill,[o] enjoyed by them time immemorial.[p]

1477. Thomas Earl of Kildare was interred here.[q]

1478. The prior of All-Saints, William Stewart,[r] was at this time joined in commission with William archbishop of Dublin, Gerald Earl of Kildare, and others, to attend the King on particular affairs relative to the public interest.[s]

The same year, on the supplication of William, the prior of All-Saints, and Lord of the town of Baldoil, that the inhabitants of the said town were daily troubled and endamaged in their goods by the King's Admirals of Ireland, and their deputies, according to the laws of Ulron;[t] by levying inordinate amerciaments of them, against all law and conscience, to the great damage of the prior, and the utter undoing of the said tenants and inhabitants; it was enacted by parliament that the prior should, for the time to come, be Admiral of the said town of Baldoil, and of all other their lands in Ireland, and should enjoy the said office of Admiralty to them and their assigns and deputies.

1482. William was prior.[u]

1528. In Christmas time a play was acted by this priory; see Christ Church.

Walter Handcock was the last prior,[w] and died on the 15th October, 1548.[x]

[h] *King, p.* 93. [i] *Id., p.* 287. [k] *Donnybrook.* [l] *King, p.* 286. [m] *Lodge, vol.* 1, *p.* 21. [n] *King, p.* 286. [o] *Balldoyle.* [p] *Harris's Collect.* [q] *Lodge, vol.* 1, *p.* 26. [r] *King, p.* 286. [s] *Rymer, vol.* 1, *p.* 99. [t] *Or Oleron, the maritime laws of King Richard I.* [u] *War. Mss. vol.* 34. [w] *Life of St. Patrick, p.* 74. [x] *Obituary Christ Church.*

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The church of St. Paul appertained to this priory, as did also the church of Ballidunnel and Tachto, in the deanery of Salt,[y] the church of St. Saviour at Glendalach, with Rathdrum, and three other churches; and also a cell of nuns at Lusk.[z] This priory paid four pounds proxies to the archbishop,[a] and the prior was a lord of parliament.[b]

The prior was seized of a castle, and divers edfices within the precincts thereof, and eight acres of arable land, and all its appurtenances, near Windgates, and adjacent to the lands belonging to the College of Maynooth, in the county of Kildare; and of divers messuages, and 1000 acres of arable, 700 of pasture, 100 of wood, and 200 of moor, with their appurtenances, in Rathdromyn[c] and Ballynegannagh, and of the tithes of the rectory of Taghto, value ten shilling.[d]

1538. February 4th, this priory, with all its possessions, temporal and spiritual, was granted to the city of Dublin, at the yearly rent of £4 4*s.* 0¾*d.* Irish money.[e]

1590. In Easter holy days the city, at the persuasion of archbishop Loftus, granted the priory for the founding of an university; and the whole building, the steeple excepted, was for that purpose immediately demolished.[f]

Priory of All Hallows or All Saints.—Inquisition 5th June, 8th King James (1611), finds, that the following rectories were appropriated to this priory, viz., Rathdrum, Moycreddin and Ballykeyne; the tithes of Kilmarten, Ballise, Knockanry, Tampleloske, and Kilcashel, and the tithes of the canons lands of Ballikerney and Tecronyn; and 4th February, 30th King Henry VIII., all the said rectories, &c., were granted to the mayor, &c., of the city of Dublin, at the annual rent of £4 3*s.* and an halfpenny.[ff]

The Abbey of St. Thomas; was founded in that part of Dublin now called Thomas-court, for canons of the congregation of St. Victor, by William Fitz Andelm, butler to King Henry II.

G—— was prior between 1172 and 1175; for he was a subscribing witness with Malachy, bishop of Down, and Reginald, bishop of Connor, to a charter granted by Sir John De Courcey to the priory of St. Patrick in Down.[g]

A.D. 1174. Simon was abbot about this time; see the priory of the Holy Trinity.

1178. William Fitz Andelm,[22] in the presence of Cardinal

[y] *King, p.* 284. [z] *Life of St. Patrick.* [a] *Harris's Collect.* [b] *Ware.* [c] *Rathdrum, in the county of Wicklow.* [d] *King, p.* 286. [e] *Aud. General.* [f] *War. Annal.* [ff] *Chief Remem.* [g] *Mon. Angl. vol.* 2, *p.* 1020.

[22] William FitzAdelm was the ancestor of the Clanrickard family in Ireland. He derived from John Earl of Comyn and Baron of Tonsburgh in Normandy; his descent is traced to the Emperor Charlemagne, in some ancient English records.

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Vivian, and of Laurence, the archbishop of Dublin, gave, on the King's part, to this abbey a carrucate of land called Dunower,[h] with a mill and meadow, and all its appurtenances, for the health of the souls of Geoffry, Earl of Anjou, father to the King, his mother the empress, and all his ancestors, and for the King himself and his sons. Witnesses, Eugene, bishop of Meath; Nehemias, bishop of Kildare; and Augustine, bishop of Waterford; and the following year the King granted his especial confimation.[i]

King Edward I., in about 100 years after, recites an inspeximus of this charter.[k]

1180. Felix, Bishop of Lismore, for the health of the soul of the King, and his son John, and also of his own, did grant to this priory the church of St. John in Lismore, paying two candles of wax, each weighing two pounds yearly.[l]

Simon was abbot about this time;[m] when Adam de Hereford granted to this house all that lot of ground which Earl John had given to him between the church of St. Thomas and the city of Dublin, near to the cross which had been erected for the soul of the wife of Hugh de Lacie; and also the church of Wecktred, with 52 acres of arable land, and all the tithes, &c.; which lands lye between the church of Wecktred and Castlewarren; he further granted all the land which was in contest between Thomas de Hereford and Baldwin de Kermerdin, near Huchterard.[no]

Hugh de Lacie, the conqueror of Meath, made large grants to this abbey; see his son Walter's confirmation in the year 1200.

Same year Walter de Ridlesford[23] granted a yearly rent-

[h] *Now called Donore, and adjoining the city of Dublin.* [i] *Harris's Collect, vol.* 1. [k] *Mon. Angl., vol.* 2, *p.* 1039. [l] *King, p.* 182. [m] *Id., p.* 194. [no] *Oughterard.* [o] *King, p.* 164.

Earl John, as he was governor of the chief towns in Normandy, assumed from his office the surname of "De Burgh." He left issue three children, of whom Harlowen predeceased his father, leaving by his wife Harlotta, who was the mother of William the Conqueror, Odo Bishop of Bayeux, subsequently Earl of Kent, and Robert, the eldest son, Earl of Morton in Normandy, who, having fought at Hastings with his half-brother William, was created by him, in 1068, Earl of Cornwall. He was succeeded by his son, William de Morton, who died a prisoner, having rebelled against Henry II., for which his eyes were plucked out, according to the barbarous custom of that rude age. He left two sons, John and Adelm, the father of William Fitz Adelm, who was sent to Ireland by Henry the Second to receive the fealty of Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught. After receiving many marks of special favour, he received, in 1179, a grant of the greater portion of Connaught!!! He died A.D. 1205.—the *Annals of Loch Cé.* thus record that event—"William Burk, destroyer of all Erinn, of nobility and chieftainship, mortuus est."

[23] Walter de Ridensforde, expelled the O'Tooles from their ancestral territory of Ui Muiredaigh, and established himself in Disert Diarmida, where he built his chief stronghold, whence the town was called Castle Dermot. This was probably after the year 1178, when Dunlang O'Toole, chief of Hy Muiredagh, was slain in a foray by the English of Wexford, in which they lost their leader, Robert Le Poer.

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charge of forty shillings out of the lands of Ballimelile, and also a burgage in the town of Bray, fifty feet in breadth and thirty perches in depth, with as much arable land as belongs to the same; out of the lands of Tristledermot, a yearly rent-charge of twelve-pence; and to have a power to enter into his townland of Bray,[24] and with boats and carts from thence to carry away timber sufficient to supply their repairs for firing and other necessary demands.[p] And Milo de Cogan, and Robert FitzStephen, granted them a mill-seat and a burgage near the port of Cork; and Robert FitzStephen did further grant to them an island without the west part of the city.

Same year Richard Mangunnell granted to them the church of Inispic,[25] with the tithes of the whole island, and the church of Kairultan. Alexander and Raymond FitzHugh granted to them half the church of Kilcumer, and a carrucate of land; and Geoffrey of Exeter bestowed the church of Lismatnel and Inismaloc, together with a moiety of the tithes of the island; and Robert FitzHugh granted his church and a carrucate of land near Cork.[q] Walter FitzRobert made a considerable donation of tithes, &c., with two carrucates of land adjoining the abbey of St. Thomas.[r] Richard de Carrew granted a burgage in Dungarvon; and Robert, the son of Philip Barry, granted a church upon his estate, and a carrucate of land near to his castle.[s]

Reimond FitzWilliam, and his wife, Basilia, daughter of Earl Gilbert, directed their bodies to be buried in this abbey, and granted to them the churches of St. Mary and St. David, and all the tithes of their lordship of Fothard,[26] and also a carrucate of land, a mill, and fishery therein excepted.[t]

Milo de Cogan granted a knight's fee of his land in Cork, named Trindarim, with its appurtenances; also a fourth part of a pole of land below the bridge of Dungarvan, to the north of Cork, with the tithes thereof; also the purchase which Francis Tiem made from Walter le Minister, of his burgage,

[p] *Regist. Coppinger.* [q] *King, p.* 182. [r] *Id.* [s] *Id.* [t] *Id. p.* 168.

[24] This is Bray, or Bree, near Athy, County Kildare, and not the locality so named in Wicklow, as is stated erroneously by a modern writer.

[25] *Inspic*, now Spike Island, in Cork harbour. This church was dedicated to St. Ruisen, who was the same person as Ross, son of Tricem, who is alleged to have taken part in the compilation of the Senchus Mor in St. Patrick's time.—*Mart. Donegal*, April 7th.

[26] *Fethard*, in the County Wexford. Strongbow gave this town, &c., to Raymond Le Gros, husband of his sister Basilia. St. David's church was an ancient foundation dedicated to the Patron of Wales. Many churches in the east of Ireland were dedicated to him, as his uncles and relatives formed a large contingent in the train of British missioners who came to Ireland with St. Patrick.—*Vide* Dalaradian Genealogy, Loca Patriciana, part vii.

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houses, and farm; also, the land which is situate and lying between the farm of St. Thomas and the land of David Lenith. Roger Poer granted all the churches, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in that fourth part of the cantred which he held in fee from Theobald Walter in Ely, and also the chapel of Balliodekell. Richard le Carrew granted the church of St. Colman of Cork, the Church of Matre, the church of Caroulton, and that of Thulaghrathen, and all their appurtenances, with the whole tithes and ecclesiastical dues of the land of Uflaneted.[u]

1184. William de Scurlog granted the church of Elath, with all its ecclesiastical rights, including Lestercorran, alias Lethercor.[w] Philip de Barry gave two carrucates of land adjoining the town of Dungarvan, to the west of the bridge, with a meadow near the castle, a mill and three acres of land.[x]

In the county of Cork, Stephen, the son of Odo de Karrui, granted the church of Trumor, and the tithes of a knight's fee near that church, and a carrucate of land adjoining that whereon he had erected his castle. Alexander FitzMaurice granted the church and tithes of his town called Killoc,[27] and two carrucates of land in that territory. Pagan Mansell granted the church of St. Mary at Rattartne, with half a carrucate of land and half of the ecclesiastical emoluments of the whole fee.[y]

Leucretia, the daughter of Robert ———, granted all the churches, tithes, and ecclesiastical benefits arising from the whole estate with which her husband, Luke of London, had endowed her, together with a carrucate of land, part of the territory of Yamahrtat Ukeneidi.[z]

1185. John, Earl of Morton, Lord of Ireland, granted a carrucate of land adjoining the town of Wicklow, which had belonged to the Ostmen, freed from all services and taxes. Witnesses, John, archbishop of Dublin; Ralph, abbot of Bildewas; and Leonard, abbot of Dublin. He also granted the toll of beer and mead, payable to him out of the several public houses in Dublin.[a]

1186. Gregory, bishop of Cork, died this year;[b] he was a considerable benefactor to this abbey; and Reginald, his archdeacon, granted the church of Nessan.[c 28]

1189. Earl John, by a charter takes them, with all their possessions, into his especial protection,[d]

[u] *King, p.* 180. [w] *Id. p.* 188. [x] *Id. p.* 181. [y] *Id.* [z] *Id.* [a] *Harris's Coll. vol.* 1. [b] *War. Bps. p.* 557. [c] *King, p.* 182, 184. [d] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 1.

[27] Otherwise Kilocia, which is Kilmallock, in the County Limerick.—*Vide* Colg "Acta Sanctorum," p. 601.

[28] Nessan, of Cork: his feast is December 1st, "Nessan of Corcach." "The Life of Bairre," chap. x., states "that Nessan gave his church to God and to Bairre."—*Mart. Donegal.*

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1190. Simon was prior; see the Holy Trinity. The same year Earl John granted the tenth of all his rents in Dublin; and by another charter confirmed all their possession.[e]

The head of Hugh of Lacie[29] was interred here; see the controversy concerning it under the abbey of Bectiff, in the county of Meath.

1191. Earl John repeated the charter granted the last year.[f]

1196. John, the archbishop, granted the church of St. James, Dublin; which grant was confirmed by Henry his successor; this parish extended from the great bridge, and the Newgate, to the bounds of Kilmainham.[g]

1197. By a charter dated 18th October, Earl John granted the church of Kilsalchan, and a licence to keep a boat on the river of Dublin, and to have the tithe of all the salmon brought into his kitchen in the castle of Dublin; and he gave them the privilege of holding a court.[h]

1200. Walter de Lacie confirmed the churches of Dovenachmore[i] and Trevett, and the lands of Donaghtmore near Grenoke.[k] The same Walter granted the church of Dunelinsachlin,[l] with the grange, as his father had granted it; and the churches of Rathouthe,[m] Dovenathmore,[n] Grenock, Killeglan,[o] and the church of the town of Magliswine[p] and Knockmark, with all their appurtenances; and the churches and chapels, with their appurtenances, of the whole land of Dionysius de Bromiard; and the church of William Scorlagge's town,[q] and that of Lethercor.[r] He further confirmed to them the following churches, the grants of different persons, Sydan[30] by Hay Teling, Dovenachine by Robert de Mandeville, and Trevet by Walter de Esotock; and a lease for ever of the lands of Dovenathmore, near Grenock.[s] Walter also granted, in pure and perpetual alms, for the health of his soul, and of Hugh his father, and of his mother Rose de Munemnene, who lies buried in the Church of St. Thomas, a piece of land near Dunelinshachlin. Witness, Simon, bishop of Meath.[t]

[e] *King, p.* 284. [f] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 1. [g] *Id.* [h] *Id.* [i] *Donachmore.* [k] *King, p.* 163. [l] *Dunshaghlin.* [m] *Ratoath.* [n] *Donamore.* [o] *Killeghan.* [p] *Ballymaghassan.* [q] *Scurlogstown.* [r] *Laracor.* [s] *Mon. Angl. vol.* 2, *p.* 1039. [t] *King, p.* 163.

[29] Hugh De Lacie, A.D. 1186, *i.e.*, "the profaner and destroyer of the sanctuaries and churches of Ireland, was killed in revenge of Columkille while making a castle at Durrow. He was killed by O'Meyey of Teffia."—*Annals of Ulster*, quoted in *Annals of the Four Masters*, vol. iii., p. 73. After the erection of the castle of Durrow, he came to look at the castle, having three Englishmen with him. There came then one youth of the men of Meath up to him, having his battle-axe concealed, namely, Gillagan-inathur O'Meyey, the foster-son of the Fox himself, and he gave him one blow, so that he cut off his head, and he fell both head and body into the ditch of the castle. O'Meyey fled to the wood of Kilclair, escaped his pursuers, and then got under the protection of O'Brien and the Sinnagh (the Fox.)

[30] Query Syonan, in Meath, an ancient church, dedicated to St. Adamnan, of Hy.

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Same year the city of Dublin granted all those lands of which there had at any time been claims or disputes between the abbey and the city, and particularly that land which lies between the canons court and the road leading from the gate towards Kilmainham and the rivulet which runs to their lavatory on the one part, and all the land beyond their close, between the mill race and their court, and the land of Kilmainham and the aforesaid rivulet and pool adjoining le Re, on the other part. The canons of St. Thomas paid a fine to the city of twenty-five marcs for this grant.[u]

Same year, Simon, Bishop of Meath, at the instance and petition of E. archdeacon of Meath, granted the church of St. Peter of Lethercor, with all its tithes, &c.[w] Thomas le Martre gave to this abbey part of the lands which he had acquired by conquest, viz., a lot of ground at the bridge of Dublin, situated between the ground which he had given to his wife Margaret, and that which he had granted to the hospital of Kilmainham. Tested by Godfrey of Winchester.[x] N.B.—A date cannot be affixed to this grant, but it seems to have been made in the latter time of King Henry II.'s reign.

1201. King John, by a charter dated April 21st, confirmed to this abbey all his former grants made by him in their favour.[y]

Simon was abbot; for this year he demised in perpetuity to William Lawless his land in Killiwisky, called Ballymolan, at the yearly rent of two marcs.[z]

Same year William, bishop of Glendaloch, granted to this abbey the church of Confoy, and that of the Salmon-leap.[a] Witness, Simon, bishop of Meath.[b]

Helias Fitz Norman made a donation of all the tithes and dues arising from the churches, chapels, and fisheries of all his land in that half of the tweth or territory called Mathelcom, in the diocess of Ferns, with their appurtenances and commonage in wood and pasture, together with the tolls of ferries, and a carrucate of forty acres of land in the faid tweth.[c]

About the same time Basilia, the daughter of Earl Gilbert, and who had married Raymond le Grosse in the year 1175, granted the advowson of the church of Radhsillan Fotherdumolan, with the carrucate of land assigned to that church, and all the tithes and dues of his whole lordship in the territory of Fothard, viz., Inchecronewall, the land of William Noreis, and all the land which was then possessed by Baldwin de Kerrans upon the River Slaney, and all Finewack, Maghend, Uscandles, Conebar, Uremach-Ele, and Drum-Collenan; and a rent of six shillings out of Inchecronewall, and of four shil-

[u] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 1. [w] *King, p.* 164. [x] *Id. p.* 162. [y] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 1. [z] *King, p.* 178. [a] *Leixlip.* [b] *King, p.* 178. [c] *Id.*

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lings out of the land which William le Noreis held between the church of Radhsillan and the castle of Tulach. Witness, John bishop of Leighlin.

The said Basilia granted the land which was the holding of William Danmartin, for the health of the souls of Earl Gilbert her father, Richard her brother, and her husband Raymond. Witness, H. Bishop of Leighlin. Note, this land had been before given in the presence of S——, archbishop of Dublin, to the church of St. Mary and St. David at the dedication thereof. Geoffry Fitz Robert intermarrying with the said Basilia, they joined in granting the church of St. Mary and St. David of Folleragh O'Nolan; and the land of Huish Trumwall, "which we retain in our own hands during our lives, paying to the abbey four pounds of wax yearly." Witnesses, John, archbishop of Dublin, and John, bishop of Leighlin.[d]

About the same time Mabilla de Cantilune granted all the ecclesiastical dues of two knights' fees of the land which he held from Meiler Fitz Henry, in the manor of Lesse, and the carrucate of land out of a knight's fee which he held from Raymond, his uncle, in the territory of Odrone. And Thomas de Hereford, as patron, granted the church of Bordgall, with all its appurtenances; and likewise all the ecclesiastical rights and dues of Intheoling, Baliolay, Ballysulenan, and Lochlannon, with their appurtenances.[e]

John de Hereford granted all the church tithes and other dues in his portion of the lands of Desa,[81] as they were set out and divided between him and the Lord Hugh de Heose. Witnesses, Simon, bishop of Clonard, and Adam de Hereford.[f]

William Saint Leger granted the church of St. Nicholas de Thullackbrock.[82] Witnesses, Hu. Ossory, and S. Meath, bishops.[g] He also granted the church of Attenagh, with all its appurtenances. Witnesses, Meyler, Justiciary of Ireland, S. bishop of Meath, and Gilb. prior of Duleek. He further granted eleven carrucates of land in Thullackbrack, and all the land which Tancard Brun had in possession, being four carrucates of arable, and one of the wood adjoining; and six carrucates of his lands in Roscommon, viz., Grenan, Athenack, and half a carrucate of wood; and in Ballygenor, a carrucate near the monastery of Athenach; paying thereout for all services

[d] *King, p.* 168. [e] *Id. p.* 171. [f] *Id.* [g] *Id.*

[81] Deece, a Barony in Meath.

[82] *Thullachbroch*, now Tullaghanbroge, in the diocese of Ossory, near Callan. Attanagh is a parish in the same diocese in the Queen's County, on the Nore, bordering on the County Kilkenny.

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due from the said lands, one marc yearly. The same persons were witnesses.

William de Duibille granted the church of the Holy Trinity of Dunmor, with the tithes of the lands of Grenechan, Lisduvenald, and Kilternan, and the church of St. Bridget of Killathad, with a carrucate of arable land, viz., 20 acres in Dunmor, and the remainder at Killathad. Thomas de Duibille granted the church of the Holy Trinity of Ballymucekin, and the church of St. Bridget of Killathad, and a carrucate of arable land, as William had granted that church. Witness, S. bishop of Clonard.[h] About the same time Manaster Arsick granted the churches, chapels, tithes, &c., of Silolege, in which the castle of Tilibart was situated, he also granted Comesekey and Clonmunehan, and a carrucate of land; he granted also the church of Durunaghmore, with two acres of land, and the tithes of the land which Philip de Bilive held about that village. Same time Henry de Rochford granted the church of Kilmacar,[88] in the diocese of Ossory, with all its appurtenances; and David de Rochford granted the churches of Kilmacar and Kilcolmanussin, and all the tithes, &c., of his several estates in Odoch.[j k] Same time Adam de Hereford granted the church of Confoy and St. Mary de Hernia, with all their appurtenances; he also granted a burgage near the castle of Ernia, with three acres of land adjoining. Witness, S. bishop of Meath. He further granted the tenth salmon of the salmon-leap of Erny.[l]

Same time Thomas de Hereford granted all the tithes, &c., of the 15 fees which he held from the Lord Theobald Walter, in the territory of Hely. Witnesses, S. Meath, and Will. Glendalach. Beatricia, the wife of Thomas de Hereford, and daughter of Theobald Walter, granted all the tithes of the lands in Hely which she brought to him at her marriage. Witness, S. Meath.

Stephen de la Valle granted the church of Macherlis, for the health of the soul of Christiana his wife; and Hugh Purcell, for his wife Beatricia, the church of Loemug, in the diocess of Killaloe; this was afterwards confirmed by John his son.[m]

About the same time Hamo de Gynes granted all the lands

[h] *King, p.* 171. [l] *The barony of Fassaghdining, in the county of Kilkenny.*
[k] *King, p.* 172. [l] *Id. p.* 174. [m] *Id. p.* 179.

[88] *Kilmacar* in Odogh. The church of St. Carthach, second Bishop of Ossory. He flourished in the sixth century, and was successor of St. Ciaran. St. Carthach was a son or grandson of Aengus Mac Natfraich, King of Cashel. Carthach's nephew was Carthach, junior, Bishop, Abbot, and founder of the Monastery of Lismore.

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which he held from Richard de Cogan in the honour of Bray, viz., the third part of Ballisedan, at the annual rent of three shillings, and a fine of ten marcs.

About the same time the following persons, Peter of Ballimor, and Richard, the son of Alexander, son of the abbot of Glendaloch, were present in the court of our Sovereign Lord the King, held in the abbey of St. Thomas, when Alexander Chamberlain, and his wife Margery, surrendered and made over to the abbot all the right and title they had to the lands of Ballicogan.

About the same time William, son of Haimund de Gynes, released to the abbot a rent of three shillings, payable yearly, for the third part of the lands of Ballibedan, excepting however a pair of white gloves, value one penny, which the abbot was bound to pay yearly; for this release the abbot and convent paid Haimund, on account of his urgent necessities, the sum of twenty shillings. Richard de la Field granted to the abbot, for the support of two canons in the said abbey, all his lands of Kilrothery, with the appurtenances,[34] saving the rent payable thereout, to John FitzDermit and his heirs; which said lands were granted to Richard by Dermit M'Gillemaholmoc. Witnesses: Meyler FitzHenry, Will., bishop of Glendaloch. Osbert, the son of Tankard, granted the church[35] of St. Thomas,[n] on the west side of the river Barrow, with its appurtenances, including tithes and lands; and the townlands of Liselunan, Clamfade, Keneleis, and Ballimaclines, and the carrucate of land which did belong to the brothers of James de Brebastrin, and thirteen acres of other land, besides commonage of pasture for the officiating chaplain to the church. The son of Osbert confirmed this grant.[o]

1205. Theobald Walter,[36] for the health of his own soul and that of Hubert his brother, archbishop of Canterbury, granted the church of Ardmulchan, with the chapels and other ecclesiastical benefits thereunto belonging. Witnesses—Simon, bishop of Meath, W. of Glendalach, and D. of Waterford, Meiler FitzHenry, Justiciary of Ireland, and Adam de Hereford.[p] And Reginald de Tuberville made a grant of all the

[n] *Tankardstown, in the Queen's County.* [o] *King, p.* 174. [p] *Id. p.* 188.

[34] Kilrothery, now Whitestown, near Rush, County Dublin. It was formerly called Knightstown, and by Archbishop Alan, "Ecclesia Militis."

[35] At Tankardstown, in the Queen's County, near Athy.

[36] Theobald Walter, created chief Butler of Ireland in 1177, by Henry II., whom he accompanied to Ireland in 1171. He was eldest son of Herveius Walter, one of the attendants of William the Conqueror; he married Maud de Valois. His son was Herbert, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1193; and Theobald, who returned to Ireland with prince John in 1185, who gave him possessions in Upper and Lower Ormonde, and in other places. He died A.D. 1206.

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tithes of the five carrucates of land in Delvin,[q] which Gilbert de Nugent gave him on his marriage.[r] Nicholas de Verdon granted all the tithes of the two knights' fees in the first castle precinct he shall erect on the lands in his possession in Uriel.[s] Witness—S. Meath.[t] And Osbert de Colshul granted a carrucate of the land of M'Methuleth, and another carrucate in Uriel.[u]

The contest which subsisted between the abbey of St. Thomas and that of Bectiff, in the county of Meath, concerning the right to the body of Hugh de Lacie, was determined, on St. Valentine's Day, in favour of this abbey.[w]

1206. Reginald de Tuberville granted the church and all ecclesiastical emoluments in his town of Ellath, together with all the other church benefices which are contained in Lestercorran, alias Lethercor.

1207. Eumaric de Feipo granted the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, and all the tithes of his land adjoining Loughseudy. Witness—the Lord Walter de Lacie.

1210. About this year the following grants were made. By Adam de Hereford, the church of St. Mary and St. Martin, in Cloncurry,[37] in the diocess of Kildare; and the moiety of the town of Matunkerd, with the several burgages and houses therein which M'Elan had possessed, and the tithes of all his possessions in Meath; and that the canons of St. Thomas's abbey should for ever serve the said church by two canons or priests. He also granted seventeen acres and a half of land, &c., in the town of Kildare; and all that land lying between what he had given to the Blessed Virgin and St. Bridget in Kildare, and the land belonging to Robert de Arthur; also the church of Thillerdelan,[38] with all its appurtenances, and the church of Athanlosty, with its appurtenances. Witness—C. bishop of Kildare.[x] By Thomas de Hereford, all the land lying between the lands of the Lord Adam de Hereford of Wochterard,[y] and the lands of Peter de Kermerdin of Clunketles. He also granted liberty of pasturing every kind of

[q] *Now a barony in the county of Westmeath.* [r] *King, p.* 188. [s] *It contained the present counties of Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh.* [t] *King, p.* 188. [u] *Id., p.* 188. [w] *War. Bps. p.* 141. [x] *King, p.* 165. [y] *Oughterard, in the barony of Salt, county of Kildare.*

[37] *Cloncurry*, (*Cluian Conair*), a parish in the north of Kildare, in Hy Faelan, in which a branch of Ui Brain, or Byrne, retained his possession till about this period. Mackelan, or MacElan, the last chief of the territory, died a monk in the abbey of Conal, A.D. 1203.

[38] Now Castledillon, formerly Tristledillane, a corruption of the Irish name Desert-Iolladan. Iolladan was a saint of the Ui-Dunlang, descended from a corelative of Iollan, or Iolladan, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster.—Circa 450. The *Martyrology of Donegal* at February 2 where his feast is given—"Iollathan of the Desert."

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beast in common with his own, on all his lands, and gave liberty to cut timber in his woods for the several purposes of building, firing, cart-making, &c., and the liberty of cutting turf in his bogs; he further granted the lands of Ballykerdwall, with the whole meadow adjacent thereto. By John de Hereford, the church of Kildenelode, and two fields adjoining the lands of Robert Arthur and Richard Sprot, with forty acres of that land, and by Claricia his wife, all the tithes of Aht M'Ecclastin. By Milo de Rochford and Eleonora his wife, the whole lands of Ballykerdeval, with their appurtenances. Walter de Rochford renewed all the grants made by John de Hereford and Thomas his son. John de Hesse granted the church of Farnathbeg, as did Richard de Hesse the church of Farnath. Robert, the son of Robert Arthur, renewed his father's donation of eighteen acres of land in Seneback, &c. Witness, C. bishop of Kildare. Hugh de Swordenall granted the moiety of all tithes of the fee which he had in the honour of Naas, viz., Ballinacleri and Balliodecarnan; and he ordered that he and his wife should be interred in their cemetery. Witness, S. bishop of Meath. By Peter de Kermerdin, the church of Donacles, with the church and all the tithes of his land of Clonaheles. Witness, C. then bishop of Kildare. By Robert Arthur, eighteen acres of arable land in Senballi, near Kill.[a] By Walter Fitz Walter, Lord of Naas, all the tithes of Hugh de Surdeval's town. By Hugh de Legha, the tithes, &c., of the lands of Kilinmechan, Alithniva, Cappach Frathan, and Ballyderkersin, with all their appurtenances, and also the advowson of the churches on the said lands. Witnesses, C. bishop of Kildare, and Adam de Hereford. By Allan Ostrecerius, the church of Kenheth. By Roger de Hereford, the church of Cloncum, with the tithes, &c., viz., of Mogen and Ballynescollock. Witness, Adam de Hereford. By William le Hyreis, the church of the village of Kill, with an acre of land and pasturage throughout all his lands for the horses of the chaplain who there celebrated divine offices. Witness, Milo de Rochford.[a] William de Burt, by the grant of Henry his uncle, and at the request of Stephen, son of Hekelias, the friend of his Lord Theobald Walter, granted the church of Ardoyn, in the diocess of Leighlin, with a carrucate of land. By Henry of St. Michael, the church of St. Edmund of Hairdain, with the carrucate of land with which the Lord William de Burk had endowed it; together with the tithes of the mills and fishery, and all the tithes of the two fees which the Lord Theobald Walter gave

[a] *King, p.* 166. [a] *Id. p.* 167.

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to William Burk, near Haydon, in Ofelmethal. Witness Thomas de Hereford. By Gilbert de Long, the church of Barrath, with all its tithes, &c., and half an acre of land, for the health of his soul, his wife Rose, and Raymonda FitzWilliam. Witness, Simon, bishop of Meath. By Richard Buttiler, a carrucate of his land of Ardlis, beyond the river, and near the church of Leighlin. By Roger de Leicester, all the tithes of Kilmatacan, and of the three entire knights' fees which he held from William de Burk, and two carrucates of his Lordship of Kilmacattyn. Witness, Elias FitzNorman. Also the church of Rathmore. Witness the same. Theobald Walter confirmed this grant. Witness, S. bishop of Meath.

1210. About this time the following grants were made: Haimo de Nottingham granted the chapel of Inchegory, with all its tithes, &c., in the diocess of Leighlin. Witness, H. bishop of Leighlin. David, abbot of the Vale of St. Saviour,[b] surrendered and quitted all the claim that he and his convent had to certain tithes near Fothard Mola. Witnesses, S. archbishop of Dublin, H. bishop of Leighlin, Will. of Glendaloc, and C. of Kildare, William, prior of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, and H. prior of Conall.[c] Simon de Everell, son of John, gave the church of St. Patrick of Danenalmose[39] in Ossory, with the tithes, &c., and four acres of the adjacent land, situated on the south side of the church, and two at the east. Witness, Hugh bishop of Ossory.[d] Sir Gilbert de Nugent granted the church of Darridenneth, with two carrucates of land, for the health of his soul, of his brother Richard, of his Lord Hugh de Lacie, &c.[e]

1212. Simon, bishop of Meath, G. Prior of Duleek, and C. prior of All-Hallows, gave a definitive sentence in favour of this abbey, between whom and the monks of St. Mary's abbey, had arisen some controversy concerning the customs on ale and mead granted to them by John Earl of Morton.[f]

N—— was abbot about the same time, he granted to Robert Pollard, citizen of Dublin, the half quarter of ground within the walls of the city, in the Lormory in Castle-street, between Gilbert del Ynet's holding and Owen Brun's, being nine feet in front, and extending itself to the ground which Jordan Champenies held from the hospital of St. John without Newgate, at the yearly rent of four shillings. Witnesses, Gilbert del Ynet, mayor of Dublin, William de Leinne, provost.[g] Same time Philip de Rochford granted all the churches and ecclesiastical

[b] *Called also Duiske, and at present Graigenemanagh, in the county of Kilkenny.* [c] *King, p.* 168. *&c.* [d] *Id. p.* 172. [e] *Lodge, vol.* 1, *p.* 117. [f] *Harris's Collect, vol.* 1. [g] *King, p.* 174.

[39] The Church of Donoughmore, at Kilkenny, now called St. Patrick's, where a most ancient church formerly stood, a foundation made by St. Patrick when in Ossory.

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dues of his lands in Odoch.[h] Witness, Odo, prior of St. John's, Kilkenny.[i]

1215. About this year the following grants were made: By Walter de Riddlesford, all the lands which Richard de Cogan gave him in fee, and the lands in the honour of Brey. Witness, G. de Marisco, Justiciary of Ireland.[k] By Richard de Cogan, in fee, all the lands which he held in the honour of Brey, and the townlands of Ballisenethell, Senebo, Ballimackelly, and Ballibedan, with all the farmers[l] thereon, and all appurtenances and rents thereunto belonging, at the yearly rent of three marcs. For this grant the abbot and canons paid a fine to the said Richard of sixty marcs sterling. Witnesses, H. archbishop of Dublin, S. bishop of Meath, and Geoffry March. By Thomas de Hereford, the church of Kildnock, with the tithes of Hay, the mill and fishery. By Hugh Purcell, for the health of his soul, and of Beatrice his wife, the church of Kildroth. Witness, Milo de Rochford. By Milo de Staunton, the church of Donbron, and the chapel of Demloff;[m] also the church of Mona alias Muna, and a burgage with ten acres of land therein.[n] The church of Ardria, and half of the lands of Kildrum, and five messuages to the north of the church, the tithes of the mill and fishery, a farm in Argintown, on which was a castle, and the farm of Cluainferta; a burgage at Mona, and two in Ardria, were given by Hugh Dullard, and the church of Ballathumra by Hugh de Dreski. Witness, Adam de Hereford. By William FitzRenalmy, half a marc, payable yearly, out of the church and ecclesiastical benefices of his land of Flanderstown. Adam de Woodstock, burgess of Tristledermot, bound himself to find a decent chamber for the abbot, in the house and burgage which he held from him, when he should come to that town, with hay for his horses, tallow to make candles, and a fire; also to find the same chamber for his canons when they should come thither by turns.[o]

1218. Alured, prior of Aynestioc,[p] in the diocess of Ossory, granted all the rights he had received from Stephen Archdekin, knight, viz., the moiety of the churches of Kilcormoc and Thullabarry, with their appurtenances. Witnesses, Ph. de Bray, and the Lord John de Vescy. This grant was confirmed by Archdekin. Witness, Thomas Fitz Anthony,[40] seneschal of Leinster.[q]

[h] *The barony of Fassaghdining, in the county of Kilkenny.* [i] *King, p.* 172. [k] *Id., p.* 176. [l] *This does not fully express the meaning of the original,* nativis suis. [m] *King p.* 176. [n] *Id. p.* 177. [o] *Register.* [p] *Inistiogz, county of Kilkenny.* [q] *King, p.* 174.

[40] Thomas Fitz Antony had two daughters, co-heiresses. One married Den of Grenan, the other Odo L'Ersdecin; from these descended the Dens of Grenan, near Thomastown, so called from Thomas Fitz Antony, its founder. The Dens

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1219. James was prior.[r] Alexander Chamberlain, and Margeria his wife, for the fine of five marcs of silver, did for ever resign and quit claim to the abbot, all their right to the lands of Ballysenikill, Senebo, Ballynakelly, and Ballybedan, in the honour of Brey, which had been granted to the said Alexander and his wife by Richard de Cogan, in fee, dated in Dublin on the feast of St. John the Baptist. Witness, S. bishop of Meath.[s]

1220. Simon was abbot;[t] about this time Hugh de Sernersfield granted a rent of fifteen shillings annually out of half a carrucate of land held by Geoffrey Shirrell in Ballygodman. Witness, H. archbishop of Dublin, then apostolic legate. About the same time, on the payment of a fine of twenty shillings, Richard, the son of John Fitz Dermot,[41] released to the abbey all suit and service of court for the holding of Kilrothery, excepting only an annual rent of four shillings.[u]

1221. About this time Stephen Tyrrell was abbot, for we find him, between the years 1218 and 1224, named in a deed witnessed by Henry, archbishop of Dublin, Simon, bishop of Meath, and Peter, bishop of Ossory.[w]

1224. Richard Smith granted two carrucates of land in Odoth, viz., Grenan, with its appurtenances, at the yearly rent of a marc of silver. Witness, Deodatus, bishop elect of Meath. Thomas de Omer granted all the ecclesiastical emoluments in the whole lands of Tathmoy; and William Marischal, Earl of Pembroke, confirmed the grant made by William Saint Leger in Odoth, near Koskumin. Witnesses, Ralph, bishop of Kildare, Deodatus, elect of Meath, and William, baron of Naas.

Edward was abbot; and he granted to Will. Lawless the farm of the mill of Kilwisky, and ten acres of land, at the rent of a marc yearly.[x]

1226. John was prior,[y] and King Henry III. granted his protection to the abbey, by letters patent dated May 25th.[z]

1230. The abbot and convent granted to David de Rochfort, knight, and his heirs, the advowson of the vicarage of

[r] *Registr.* [s] *King, p.* 194. [t] *Id., p.* 178. [u] *King, p.* 178. [w] *Id., p.* 267. [x] *Id.* [y] *Register.* [z] *Harris's Collect, vol.* I.

are lately extinct in the County Kilkenny, but are represented by a wealthy landowner in California, the brother of the late Dr. Denn of Mullinavat. The Archdecons are represented by a family of that name at Kilree, near Kells; by others the name has been Hibernicised Cody, MacOtho, from Otho or Odo L'Ersdecin, the founder of the family.

[41] Richard, the son of John FitzDermot, was a descendant of Dermod MacGillecholmac, who gave Kilrothery to Richard de la Field. The name FitzDermid has been changed to MacDermot, which represented the old MacGillecholmacs in the 16th century about Lusk and Whitestown.

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Kilmacar; and to their very good friend Richard de Rochfort, all the land which had been granted to them by William Saint Leger in the honour of Rosnenil, to be held by him in fee for ever, at the yearly rent of eleven marcs. Note, the said Richard, in full chapter, made his solemn oath, that the said rent should be duly paid by him and his heirs; each of whom made the same oath.[a]

1231. Nicholas was abbot.[b]

1240. Henry was abbot.[c]

1246. Nicholas was abbot.[d]

1247. Warin was abbot; it was settled and agreed between him and Ralph de Pippard, that the moiety of the churches of Confoy, and the salmon-leap, the whole of the churches of Cloncurry, Castle Warrin, and Oughterard, tithes, lands, rents, &c., were the sole right of the said abbot; who agreed to pay yearly to John de Linford, chaplain to the said Ralph, one hundred shillings, till he had provided him with church preferments to the value of ten pounds yearly; and the abbot engaged, that Ralph, his ancestors and successors, should be for ever partakers in all prayers, masses, &c., made and offered up in their church.[e]

About this time Henry de Buteiller, for the health of his soul, and of his wife Juliana de Marisco, granted the annual sum of ten shillings in silver, payable out of his lands of Lutherlach, to find lights for the celebrating of high mass in St. Mary's Chapel in this abbey[f].

1250. The abbot having provided at Bristol a qantity of stone to build their church, the mayor and bailiffs of that town seized the same to repair the castle of Bristol, and the King, Henry III., by writ, dated at Windsor January 15th, anno reg. 15th, directs the said magistrates to restore the same, and to permit the abbot and his people, at all times, to carry away such materials.[g]

1252. William elected abbot; and was restored to the temporalities, by writ dated 21st May;[h] he continued abbot in 1256.[i]

1259. Warin was elected abbot.[k] It appears from the account of Master William, that a fine of £20 was laid upon the canons of St. Thomas before the temporalities were restored to the new elected abbot.[l]

1270. Reginald, bishop of Cork, granted the chapel of St. Nicholas, in the city of Cork, to this abbey, they paying yearly to the church of St. Finbar five nummi Anglici, and one pound of wax.[m]

[a] *King, p.* 173. [b] *Id. p.* 174. [c] *Id. p.* 194. [d] *See Hen. III. exemplification to Holy Trin.* [e] *King, p.* 167. [f] *Id. p.* 173. [g] *Prynne, vol.* 2, *p.* 760. [h] *Id. p.* 784. [i] *Register.* [k] *King, p.* 194. [l] *Id. p.* 284. [m] *Id. p.* 181.

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1272. It was agreed between the abbot Warin and Nicholas de Ardiz, that the said Nicholas should, for the fine of sixteen marcs of silver, for ever remise, release, and grant to the said abbot the advowson of the church of Kirkeston.[n]

1283. The abbot was possessed of the advowson of the church of Lothmoy;[o] and about the same time he recovered against Adam, the son of Nicholas Aubrey, sixty acres of land, with the appurtenances thereof, in Skenrath, in the county of Dublin.[p]

1284. R. bishop of Bath and Wells, and chancellor of England, applying to the abbot and convent in favour of Almeric de Deneford, for a corrody, they made reply, that they were incapacitated for so doing by the number of pensions they were loaded with; and that particularly above twenty years before they were enjoined by the late King to give an annual pension of three marks of silver to his clerk Richard of Northampton, and which he still enjoyed notwithstanding he had been promoted to the bishoprick of Ferns.[q]

1285. Nicholas was abbot.[r]

1287. William de Walys was abbot;[s] on account of his age and infirmities, he resigned in 1290, and a licence was granted to proceed to an election, dated 8th September.[t] When Adam was chosen,[u] the same year the abbot and convent paid a fine of £40 for licence to annex and consolidate with their abbey the priory of St. Catharine, near the Salmon-leap.[w]

1291. Ralph de Wildeshire,[x] prior of the abbey, was elected abbot; he was in office in 1296.[y]

1300. John Le Tannur was abbot.[z]

1303. Ralph de Wildeshire was abbot.[a]

1305. Joan, the daughter of Peter de Ballymore, released to the abbot the advowson of the church of Rathdonyll.[b] The King, Edward I., by writ, dated March 12th, and directed to the mayor of Dublin, confirmed to the abbot Ralph all former grants and privileges, and particularly that of holding a court to hear all manner of complaints and pleas, &c., and on which privilege the city had infringed.[c]

1308. Nicholas Fitz Nicholas of Rathdonyll granted and reconveyed to the abbot, Ralph of Wyndesor, the advowson of the church of Rathdonyll, in the diocese of Leighlin, dated on the vigil of All-Saints. Witness, William de Burgh, custos or chief governor of Ireland.[d]

[n] *King, p.* 194, 273. [o] *Id. p.* 184. [p] *Id.* [q] *Prynne, vol.* 3, *p.* 1275. [r] *Register.* [s] *King, p.* 194. [t] *Prynne, vol.* 3, *p.* 1300. [u] *King, p.* 194. [w] *Id. p.* 284. [x] *Wiltshire.* [y] *Register.* [z] *King, p.* 194. [a] *Id.* [b] *Id. p.* 168. [c] *Id. p.* 194. *Harris's Collect. vol.* 1. [d] *King, p.* 284.

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1309. Thomas was abbot; he, with Simon, the prior of the abbey, were witnesses against the Knights Templars.[e]

1311. Ralph le Windsor, was abbot.[f]

1315. The churches of St. Catherine and St. James in Dublin, and Kildrought in the deanery of Salt, and Kirkeston, were found to belong to this abbey in the 8th of King Edward II.[g]

1317. Ralph le Windsor was abbot.[h]

1321. October 4th, the temporalities were seized; but on the 8th of the ensuing month they were restored to the abbot Nicholas Whyterell,[i] who resigned to Stephen Tyrrell.

1325. Walter Fitz Alured, and Walter, his son, granted the church of St. Peter de Lethercor, with all its appurtenances.[k]

1326. Stephen Tyrrell was abbot.

1327. Fourteen acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Dovenaghmore, in the county of Dublin, were seized into the King's hands, the abbot having acquired them from Walter le Rene after the passing of the statute of mortmain. Upon a trial being had, the jurors found that those lands were the property of the abbey from its foundation; the King's hands were therefore removed.[m]

1329. The abbot William de Cloncurry having resigned, the temporalities were seized, but were restored 15th February 4th King Edward III., to the new elected abbot Nicholas Alleyn.[n]

1330. The King, from his charitable disposition, granted to this abbey the sum of 20 marcs annually.[o]

1341. The abbot recovered, from the abbot of Wotheney, the church of Loghmoy, in the county of Tipperary.[p]

1353. Nicholas was abbot; and the manor of Archerstown was seized into the King's hands, this abbot having acquired it, contrary to the statute of mortmain, from Richard Baddowe, who held it from the King in capite by military service; Thomas de Wogan appeared, and gave in evidence, that the said manor was held directly from himself, as of his manor of Okethy, and not from the King.[q] The same year the abbot Nicholas was made bishop of Meath.

1354. John Walsh was abbot.[r]

1360. The abbot, on the morrow of St. Martin, recovered in the King's Bench against Alda, the daughter of Nicholas Aubrey, 60 acres of land in Skenrath, in the county of Dublin.[t] March 12th following, the King granted a pro-

[e] *Wilkins's Concilia, vol.* 2. [f] *King, p.* 194. [g] *Id., p.* 285. [h] *Id., p.* 194. [i] *King, p.* 284. [k] *Id., p.* 188 *and* 189. [l] *Id., p.* 194. [m] *Id., p.* 185. [n] *Id., p.* 284. [o] *Id., p.* 185. [p] *Id., p.* 366. [q] *Id., p.* 187. [r] *War. Bps. p.* 145. [s] *War. Mss. vol.* 33, *p.* 116. [t] *King, p.* 188.

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hibition, that the abbot and canons should not be molested by the mayor and bailiffs of Dublin in prejudice of the privileges granted to the said abbey, and particularly in their court.[u]

1361. August 4th, the abbot and convent granted to John Bron, clerk, for his good services and advice, an annual pension of 20 shillings, to be paid on the feast of the Nativity, during life; and if at any time he should be employed to draw any deeds for them, he should be paid what was customary. In like manner they granted, the same day, to Robert Corrath, clerk, 40 shillings; and whilst he should continue in their monastery, or in the city of Dublin, two loaves of the abbey bread, and two flaggons of their ale, and from the kitchen, the portion allowed to two of the canons at their meals in the refectory; and for his servant a loaf and a flaggon of ale daily; they assigned him also a chamber within their court, and two acres of meadow; and at the same time Robert bound himself, to take especial care in executing their business, whenever it was necessary, but at the costs and expense of the convent.[w]

1362. John Walsh was abbot.[x]

1363. David Sumay and Melana, his wife, sued the abbot for the third part of twelve messuages, two currucates of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 60 of turbary, with their appurtenances in Lyvecan,[y] in the county of Dublin, being her dower, as widow of the late Thomas Fitz Richard.[z]

1364. The abbot John Walsh was removed August 20th, and was succeeded by Thomas Scurlock, prior of Newtown, near Trim,[a] who was appointed Deputy Lord Chancellor in 1366, and July 1st, 1375, he was constituted Lord Treasurer of Ireland.[b]

1380. It was enacted by parliament, that no mere Irishman should be permitted to make his profession in this abbey.[c]

1391. On the death of the abbot Thomas Scurlock, the temporalities were seized on the 3rd of May, but the 18th of the ensuing month they were delivered to the newly elected abbot, Richard Tutbury.[d]

1392. John Serjeant was abbot, as appears from the following indictment before James Earl of Ormond, Lord Justice of Ireland. William Fitz Hugh, goldsmith, was indicted, for that Richard Totterby and others of the canons formed a conspiracy to attack the abbey, assisted by the mob and armed power of the city, with intent to drag thereout John Serjeant the abbot, and all his party, or to kill them there; for which purpose Totterby gave the sum of forty marcs to

[u] *Harris's Coll. vol.* 3. [w] *King, p.* 186. [x] *Id., p* 194. [y] *Lucan.* [z] *Id., p.* 185. [a] *Id., p.* 194. *War. Mss. vol.* 51. [b] *Harris's Ware, vol.* 2. [c] *Claus. rot.* 4. *Ric.* 2. [d] *King, p.* 284.

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John Maureward, the mayor of Dublin, and John Drake, merchant, to induce them to perpetrate the said deed; and to procure this money, Totterby and the other conspirators stole a cross, several chalices, and other rich effects to the value of 100 marcs (all belonging to the said abbot), and pledged the same with William Fitz Hugh, goldsmith; and that the said mayor and John Drake received the money, knowing of the said theft; that the mayor and bailiffs rang the city bell, and with William Fitz Hugh and others of the citizens armed, did, with intent and malice aforethought, attack the abbey; that the Lord Justice sent to the said mayor and his adherents, Robert de la Freyne, knight, Edmund Berle, one of the principal citizens, Robert Hereford, knight, constable of the army, and Edward Perrers, mareschal to the King, to enjoin the mayor and his followers to depart and disperse, under the penalty of the forfeiture of all their goods; notwithstanding which, they not only persisted in their evil designs, but brought fire to burn the abbey; and after destroying several hosts, and breaking the windows, they surrounded the King's officer's, and forcibly rescued from them Thomas Serjeant, Simon de la Valle, Walter Foil, John Derpatrick, Henry Fitz Williams, Patrick Wyse, and William Rower, clerks; that the mayor, with his party, did there kill Roger Savage, and did forcibly take from William Foil one lance, value sixteen pence, and one halbert value two shillings; from William Rower, clerk, one portiforium, value forty shillings; from John Horsley, one pair of leg harness[e], value twelve-pence, an iron head-piece, value eight-pence, &c., and from William Rower a bow and twenty arrows, value half-a-marc, &c. John Gerrard was also indicted for having, with an armed force, feloniously broke into the abbey by night, and for confining the abbot and canons, destroying the dormitory and several hosts, and robbing the abbot of four coats of mail, value of each twenty shillings, and twenty blankets, each of the value of five shillings. But Gerrard pleaded the King's pardon.[f]

1395. Richard Tutbury was abbot.[g]

1396. The abbot was in the possession of the churches of Tillanbregh, Killagh, Donenaghmore, Dunmore, Kilcolman, Kilmecar, Coulker, and Attenagh, in the diocese of Ossory.[h]

1397. John Shirburne was chosen abbot on the resignation of Richard Tutbury, who died June 27th.[i] The election of Shirburne must have been set aside, for July 12th the temporalities were delivered to Nicholas O'Beaghan, who was elected abbot.[k]

1417. John was abbot. Upon his petition to parliament

[e] *Caliga.* [f] *King, p.* 186. [g] *Id., p.* 194. [h] *Id., p.* 284. [i] *Id.* [k] *Id., p.* 284.

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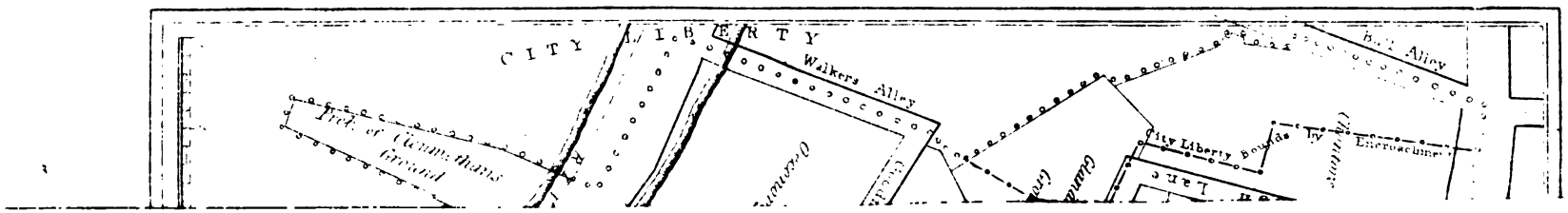

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setting forth that the lands and possessions of the abbey were destroyed and laid waste by Irish enemies, it was enacted, that all the lands, &c., which had been alienated by the former abbots, now be re-assumed, and that the present abbot should be put into immediate possession of the same.[l]

1420. The abbot Nicholas Talbot died on the eve of St. Francis, and friar John Whiting was chosen to succeed him.[m]

1425. July 8th, the abbot paid to William Chevers, second Justice of the King's Bench, his annual pension of one pound.[n]

1428. John was abbot.[o]

1431. Richard was abbot; he continued abbot till the year 1447.[p]

1448. The abbot Thomas Fitzgerald was appointed Lord Chancellor of the kingdom.[q]

1450. February 19th, the abbot Richard was one of the securities for Michael Tregury, who was then appointed custodee of the temporalities of the archbishop of Dublin.[r]

1456. William was abbot.[s]

1458. It was enacted by parliament, that the abbot and his successors might appropriate to themselves, in perpetuity, lands and tenements sufficient to hold up the accustomed hospitality of the abbey.[t]

1466. Richard Forster was abbot.

1471. In the parliament held 11th and 12th King Edward IV. an act passed confirming some possessions, advowsons, &c., which had formerly been granted to this abbey.[w]

1474. Richard was abbot; see under St. Mary's abbey the act which was passed in their favour.

1476. On June 20th it was agreed upon between John the archbishop, and the abbot Richard Forster, that the archbishop would rest satisfied with the payment of twelve marcs, in lieu of all pensions, procurations, and dues; and that whenever the archbishop should in person visit the abbey and the churches united to it, he should receive fourteen marcs. Present, Walter, abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin.[x] We find that this abbot, Richard Forster, was a brother of the society of the Holy Trinity, Dublin; and that he died December 27th, but the year is uncertain.[y]

1486. John Purcell was abbot.[z] In the year 1488, he received a pardon for the share he had in the rebellion raised on

[l] *King, p.* 187. [m] *Marlborough, Chr. in Cambden.* [n] *King, p.* 284. [o] *Register.* [p] *King, p.* 194. [q] *Harris's tables.* [r] *Rot. Cancel.* 28 *and* 29 *Hen.* 6, *vide War. Bps. p.* 340. *Ms. Additions.* [s] *King, p.* 194. [t] *Id. p.* 187. [u] *Id. p.* 194. [w] *Harris's Coll.* [x] *Id. p.* 173. [y] *Lib. obit. Christ Ch.* [z] *War ann. Harris's Hibernica, p.* 36.

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account of Lambert Simnell, and accordingly took the oaths of allegiance, &c.[a]

1490. Jordan de Valle, knight, granted to this abbey the churches of St. Andrew and St. Bridget of Mathelcon, in the diocese of Ferns, with the tithes and other ecclesiastical dues of the said tweth, or territory of Mathelcon. Witness, L. bishop of Ferns.[b] About the same time Philip de Prena gave to this abbey two carrucates of land, extending from Dungarvan above the great water.[c]

1505. Walter Walsh was abbot September 27th.[d]

1512. He continued abbot.[e]

1515. William Brent was elected abbot, without obtaining the royal licence, but he received the king's pardon for the same, and the temporalities were restored.[f]

Thomas Mey appears to have been abbot before the year 1522.[g]

1524. Gerald, Earl of Kildare, being this year constituted Lord Deputy, he entertained the nobility, great officers, &c., with a sumptuous feast in this abbey.[h]

A difference concerning the toll bowl, between the mayor of Dublin and the abbot, was determined and settled this year.[i]

1526. The abbot Thomas Mey died about this time.[k] Thomas Holder, who succeeded him, died September 12th the same year,[l] and 26th November ensuing, James Cotterell, one of the canons, was elected in his place,[m] and was abbot in 1529.[n]

1534. Henry Duffe was elected abbot. July 25th, 1539, he made a surrender of the abbey and its possessions. September 10th, an annual pension of £42 was granted to him; and to James Cotterell, the former abbot, a pension of £10.[o]

The abbot of this house was a baron of parliament, and laid claim to great privileges in the manors of Donaghmore, near Grenock, Dunshaghlin, Brownstown, &c.[p]

31st March, 30th King Henry VIII., the site of this monastery, with a malt mill, a wood mill, and two double mills, one carrucate of land, called Donouer, ten acres of meadow, two of pasture, and ten of underwood, near the abbey, were granted to William Brabazon, esq., for ever, by military service, at the annual rent of 18*s.* 6*d.* sterling.[q]

By an inquisition taken July 25th, 31st King Henry VIII., this abbey was seized of the manor of Kyll, and 5 messuages,

[a] *War. ann.* [b] *King, p.* 178 [c] *Id.* [d] *Register. Harris's Coll, vol.* 2. [e] *King, p.* 194. [f] *Id.* [g] *Id.* [h] *War. ann.* [i] *Hist. Dublin, p.* 291. [k] *King, p.* 194. [l] *War. ann.* [m] *Id.* [n] *Id.* [o] *King, p.* 19. [p] *Id., p.* 193. [q] *Aud. gen.*

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12 cottages, 90 acres of arable land, 200 of pasture, and 4 of meadow, in Kyll aforesaid.

	£	s.	d.
1 acre of arable, and 7 of meadow, in Allesby, value	5	19	6
2 messuages, 3 cottages, 100 acres of arable, 20 of pasture, and 4 of meadow, with their appurtenances, in Artharstown, alias Artistown	3	2	0
1 messuage, 1 cottage, 20 acres of land, in Ballybroge	0	14	0
1 castle, 1 messuage, 6 cottages, 70 acres arable, 20 pasture, and 4 meadow, with their appurtenances, in Hartwell	1	2	0
42 acres of land, and 20 of wood in Alliston, waste.			
The rectory of Kyll, and the tithes of Kyll, Arthurstown, Hartwell, Ballybroge, Alleynstown, Painston, Artisland, and Sundallyston, parcel of the rectory of Kyll, value, lawful money of England . .	19	0	0

All the lands in the above inquisition are in the county of Kildare.[r]

January 4th, 27th Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to Anthony Deeringe of 1 messuage, 1 cottage, 24 acres of arable land, and 8 and a-half of pasture, in Sharraghe, at the annual rent of 16*s.* 8*d.* Irish money. The moiety of 2 messuages, 70 acres of arable, and 16 of meadow and pasture, in the town of Westerkerns; the moiety of 1 messuage, 62 acres of arable and meadow, and 12 of pasture, in the town of Easterkerns; 1 messuage, 27 acres of arable, and 6 of pasture, in Little Boyles; at the annual rent of £4 14*s.* 4*d.*, all in the county of Meath; also 40 acres of arable and 20 of pasture, in Ballrenuet in the county of Kildare, at the annual rent of 20*s.* Irish money; all parcel of the possessions of this abbey; to hold to him and his heirs for ever as of the manor of Kells, and not in capite.[s 42]

[r] *King, p.* 138. [s] *Aud. Gen.*

[42] Inquisition of the 9th of Edward VI., finds that Henry, the Abbot, with the consent of the convent, &c., granted, by a deed of the 29th January, 27th Henry VIII., the Rectory of Cloncurry, in Kildare, to Nicholas Handcoke, William Norman, Nicholas Moore, Clerk, the Rectory of Donoughmore for 31 years, Cloncurry for 21 years, at the annual rent of £27 6*s.* 8*d.*—*Chief Remem.*

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By an inquisition, 33rd Queen Elizabeth, the following lands were found to be parcel of this abbey :—

	£	s.	d.
11 acres of arable, with the appurtenances, called the Stuckynes and Gortanawake, adjoining the town of Lyons, in the county of Kildare, value in Irish money	0	0	12
The rectories of Ballymartyr, Elesbaka, Coriboc, Crosscrocere, and Ballyanna, all in the county of Cork, at the yearly rent, in Irish money, of	5	10	0
The parish of Trevet, in the county of Meath,	22	6	8

In another inquisition of her 37th year—

The rectory of Clonaughles, in the county of Kildare, with the tithes of the townlands of Clonaughles, Ballycanaan, and Cullenhill, and twelve acres of glebe belonging to the said church, value in Irish money :[t] .	1	6	8

The lands and possessions were granted to divers persons ; to William Brabazon,[48] ancestor to the Earl of Meath, March 31st, 1545, 35th King Henry VIII., the site and circuit of the monastery of Thomas Court, the church, church-yard, stable, malt-mill, wood-mill, and double mills belonging to the same ; a carrucate of land called Donower, &c., all the tenths of the premises, and all jurisdictions, liberties, &c., spiritual and temporal ; to hold in capite, by the 20th part of a knight's fee, at the yearly rent of £1 4*s.* 11*d.*[u]

By the inquisition taken 16th January, 1625, it was found, that Henry Harrington, knight, died December 24th, 1612, seized in capite, by the 20th part of a knight's fee, of one garden, 46 acres of arable land, commonly called the abbot's land, in Oughterard, in the county of Kildare, of the yearly vaue of 5*s.* besides reprises ; and of the tithes of the town of Finghes, in the parish of Cloncurry, in the said county, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, of the yearly value of 2*s.* besides reprises.[v]

Inquisition Octave St. Martin, 19th Queen Elizabeth, finds, that 22nd October, 3rd of same reign, a grant was made to

[t] *King, p.* 183. [u] *Lodge, vol.* 1. *p.* 179. [v] *Lib. inq. in bibl. præhon. W. Conyngham.*

[48] William Brabazon, the ancestor of the Earl of Meath. He was descended from Jaques Le Brabanzon, so called from a castle of that name in Normandy. In 1534, his descendant, William Brabazon, afterwards knighted, was appointed vice-treasurer and general receiver of Ireland, in which office he continued till his decease in 1552. The localities in Dublin called the "Liberties," and the Earl of Meath's Liberties, date from this time.

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Thomas Manners, gent., of the rectory of Syddan, and all the tithes and profits in Syddan, Rengerston, Leirbeg, Howtheston, Crevaghe, Muchefelston, Corbally, Tyran, Newrathe, St. John's-rathe, Begerston, Little Soleston, Monerum, and Lessiaboine, all in the county of Meath, and parcel of the possessions of this abbey.[x]

Inquisition same day finds, that 10th March, 11th Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to John Thomas, esq., of the rectory of Balmaglassan, in the county of Meath, with all the tithes, &c., thereunto belonging in the said county, parcel of the possessions of this abbey.[y]

Inquisition, 24th Queen Elizabeth, finds, that Henry Duffe, the last abbot, being seized of the rectorial tithes of corn and hay of Oughterrinny, otherwise Clomurry, viz., Nicolston, Kilmaine, Archdiakenston, Pitchefordston, Ballikenny, Killeightertir, Muchgrange, Ballekehine, Newton, Little Keppagh, and Kilmakerob, in county of Kildare, did grant the same to Nicholas Handcock and William Newman of Dublin, merchants, and Nicholas Moore of the said city, chaplain, for the term of thirty-one years, at the annual rent of £9 6*s.* 8*d.*[z]

Inquisition 25th same reign finds, that 28th June, 12th of same reign, a grant was made to John Dee, gent., of the rectory of Ballybabricke, in the county of Louth, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, for the term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* Irish money.[a]

Inquisition of same year finds, that 24th January, 13th of that reign, a grant was made to John FitzEdward Fitzgerald, and Thomas Coppinger, gent., of the rectories of Ballymarter, Etesbake, Corriboe, Castrocorre, and Ballianan, in the county of Cork, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, for the term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of £5 10*s.* Irish money.[b]

Another inquisition same year finds, that 26th March, 19th of that reign, a grant was made to Sir Thomas Cusack, Knt., and Patrick Clinche, gent., of the rectory and town of Trevett, in the county of Meath, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, for the term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of £22 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish money, and thirty bushels of corn at the feast of the purification annually.[c]

Inquisition, 26th April, 31st same reign, finds, that 24th November, 13th of this reign, a grant was made to Edmund Fitz-Alexander, for the term of twenty-one years, of the rectory of Moyclare in the county of Meath, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, at the annual value of £4 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish money.[d]

[x] *Chief Remem.* [y] *Id.* [z] *Id.* [a] *Id.* [b] *Id.* [c] *Id.* [d] *Id.*

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The tithes of Cokeston and Ballybin, parcel of the rectory of Ratoath, was parcel of the possessions of this abbey. See Newtown in county of Meath.[e]

Inquisition 23rd February, 33rd Queen Elizabeth, finds, that eleven acres of arable land, called the Stuckyns and Gortendawke, near Lyons in the county of Kildare, annual value, besides reprises, 12*d.* Irish money, were parcel of the possessions of the abbey of St. Thomas, Dublin.[f]

Inquisition 10th August, 2nd King James, finds, that James Cottrell, the last abbot, was seized of the lands of the manor of Leixlip; and the right of a flaggon of ale out of every brewing in the said town; annual value of the whole, besides reprises, 10*s.*[g]

Inquisition 20th February, 14th King James, finds, that a messuage and garden in the parish of St. James, in the suburbs of Dublin, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, were granted, 7th July, 39th Queen Elizabeth, for the term of thirty-one years, to John Newton, at the annual rent, besides reprises, of 8*s.* Irish money.[h] [44]

[e] *Chief Remem.* [f] *Id.* [g] *Id.* [h] *Id.*

[44] Inquisition, ye tuesday next after ye feast of St. Peter ad vincula, 6th Edward VI., finds that William Brabazon, late of Thomas Court, Knt., was seised in fee of ye site of this Abbey, containing 4 acres of land, on which are divers buildings, gardens, orchards, and a watermill; also a carucate of land without ye site called Donour, on which is a stone tower; a messuage called the Carman's House, an haggard, a mill, 6 orchards, a mill, 6 pools, 2 mills called ye double mills, and a mill called ye woode myll; 10 messuages in Thomas Street near ye Abbey, 17 messuages on ye Combe; in ye same carucate are 18 acres of arable, 10 of meadow, 2 of pasture and 10 of underwood [copse]; the said house, site, lands, mills, &c., are of ye annual value of £20 Irish money. The mill called ye malt mill is of ye annual value of 240 bushels of maceti, each bushel reckoned worth 2*s.* Irish money; ye double mills 240 bushels of corn and 240 maceti, each bushel of corn 3*s.* Irish; ye wodde mill 180 bushels of corn; all ye above are held in capite by Knight's service, viz., by ye 20th part of a Knight's fee, when scutage runs, and by 18*s.* 5*d.* yearly in ye name of 20 parts; ye messuage in Thomas Street and ye Combe, valued yearly at £20 Irish. And Richard Dyllon of Prowteston holds 4 messuages in Thomas Street, near ye house of ye said William Brabazon, by fealty.

Nicholas Scorloke of Ratheredan holds a messuage in Thomas Street, near ye said house, by fealty, he was also seized of annual rent of 3*s.* 4*d.* out of a messuage near ye said house in Thomas Street, parcel of ye possessions of ye Vicar of St. Patrick, Dublin, now in King's lands in ye tenure of Richard Han; and ye said Richard Dyllon holds from ye said William Brabazon a close called a park and a stang of arrable. Inquisition 12th June, 8th Queen Elizabeth, finds that ye last abbot was seized of ye manor of Donnamore, a mill, and watercourse, and an acre of land called ye Millstrick, alias ye Medestrick, ye town of Newton containing 63 acres of arrable, meadow, and pasture, with ye appurtenances named Tarlfordes-land, alias Tylwesland, parcell of ye desmesne of ye mannor, and on ye north side thereof and further, to wit on ye north of ye Water of Gower, which run by Robertston, and near ye said lands of Newton to ye town of Grenock.

Inquisition, octave St. Martin, 19th Elizabeth, finds that 22nd October, 3rd of same reign, a grant was made to Thomas Manners, gent., of the rectory of Lyddan, and all the tithes and profits in Lyddan, Rengerston, Howtheston, Crevaghe, Muchefelston, Corbally, Tyran, Newrathe, St. John's Rathe, Begerston,

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Little Soleston, Monerune, and Lessiaboine, all in the county of Meath, and parcel of the possessions of this Abbey.

Inquisition same day finds, that 10th March, 11th Elizabeth, a grant [was made to John] Thomas, Esq., of the rectory of Balmaglassan, in the county of Meath, with all the tithes, &c., thereunto belonging in the said county, parcel of the possessions of this Abbey.

Inquisition same reign finds, that 28th June, 12th of same reign, a grant was made to John Dee, gent., of the rectory of Ballybabricke, in the county of Louth, parcel of the possessions of this Abbey, for the term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of 26*s.* 8*d.* Irish money.

Inquisition of same year finds, that 24th January, 13th of that reign, a grant was made to John FitzEdward Fitzgerald, and Thomas Copinger, gent., of the rectories of Ballymarter, Etesbake, Corriboe, Castrocwe, and Ballianan, in the county of Cork, parcel of the possessions of this Abbey, for the term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of £5 10*s.* Irish money.

Inquisition 26th April, 31st same reign, finds, that 24th November 13th of this reign, a grant was made to Edmund Fitz Alexander, for the term of twenty-one years, of the rectory of Moyclare, in the county of Meath, parcel of the possessions of this Abbey, at the annual value of £4 15*s.* 4*d.* Irish money.

Another Inquisition on ye morrow of the Ascension same year, finds, that 26th March, 19th of that reign, a grant was made to Sir Thomas Cusack, Knt., and Patrick Clinch, gent., of the rectory and town of Trevett, in the county of Meath, parcel of the possessions of this Abbey, for the term of twenty years, at the annual rent of £22 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish money, and thirty bushels of corn at the feast of the Purification annually.—*Chief Rem.*

Inquisition, 7 weeks from Easter, 24th Elizabeth, finds that Henry Duffe, the last abbot, being seized of the rectorial tithes of corn and hay of Oughterrinny, otherwise Cloncurry, viz., Nicolston, Kilmaine, Archdiakenston, Pitchefordston, Ballikenny, Killeightertir, Muchgrange, Ballekehine, Newton, Little Keppagh, and Kilmakerob, in the county of Kildare, did grant the same to Nicholas Handcock and William Newman, of Dublin, merchants, and Nicholas Moore, of the said city, chaplain, for the term of thirty-one years, at the annual rent of £20 6*s.* 8*d.*

January 4th, 27th Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to Anthony Deeringe of 1 messuage, 1 cottage, 24 acres of arable land, and 8 and a half of pasture, in Sharraghe, at the annual rent of 16*s.* 8*d.* Irish money. The moiety of 2 messuages, 70 acres of arable, and 16 of meadow and pasture, in the town of Westerkerns; the moiety of 1 messuage, 62 acres of arable and meadow, and 12 of pasture, in the town of Esterkerns; 1 messuage, 27 acres of arable and 6 of pasture, in Little Bolyes, at the annual rent of £4 14*s.* 4*d.*, all in the county of Meath; also 40 acres of arable and 20 of pasture, in Ballrenuet, in the county of Kildare, at the annual rent of 20*s.* Irish money; all parcel of the possessions of this Abbey; to hold to him and his heirs for ever, as of the manor of Kells, and not in capite.

By an Inquisition 23rd February, 33rd Elizabeth, the following lands were found to be parcel of this Abbey:

11 acres of arable, with the appurtenances, called the Stuckynes and Gortanowke, adjoining the town of Lyons, in the county of Kildare, annual value in Irish money, £0 0*s.* 12*d.* The rectories of Ballymartyr, Elesbaka, Coriboe, Crosscrocere, and Ballyanna, all in the county of Cork, at the yearly rent, in Irish money, of £5 10*s.* The parish of Trevet, in the county of Meath, annual value £22 6*s.* 8*d.*

Inquisition 23rd August, 37th same reign, finds that ye prior was seized of the Rectory of Clonaghles, in the county of Kildare, with the tithes of the townlands of Clonanghles, Ballycanoan, and Cullenhill, and 12 acres of glebe, the said church, value in Irish money, besides reprises, 26*s.* 8*d.*

Inquisition 10th August, 11 James, finds that the last abbot was seized of the lands of the manor of Leixlip; and the right of a flagon of ale out of every brewing; annual value of the whole, besides reprises, 10*s.*

Inquisition 13th October, 4th King James, finds that Thomas Bellings, of Bellingston, in the county Dublin, gent., was seized, as in fee, of one toft, a garden, 50 acres of arable land, 3 of meadow and 5 of pasture, in the townland of Galleston, in the county of Meath, being of the annual value of 40*s.*; and they also find that the said lands, &c., were formerly held from the abbot of St. Thomas, Dublin. The

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THE PRIORY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST

Was situated in St. Thomas-street, without the west, or the Newgate, of the city.

About the end of the 12th century, Ailred le Palmer founded an hospital here for the sick. Witnesses, John Comyn, archbishop; Leonard, abbot of St. Mary's; Simon, prior of St. Thomas's; and Duvenald, prior of All-Saints. Ailred, the founder, took upon himself the office of prior.[l]

Osbert of Colchester, was prior in the time of John, Earl of Morton;[k] he was a subscribing witness to the grant made by Joan, Countess of Pembroke, to the priory of the Holy Trinity, about the year 1200.

A.D. 1216. Pope Innocent III. granted to Henry, the archbishop, the patronage of this priory.[l]

1226. Master Daniel was prior.[m]

1229. The said prior held 195 acres of land, and a mill in Cloghyr, in the county of Tipperary.[n]

[l] *King, p.* 60. [k] *Register Sti. Thom.* [l] *Harris's Coll. vol.* 2. [m] *See Holy Trinity, Dubl.* [n] *King, p.* 57, 60.

tithes of Cokeston and Ballyhin, parcel of the rectory of Rathoath was parcel of the possessions of this Abbey. See Newtown, in the county of Meath.

By an Inquisition taken 16th January, 1625, it was found that Henry Harrington, knight, died December 24th, 1612, seized in capite, by the 20th part of a knight's fee, of 1 garden, 46 acres of arable land, commonly called the Abbot's land, in Oughterard, in the county of Kildare, at the yearly value of 5*s.* besides reprises; and of the tithes of the town of Finghes, in the parish of Cloncurry, in the said county, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, of the yearly value of 2*s.* besides reprises.—*Lib. Nig. in Bibl. Hon. W. Conyngham.*

The Seal of St. Thomas's Abbey, an imperfect copy of which is in the possession of the editor, was 3½ inches in diameter. The legend, as far as is preserved, reads, "SIGILLUM COMMUNE . . . SANC . . ."—the rest is broken off. On the front or obverse of the seal is a triple gabled canopy, the centre one being the highest, with a gablet, and the base of a tower behind. The under parts of the canopy are trefoiled with small quatrefoils in the spandrils. A pillar at each side of the seal supports the gabled canopy. The figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury in pontifical vestments, with the crozier in his right hand, stands under the central canopy; beside his head is a scroll with the legend, "SCS. THOMAS." Under the side canopies are the kneeling figures of Benedictine monks, two at each side, with their hands joined in prayer, and looking up to the centre figure. On the reverse, or counter-seal, the remains of the legend reads, ". . . VS SCI. THOM. DVBLINIE." In the exergue the same style of triple canopy, with trefoiled arches beneath, and tabernacle work above the centre gable, but all of plainer design than that on the obverse, is represented. Under the canopy at the right is a draped altar, behind which is seen the crossbearer Grim; holding out the cross, and the sword of one of the knights striking his arm, which, with the cross, appears falling down. St. Thomas kneels before the altar, with joined hands, and mitred head bowed down. The four knights. Reginald Fitzurse, William Tracy, Hugh de Morville, and Richard Brito, stand in admirable perspective opposite the kneeling archbishop. Fitzurse, the second figure to the left, bears a shield, charged with a bear rampant, and the knight next the archbishop carries a long peaked shield, Barry of ten; his sword appears to cut off the top of the head of the prelate, which was actually done by Richard Brito. The device on the shield may be found to be his armorial bearings. The knights are helmeted and clothed in chain armour. The style of this seal is quite artistic and well executed. The letters are Lombardic, and the workmanship appears to be of the early part of the 13th century.

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1238. April 8th, Daniel the prior obtained the royal assent to the bishoprick of Emly,[o] but was disappointed in his expectation, the see being still filled by Christian.[p]

1251. Walter the prior recovered against Richard Bretnagh, for a fine of ten marcs, the towland of Coulkoyl, in the county of Limerick.[q]

1253. August 1st, the King commanded the Lord Justice to distribute, as especial of his bounty, the sum of 100 marcs to the hospital of St. John, in Dublin, and to the Dominican and Franciscan Friars throughout the kingdom, in such proportions as he should think necessary.[r]

1255. Died Luke, archbishop of Dublin; he endowed this priory with two burgages and six acres of land in the parish of St. Kevin.[s]

1290. Jordan was prior before this time; for we find that this year Walter Aureg sued father Bartholomew, prior of St. John's, for fifty acres of land in Cotterelstown, in the county of Dublin, which Robert, his father, had demised to Jordan, formerly prior; but Walter was cast.[t]

1297. John the prior sued the abbot of Kells for the town-land of Gunne——, in the county of Dublin; the prior lost his suit.[u]

1302. The prior recovered from Adam de Crompe the advowson of the church of Crompestown, in the county of Tipperary; and an inquisition, quo ad damnum, was held to enquire whether Mr. John le Mareschal could grant to the prior a messuage and 132 acres of land in Glynusky and Jordanstown; the inquisition found, that he might make the said grant, as he held those lands immediately from the prior, with suit of service at his court at Palmerston, in Fingall, at the yearly rent of thirty shillings; and that each acre was worth eightpence annually. William Alexander made a grant, about this time, of 80 acres in Gelot and Kernelewy. Another inquisition was held the same year, to enquire whether Richard le Noble could grant a messuage and 100 acres of land in the same town; the jury found, that the said Richard held these lands immediately from the prior at two marcs of silver annual rent, and suit of service to the said prior's court, and that each acre was worth eight pence yearly.[w]

1304. Another inquisition found that Simon Denbeigh and Henry Rowe might assign to the prior 60 acres of land in Cloghre, in the county of Tipperary, valued at thirty shillings annually;[x] a licence was accordingly granted for the alienation in the year 1308.[y]

[o] *King, p.* 59. [p] *War. Bps. p.* 495. [q] *King, p.* 57. [r] *Prynne, vol.* 2, *p.* 798. [s] *War. Bps. p.* 321. [t] *King, p.* 57. [u] *Id. p.* 86. [w] *Id. p.* 57. [x] *Id. p.* 56. [y] *Id. p.* 59.

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1305. In Michaelmas Term this year a fine was levied at Cashell, between the prior of this hospital and the abbot of St. Mary of Osney, in Oxfordshire, concerning the advowson of the church of Kiltenan, and the abbot paid a fine of £40 in silver to the prior.[z]

1306. John the prior sued Robert de Clahull for four acres of land, with the appurtenances thereof in Ballychosmond, in the county of Dublin, the right and property of this hospital, and of which Geoffry de Clahull had unjustly disseized Walter, a former prior.[a]

1307. John Assyk, knight, Lord of Boulek, granted to the prior the advowson of the church of Boulek, both of the rectory and vicarage, with 15 acres of land in his lordship.[b]

The same year the prior sued Herbert Marshall for a mill and 195 acres of land in Cloghyr, in the county of Tipperary.[c]

1308. John Decer, mayor of Dublin, built the chapel of St. Mary in this hospital.[d]

Same year Maurice, archbishop of Cashell, acknowledged himself a debtor to the prior in the sum of 500 marcs of silver; at which time the prior agreed, that if the archbishop, by deed under his seal and that of his chapter, should grant to the prior and his hospital the advowson of the church of Bronyan, and the vicarage thereof, and also of Bonecleck, alias Benecleek, that then the said acknowledgment should be null and of none effect.[e]

1311. John Scott, the prior, recovered against William Maunsell, as a right appertaining to the priory, the keeping of two carrucates of land in Clonbrogan, during the minority of Geoffry, son and heir of Walter le Brett.[f]

About this time we find a corrody was granted to Robert, son of William Cerard, of a loaf of white bread, of the same size and quality as those allowed to the prior and brethren, and a flaggon of the best ale, on every Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, weekly; on each of the other days a dish of fish; and to have yearly a suit of the same cloth that was made use of by the brethren. This corrody not being regularly paid, Robert sued the prior for the same.[g]

1313. We find that the prior of this house was in possession of the lands and tenements of Rovelagh, from the donation of Cecilia de Stonehouse; and of Palmerston, the gift of Richard de Scottesdene.[h]

1316. May 19th, a licence was granted to the prior to enable him to acquire 40 librata of land, lands held in capite excepted.[i]

[z] *King, p.* 57. [a] *Id. p.* 58. [b] *Id. p.* 57 [c] *Id. p.* 58. [d] *Pembridge's ann.* [e] *King, p.* 58. [f] *Id.* [g] *Id. p.* 58. [h] *Id. p.* 60. [i] *Id. p.* 59.

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Same year the citizens of Dublin, on the approach of Edward Bruce and his army, did, by general consent, set fire to Thomas-street, but unfortunately the church of St. John, with the chapel of St. Magdalen, were consumed in the conflagration.[k]

1319. August 24th, in order to assist in repairing the church and house of St. John, lately destroyed by fire, the King, Edward II., did grant for this purpose all deodands happening in Ireland for the space of four years.[l]

1320. August 24th, John le Palmer, the prior, reconveyed to the dean and chapter of Limerick the advowson of the church of Corkmoked, alias Corkmoyle, with a messuage and 18 acres of glebe thereunto belonging. Witness, William, archbishop of Cashel; William, bishop of Emly; Thomas, Earl of Kildare, Lord Lieutenant.[m] Note, the prior had formerly recovered the said advowson from the dean and chapter.

1322. John Walshe was prior.[n]

1323. John Onextiffe was prior.[o]

1324. Walter Ludlow was prior; when it was enacted by parliament, that Nicholas Gaydor (who had formerly been appointed miller of all the mills belonging to this priory, by John Onextiffe then prior thereof, at the rent of the third part of the toll), should be restored to the said office of miller from which he had been unjustly dismissed by Walter, the present prior.[p]

1331. July 27th, William the prior was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.[q] At which time the town and lands of Coolkeyl did belong to the hospital.[r]

1335. In this year we find the advowson of the church of Grilly, in the county of Meath, was recovered by the prior.[s]

1337. The prior sued the prior of Athassil for the advowson of the church of Clonyns, in the county of Tipperary, and of the church of Isselkeran.[t]

1345. John, the seneschal of this priory, was this year indicted for having (with sundry others) stolen from the abbot and canons of the house of St. Thomas the martyr, various goods and chattels, to the amount and value of £20, viz., books of the decretals, value ten marcs, four portiforiums, value of each one marc, two silver goblets, value ten shillings each, and ten pounds in cash, &c. The jury acquitted him.[u]

1359. Cecilia, the daughter of Jordan, granted to the priory, about this time, the lands of Rovelaghe. Witnesses, Alexander de Nottingham, Richard de Exeter, Robert de Claulle, and Nicholas de Hoath, knights.[w]

[k] *Pembridge.* [l] *King, p.* 50. [m] *Id. p.* 55. [n] *Register of St. Thomas.* [o] *King, p.* 56. [p] *Id.* [q] *Harris's tables.* [r] *King, p.* 59. [s] *Id. p.* 57. [t] *Id. p.* 299. [u] *Id. p.* 185. [w] *Id. p.* 59.

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1361. It appearing that the hospital supported 115 sick poor, King Edward III., in consideration thereof, did, on the 7th of December, grant to it deodanda for twenty years.[x]

1374. May 12th, this year the King (considering the great expenses and burthens which lay upon the prior of this house, in supporting divers chaplains and clerks to say the divine offices for the King's health, and for the souls of his ancestors; also considering the exility of the house and its endowments, and the support of so many poor and sick as were maintained therein) ordained, that the prior should, "during our good pleasure," be exonerated from coming to the marches with his posse and tenants, and from finding men at arms, hobellers, or footmen, and from attending conferences, hues, cries, &c.[y]

1378. April 20th, the grant of the deodanda was further renewed for twenty years.[z]

1380. Adam O'Hethe was prior; for the fine of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence, he this year received a pardon for all crimes and misdemeanors whatsoever.[a]

1384. Henry Randolph, the prior, and Robert Grandon, one of his monks, were attached for taking, by force and violence, from Thomas Gifford and Maud his wife, the value of £200 in goods and money; the defence the prior set up was, that in the writ he was named prior of the house of St. John without Newgate, and not prior of the house of St. John the Baptist, or of St. John the Evangelist.[b]

1389. Pope Boniface granted to this priory the perpetual vicarages of St. John the Baptist of Fythard, and St. Colman of Kilshkaeth, in the diocese of Cashel, and of St. Patrick of Straffan, in the diocese of Dublin, with all their properties, &c.[c] King Henry IV. confirmed this grant October 7th, 1407.[d]

1403. The grant of the deodanda was renewed for ten years from October 18th.[e]

1474. William was prior.[f]

1476. It was enacted by parliament, that the present prior should re-assume, for the use of the house, all the lands alienated from it by his predecessors.[g]

1516. In this year Robert Nangle, the prior, came before the Baron of the Exchequer, and made satisfaction to the King of one pound of pepper for the messuage of Rowlagh.[h]

1519. The prior, Patrick Cullin, was made bishop of Clogher, but he held the priory in commendam till the year 1531, when Sir Thomas Everard was chosen prior.[i]

[x] *King, p.* 59. [y] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 3. [z] *Id. vol.* 4. [a] *King, p.* 58. [b] *Id. pp.* 55 *and* 59. [c] *Id. p.* 56. [d] *Id.* [e] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 4. [f] *Id. vol.* 5. [g] *King, p.* 76. [h] *King, p.* 59. [i] *War. Bps.* 187. *Additions in Mss.*

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1534. July 13th, Thomas Weston, the then prior, renounced, before John archbishop of Dublin, the exemption which they claimed of not being subject to the archiepiscopal power;[k] at which time they paid two marcs proxies to the archbishop.[l]

The churches of Palmerston and Dood, the chapel of Crevelp,[45] and the church of Walsh's Town,[46] in the deanery of Ballimore, and also the church of Straffan,[47] did originally belong to this priory.[m]

1542. January 23rd, a pension of £15 a-year was granted to Sir Thomas Everard, lately prior here.[n]

In this house was an infirmary which contained fifty beds for the sick. The houses, site, and possessions, excepting an annual rent of fourteen shillings out of different tenements (now the property of the city), were granted, together with the priory of St. John the Baptist, near Drogheda (which see) to James Sedgrave of Dublin, merchant, for the sum of £1,078 15*s.* 8*d.*, and the yearly rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*[o]

In this hospital there were both friars and nuns; the vestments for the friars of Thomas-court, for the Franciscans in Francis-street, and for the university of St. Patrick, were wrought here; for their labour they had the tenth of the wool or flax, which they spun, assigned them when the work was finished. The different orders for whom they wrought did visit this house on St. John's day, when they presented their offerings before the image of the Saint, which stood in the great hall; and on the Saints' eve the mayor and commons were also wont to visit them, on which a great bonfire was made before the hospital, and many others throughout the city.[p]

By an inquisition taken 17th June, 33d King Henry VIII., it was found that the prior was seized in Whiteston of one mes-

[k] *War. Mss. vol.* 75, *p.* 33. [l] *Lib. Nig. p.* 80. [m] *King, p.* 59. [n] *Id. p.* 60. [o] *Id. p.* 60. [p] *Rob. War. Collect.*

[45] Crevelp, now Cryhelp, near Dunlavin, county Wicklow. This church was, in mediæval times, dedicated to the Assumption of the B.V. Mary. It is now completely erased, the cemetery levelled, and incorporated with the adjoining field. A pillar stone, called "Crusloe," still remains *in situ*, *i.e.*, the Stone Cross of Awley. Under it the tradition of the locality states that Harold, the son of Awley, king of the Danes of Dublin, who fell at the defeat of Glen Mama, A.D. 999, is buried.—*Vide* Dr. Todd's "War of the Irish with the Danes," page cxliv., where a note, contributed by the Editor of this portion of the *Monasticon*, is given.

[46] Walsh's Town is now called Brannockstown, the Irish name for that used in the text. The old church and cemetery are still extant, and are now enclosed in the demesne of Harristown, County Kildare. In the Bull of Alexander III., it is styled Technabretnas, and the church was dedicated to St. Sylvester, P.M. The village or hamlet connected with it was sometimes called the town of "Osbert de Rathmeth," and "Vesterstown" from the name of the patron Saint.—Mason's "History of St. Patrick's," pp. 52, 72.

[47] St. Patrick's Church at Straffan. There is there a very curious stone-roofed church, but of doubtful antiquity; near it is "St. Patrick's bed," and a St. Patrick's well.

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suage, sixty acres of arable land, three of meadow, and thirty-seven of leys, of the yearly value of 26*s.* 8*d.* And in Newton of one messuage, sixty acres of arable land, two of meadow, and eight of leys, of the yearly value, besides reprises, of 33*s.* 4*d.*[q]

January 22nd, 35th King Henry VIII., this monastery was granted, in capite, to Maurice Earl of Thomond, at the fine of £14 18*s.* 8*d.*, Irish money; and December 1st, 6th King Edward VI., it was granted, with houses and lands, the possessions of the same, to James Sedgrave for ever, at the annual rent of 15*s.*[r]

A Roman Catholic chapel is erected on part of the site of this priory; the ancient steeple still remains.[48]

[q] *Chief Remembrancer.* [r] *Aud. gen. office.*

[48] 1313. On the Monday after the feast of St. Hilary, Margery, daughter of Raymond Crompe, being in her lawful widowhood, quit all claim for leave for her heirs and assigns, to this prior, of the advowson of the church of Crompiston.—*Rot. Canc.*

Inquisition taken the Tuesday next after Whit Sunday, finds that the said prior was also seized of one messuage, one croft, and one acre of land in Nowan; one messuage in Donboyne; one messuage and half an acre of land in Greenock, three other messuages, sixty acres of arable, twenty of pasture, and six of meadow, and the rectory of Girley.—*Id.*

Inquisition taken the Friday next after Whitsunday, 30th Henry VIII., finds, that Thomas Everard, the last prior, was seized of the said hospital, a church, and steeple, and the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, with twelve messuages, one orchard, three gardens, and six acres of pasture within the precincts of the same, in the manor of Palmerston, near the river Liffey; and of one castle, thirty messuages, one water-mill, forty acres of arable, twenty of meadow, two hundred of pasture, sixty of wood, and 23*s.* 8*d.* yearly rent in Palmerston, and six messuages, two hundred acres of arable, forty of pasture, and six of meadow, in Irishtown, in the said parish of Palmerston.—*Chief Rem.*

By an Inquisition taken 17th June, 33rd Henry VIII., it was found that the prior was seized in Whiteston of one messuage, sixty acres of arable land, three of meadow, and thirty-seven of leys, of the yearly value of 26*s.* 8*d.* And in Newton, of one messuage, sixty acres of arable land, two of meadow, and eight of leys, of the yearly value, besides reprises, of 33*s.* 4*d.*

Inquisition ye Tuesday after ye Feast of St. Nicholas, ye Bishop, 34th King Henry VIII., finds that ye prior was seized of 63 acres of arable in Grangclare; 40 acres of land of ye great measure in Kilbeled; 4 acres and ye fourth of an acre in Ballydoude; annual value, 4*s.* 4*d.* The rectory of Straffan, with 2 messuages and 16 acres of arable, belonging thereto, annual value. £11 5*s.* 4*d.*; ye rectory of Grangclare, annual value, 26*s.* 8*d.*; and ye rectory of Donarde, annual value, 40*s.* The said lands and rectories are in ye county of Kildare.

Inquisition on Monday next after the Feast of the Epiphany, 34th Henry VIII., finds, that 2nd February, 30th King Henry VIII., the prior, Thomas Weston, was seized of a messuage in the town of Drogheda; annual value, besides reprises, 3*s.*

Inquisition taken Friday before the Feast of St. Matthew, 43rd Queen Elizabeth, finds that Christopher Sedgrave, Alderman of Dublin, died, seized of, in-fee, of a third undivided part of this priory.—*Chief Rem.*

Inquisition ye Thursday next after ye Feast of ye Purification, 34th Henry VIII., finds that ye last prior was seized of a church, steeple, and a house, called ye chappel of St. Eligius, a chappel dedicated to St. Margaret, a cemetery, containing half an acre of land, an house with a void space of ground adjacent thereto . . . . . a kitchen, with a curtilage; some chambers and other necessary buildings in ye tenure of Henry Stephens, annual value 23*s.* 4*d.*; another house . . annual

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value 5*s.*; an house formerly in ye tenure of Richard Harrold, annual value 14*s.*; an house in ye tenure of Richard Workman; an house inhabited by Walter Smith, annual value 13*s.* 4*d.*; and one in ye tenure of —— Barret, annual value 13*s.* 4*d.*; 2 gardens, annual value . . . ; 2 watermills, annual value 220 pecks of wheat, each peck being worth 12*d.*, all ye above-mentioned premises being within ye precincts of ye hospital. An house and garden annexed thereto in St. Francis Street, in ye tenure of Nicholas Sheppard, annual value 5*s.*; an house in High Street, near ye conduit, in ye tenure of John Candell, annual value 2*s.* 8*d.*; a messuage, with a garden annexed, in John Street, within ye suburbs of ye city, in ye tenure of Thomas Stephyns, annual value . . . ; in St. Francis Street, an orchard, in ye tenure of Richard Duffe, annual value 10*s.*; a tenement, with a garden, in ye tenure of James Fitzsimons, annual value 10*s.*; another garden, with ye appurtenances, in ye tenure of Richard Duffe, annual value 10*s.*; a tenure in the tenement of James Rocheford, annual value 8*s.*; a tenement in ye tenure of Richard Harrold, annual value 6*s.* 8*d.*; 3 gardens in ye tenure of Dionysius Corkran. annual value 6*s.* 8*d.*; a tenement in ye tenure of William Cotton, annual value 4*s.*; another tenement, with a garden, in ye tenure of Phillip Jordayne, annual value 4*s.*: 3 gardens in ye tenure of Dionysius Edward, annual value 4*s.*; a garden in ye tenure of Richard Hare . . . annual value 2*s.*; a garden in ye tenure of Clements Durraughe, annual value 12*d.*; 2 gardens in ye tenure of Mat ——, annual value 3*s.* 4*d.*; a tenement in ye tenure of Thomas ——, annual value 8*d.*; a garden in ye tenure of Edward Conrion, annual value 12*d.*; a garden in ye tenure of John ——, annual value 2*s.* 8*d.*; a tenement in ye tenure of James Rorus, annual value 2*s.* 8*d.*; another in ye tenure of John Heydon, annual value 2*s.* 8*d.*; a garden in ye tenure of Nicholas Humfray, annual value 8*d.*; one in ye tenure of — Mowes, annual value 12*d.*; a tenement in ye tenure of Martin Blake, annual value 12*d.*; a garden in ye tenure of Gerald ——, annual value 12*d.*; another in ye tenure of ———, annual value 12*d.*; a shop in ye tenure of John Rochford, annual value 3*s.* 4*d.*; a void space of ground in Thomas Street, ... ; a meadow in ye suburbs of ye city, adjoining ye village of Hogges, in ye tenure of Richard Burges and John Corckdell, annual value . . . . . ; of Palmerston, near Grenocke, in ye county of Dublin; 319 acres of land and a close of pasture, with ye appurtenances in Palmerston aforesaid, annual value, besides reprises, £8 0*s.* 8*d.*; 3 messuages, ... acres of land, with ye appurtenances in ye townland of Cotterelstown, annual value £10; quit-rent of 3*s.* arising annually out of quodam Teiltin, in ye tenure of Katherine Knotte, with suit of court to Palmerstown; also a quit-rent of 2*s.*, arising annually out of quodam Teiltin, of Thomas Talbott, of Jordanstown, with suit and service of court at ye manor of Palmerstown; 144 acres of land, with ye appurtenances, in ye townland of ———, annual value 26*s.* 8*d.*; an house and close of pasture, with ye appurtenances, in ye townland of Greallaughe, annual value 2*s.* 4*d.*; 4 acres of arable land, with ye appurtenances, in ye townland of Newton, near Gracedieu, and a parcel of meadow called ye Millershorse park, containing 3 stangs, by Derndole, near Coolock, annual value 20*s.*; 2 messuages, 2 cottages, 120 acres of land . . . . . and 2 acres of meadow, with ye appurtenances, in ye townland of Astonlowne, annual value £4 16*s.* 8*d.*; a messuage, with ye appurtenances, in Tyrynaraure, called St. John's ———, annual value 33*s.* 4*d.*; a messuage, with 4 acres of land, and ye appurtenances in ye townland of Lucan, annual value 6*s.*; a tenement, with ye appurtenances, in ye townland of Churchestown, near Wicklow, annual value, besides reprises, 12*d.* The rectory of ye parish church of Palmerstown, with ye appurtenances, was appropriated to ye prior, annual value, besides reprises, 12*d.* The rectory of ye parish church of Palmerstown, with ye appurtenances, was appropriated to ye prior, annual value, £10 10*s.*, with 4 acres of land, with ye appurtenances, in ye townland of Ballydowde, annual value 4*s.* 4*d.* And further, ye said prior, Thomas Everard, with ye assent of ye convent, 18th October, 1537, did grant to farm to Phillip Straunge, of Roganston, a messuage or house, with ye appurtenances, in Palmerston, near Grenoke, in ye tenure of —— Bathe: to hold ye same to his heirs and assigns for ye space of thirty-one years, at ye annual rent of 12*s.* Irish money, with all customs, and to keep ye same styff and staunche to ye end of ye said life. The said prior, with ye assent aforesaid, 24th November, 27th of ye present king, demised to William White, of Dublin, merchant, ye rectory of Palmerston, near Dublin, ye tithes thereof, besides ye tithes of Irishton:

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to hold ye same, to him and his heirs for ye term of twelve years, at ye annual rent of £8 Irish money. The said prior, 15th May, 1537, demised to Thomas Keylle, of Dublin, merchant, his sons, wife, and assigns, a garden on ye east of ye priory garden, for thirty-one years, at ye annual rent of 3*s*. Irish, viz —to ye prior and convent 12*d*., and 2*s*. to ye landgabile. Also Patrick (Culin), Bishop of Clogher, and Prior Commendator of this priory. . . . . 16th of ye present king, with ye assent of ye convent, demised to Thomas Stepyhis, of Dublin, merchant, a messuage, with a garden lying between ye lands of Sir John Plunket, of Beevlie, knight, on ye east, and ye lane called the Cowlane on ye west, and ye ground of ye said John Plunket on ye south, and ye ground of ———: to hold to ye said Thomas, his heirs and assigns, for thirty-one years, at ye annual rent of 10*s*. Irish money, with a clause that ye said Thomas shall build a new dwelling-house on ye premises. Also, that Thomas Everard, ye late prior, with ye assent of ye convent, on 15th February, 29th of ye present king, did grant in farm to John Fitzsimons, his heirs and assigns, an house with 2 cellars, in Winetavern Street, in ye parish of St. John, adjoining ye high way on ye east, and ye priory land on ye west, and Edward Stapleton's land on ye south, and ye priory land on ye north; and also a garden in ye parish of St. Olcan, bounded on ye north by —— Henmott's land, on ye south by ye high-way, and on ye west by ye messuage, called Thomas Fitzsimon's land: to hold ye said house, cellars, and garden for twenty-one years, at ye annual rent of 10*s*. Irish. Also, ye said prior, with ye assent of ye convent, 12th July, 22nd of ye present king, did demise to Richard More, of Dublin, labourer, a garden in St. Francis Street, for ye term of thirty-one years, at ye annual rent of 8*s*. Irish money. The said prior, with ye assent of ye convent, 20th January, 30th present king, did grant to Robert Lutterell, clerk, Richard Lutterell, and Christopher Lutterell, an annual rent of 40*s*. Irish money, out of all their lands, tenements, rectories, and tithes, in the Kingdom of Ireland, during ye life of ye said Robert, &c. The said prior did also, 20th February, 30th same king, demise to Patrick Barnwall, of Rollenston, an annual rent of 40*s*. Irish, out of all their rectories and tithes in Ireland, during ye life of Walter Cartan, a prior of this hospital. The said prior did also, the 1st March, demise to Edward Corkran, of Dublin, butcher, his executors and assigns, the little Newton, near ye river Dodder, for ye term of 43 years, at a pepper corn annually, and at ye expiration of nine years, 20*s*. Irish money. The said prior, Thomas Everard, 4th October, 12th Henry VIII., did demise to John Condell, of Dublin, merchant, his heirs and assigns, an house in Rochellan's lane, within ye walls of ye city, for sixty-one years, at ye annual rent of 3*s*. Irish money. The said prior, 24th May, 24th same king, granted to Thomas Fitzsimon [lawyer], for his good advice and counsel formerly given, and to be given hereafter, an annual pension of 13*s*. 4*d*. for ye term of his life, with a clause of distraining for ye same. The said prior, Thomas, 12th September, 1531, did grant to Sir Thomas Lutterell, of Lutterell town, lawyer, for his counsel, use, and service to ye hospital done, and hereafter to be done, an annual rent of 20*s*. for his life, with a clause of distraining for ye same. The said prior, 14th June, 24th Henry VIII., did grant to John Rede, of Dublin, miller, ye keeping of their 3 mills, within ye precincts of ye hospital, paying daily during his life, 5 pecks of malt and 4 of wheat, and to grind, gratis, for ye prior and his successors.

The Archbishop of Dublin, received yearly 26*s*. 8*d*. proxies out of the hospital. The said prior, Thomas . . . . June, ... , granted to Nicholas Bennet and his assigns for ye term of . . . . . , Palmerston, Jordanstown, and Cotterelstown, in Fingall, at ye annual rent of £15 0*s*. 10*d*. Irish money, to build, keep up, and repair all ye buildings on ye said lands. The said prior, 4th April, 1532, did demise to Arthur Kerdiffe and Margaret Gerald, and their assigns, a messuage in St. Thomas Street, in ye parish of St. James, situated between ye ground of . . . Stanyhurst on ye east and north, and ye ground of Thomas Walsh on ye west, and ye highway on ye south: to hold ye same for forty-one years, at ye annual rent of 4*s*.; and if ye said Arthur and Margaret should dye without heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten within ye said term, ye said messuage shall revert to ye prior. The said prior, Thomas, 4th February, 1537, did grant to Nicholas Bennet, of Dublin, merchant, and his assigns, all ye tithes of corn in Palmerston, near Dublin, in as ample a manner as they were held by William White, of Dublin, as also ye tithes of Irishton, in ye said parish of Palmerston, for ye term of forty years, paying

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ye annual rent of £8 Irish for Palmerston, and 40*s.* of ye same money for Irishton. The said prior, Thomas, 17th April, 1538, granted in farm to John Wylkyns, of Dublin, merchant, and Katerine Allynge, his wife, and their heirs and assigns, a messuage in Castle Street, adjoining ye said Wylkyns' house on ye east, and Walter Forster's on ye north-west, and the street on ye south: to hold ye same for fifty-one years, at ye annual rent of 2*s.* 8*d.* Irish. Also, that Patrick, Bishop of Clogher, and Prior Commendatory of this hospital, 6th April. 16th Henry VIII., did demise to Thomas Stephens, of Dublin, merchant, and Richard Ley, of ye same, merchant, their executors and assigns, a messuage within ye bounds of Tirenyure, called St. John's Leys, with ye appurtenances, for thirty-one years, at ye annual rent of 33*s.* 4*d.* The prior, Thomas, 28th December, 1533, did demise to Nicholas Elice [or clerk] a messuage, with the appurtenances, near ye church of Palmerston, in Fyngall, with 50 acres of arable meadow and pasture-land, belonging of old to ye said messuage, for ye term of twenty-one years, at ye annual rent of 22*s.* Irish, with ye customs due of old and heriots. The said prior Thomas, 15th May, 1536, did demise to Allison Davy, of Jordanstown, widow, a messuage, with ye appurtenances, and 140 acres of land in Jordanstown, in ye parish of Palmerston, near Grenok, in Fingall, for thirty-one years, at ye annual rent of 66*s.* 8*d.* Irish, with ye customs and herriott. The said prior, Thomas, 27th March, 1532, did demise to John Richard a messuage in ye town of Cotterellston, in Fingall, with ye appurtenances, as ye same has been perambulated by certain bounds and measures, for ye term of twenty-one years, at ye annual rent of 40*s.* Irish. The said prior, Thomas, 20th January, 25th Henry VIII., did demise to Nicholas Pyppard, of Dublin, merchant, and his assigns a messuage or place of a garden in ye suburbs of ye city, extending in length from ye ground of St. Francis on ye east, to ye ground of St. John on the west, for forty-one years, at ye annual rent of 5*s.* Irish. The said prior, Thomas, 1st April, 29th Henry VIII., for ye sum of £24 Irish, paid by Walter Forster, of Dublin, clerk, did demise to him and his assigns all ye messuages, lands, &c., with their appurtenances, belonging to ye said prior in Palmerstowne and Irishton, and in ye lordship thereof, within ye barony of Castleknock, for ye term of thirty-one years, at the annual rent for ye first six years, a pepper corn for all services and demands. and for ye remainder of ye term 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, ye said Walter during ye said demise to have and enjoy all customs, casualties, &c., in ye said lands. The said prior, Thomas, 6th March, 27th Henry VIII., did demise to John Caddell, of Dublin, merchant, his heirs and assigns, a messuage, with ye appurtenances, in Rochellan's Lane, extending in length to St. Anne's land [belonging to ye Guild of St. Anne] on ye east, to ye wall of the Holy Trinity on ye south, to ye ground of ..... on ye west, to ye said Rochellan's Lane on ye north; to hold ye same for 29 years, at ye annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish. And ye said prior Thomas, 16th June, 30th Henry VIII., did demise to Nicholas Bennett, of Dublin, merchant, and his assigns, ye 3 mills, with their appurtenances, called St. John's mylls, without the Newgate, adjoining ye hospital, with ye tolls of every kind and species of grain ground in ye said mills, with all emoluments belonging to ye same, for ye term of sixty-one years, at ye annual rent of 220 pecks of good wheat and malt, which may arise from ye said toll. viz.: 80 pecks of good wheat and malt which may arise from ye said toll, viz: 80 pecks of wheat, 120 pecks of dnedymalt, and 20 pecks of headmalt, payable weekly, monthly, or quarterly, at ye option of ye prior and convent; and ye said Nicholas and his assigns shall repair, build, &c., ye same with sufficient mill-stones, mill-shafts, coggen-wheels, and other necessaries, and in like condition shall surrender ye same at ye conclusion of ye lease.

January 22, 40th Henry VIII.—This monastery was granted, in capite, to Maurice, Earl of Thomond, at the fine of £14 18*s.* 8*d.* Irish money; and December 1st, 6th Edward VI., it was granted, with some houses and lands, the possessions of the same, to James Sedgrave for ever, at the annual rent of 15*s.*[f]

4th James I.—The King's Letters for William Verdon, gentleman, a lease in reversion for twenty-one years of as much of the demesnes and parcels of lands belonging to the late hospital of Saint John without Newgate, as should be of the yearly value of £20.—*Rolls.*

It appeared before the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, 1st King Edward VI., that His Majesty was seized in fee of a messuage and two cellars in the city of

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Dublin, in the parish of St. John, lately parcell of the possessions of this hospital. That William Byrsall, of Dublin, senior, on 1st October, 35th of King Henry VIII., had intruded into the possessions, and received the rents and profits thereof.—*Chief Remem.*

Inquisition 11th June, 4th Elizabeth, finds that James Sedgrave, late of Dublin, merchant, was seized in fee of this priory and of a house within ye precincts, lately ye chappel of St. Elegias, and in ye tenure of Edward Redman, in ye same place, ye chappel of St. Margaret, a cemetery of half an acre of land, and a house containing fifty beds, a kitchen, bawn, some chambers, &c., lately in ye occupation of Thomas Stephens, annual value 23*s.* 4*d.*; a house below ye cemetery, called ye vestry, late in ye tenure of Patrick Cardif, smith, annual value 5*s.*; several houses there, one lately in ye tenure of Patrick Harrolde, annual value 14*s.*; another in ye tenure of Richard Wurckman, annual value 13*s.* 4*d.*; another late ye mansion house of ye Abbott of Baltinglass, annual value 13*s.* 4*d.*; and one in ye tenure of Nicholas Bennet, annual value 13*s.* 4*d.*; an orchard and a garden near ye mill, late in ye tenure of Clement Curoghe, annual value 2*s.*; and 3 mills, annual value £11. All held from ye late King [Edward VI.], at ye annual rent of 12*s.* 6*d.*; and 15*s.* in ye name of ye twentieth part.

Inquisition taken a month after the Feast of Easter, 19th Elizabeth, finds, that 28th January, 3rd of same reign, letters patent were granted to Richard Nettervell, gentleman, conveying to him all the messuages, orchards, gardens, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the county of the city of Dublin belonging to this hospital, the several messuages, &c., belonging to the same, and situate in Palmerston, near Grenocke, Jordanston, Luttrellston, Grallaughe, Newton, Little Asheton, St. John's leys, in Lucan, and Churcheston, near Wycklow, in the county of Dublin, and all messuages, &c., in Navan, Johnston, and Grenocke, in the county of Meath; all messuages, &c., in Graungeclare and Kilbellet, in the county of Kildare, and all the possessions belonging to said hospital, in the town of Drogheda, and in Almoneston, in the county of Louth; also in Bolycke, Ballylatin, Scadeston, Collough, Peppertown, Monganum, Drongan, Cloninge, Athforthe, Cromenston, Fether, Ratouthe, Colman, Kylconnel, Ballynna Clougher, Cordagen, Ballylintyne and Kilteyne, in the county of Tipperary, and all and singular its possessions in the city of Cork; also the rectories of Boleke, Cloninge, Rathgowle, Ballylackane, Mogare. Colman, Drongenfetherd, Athfaghe, Kilcashe, Raileston, Peppertown, Clough Ballynere, Kilshane, Clonepithe, Leadeston, Cromeston, Clougher, and Cardange; also ye rectories of Ardvistell, Templemonyne, and Ratouthe, in the county of Carlow; and Straffan, Grangeclare, and Donarde, in the said county.—*Chief. Rem.*

Inquisition 14th August, 20th Elizabeth, finds that in Rathcowlie, in the county of Tipperary, is a field called Coloondon, containing 3 acres of arable, of the annual value of 12*d.*, parcel of the possessions of this hospital. Another Inquisition taken 20th March following, finds that the prior was seized of the castle of Clonebrogane, containing 4 quarters of land, annual value 5*s.* Irish money; also of a void space of ground in the town of Carrick, bounded on the east by the Earl of Ormond's land, and by a lane adjoining it on the west, on the north by the highway, and on the south by the river Suir, annual value 12*d.*; also a parcel of land called Carrintubber, containing a quarter, annual value 2*s.*; also of two burgess acres in the towns of Gortnefake, Farrehountie, and Rathdrome, annual value 8*d.*, all Irish money; the said lands lying in the county of Tipperary.—*Chief. Rem.*

Inquisition 17th March, 35th same reign, finds, that at the dissolution the prior was seized of two acres and a half of arable land, country measure, in Rathgowle, county of Tipperary, annual value, besides reprises, 2*s.* 6*d.* Irish money, which lands were kept concealed from the crown.

Inquisition 12th January, 36th same reign, finds, that the rectory, called the rectory between the two bridges, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo, annual value, besides reprises, 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish money, was appropriated to this priory.

Inquisition 19th March, 11th King James, finds that ye last prior of this hospital was seized of a messuage and 30 acres of land in ye townland of Rathengle, near Swords, in this county, annual value besides reprises, 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish money. And that one Robert Chillan claimed ye said lands, &c., as his inheritance, under pretence of a grant from Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, to Walter Lyons and his heirs for

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ever, of certain tenements and a carucate of land in Loghbiller, alias Daviston and Rathengle, at ye annual rent of 6 marcs. The jury found that Robert Chillan was in actual possession of ye said tenements and land in Loghbiller and Ratheyre over and above ye messuage and 30 acres of land, found in this Inquisition to have been part of ye possessions of this priory, and that his lands extend to ye said 30 acres.

Inquisition 1st June, Charles I., finds that Walter Sedgrave, of Dublin, alderman, and Richard Sedgrave, his brother, were seized in fee of ye third part of this priory and ye precincts thereof, containing by estimation, the third part of 40 messuages, with their gardens, and 3 mills; annual value, besides reprises, 20*s.*

Inquisition taken on Friday next before the Feast of St. Matthew, 43rd Queen Elizabeth, finds that Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellstown, in county of Dublin, knight, was at his death seized in fee of two parts of the mills of St. John, without the Newgate, and the water-course then in the tenure of Walter Sedgrave, annual value, besides reprises, 30*s.*—*Chief Rem.*

Additional Inquisition from Erck's Mss. Collection.—Monastery of St. John Baptist, without the new port gate of the City of Dublin.

Inquisition taken at Caysshell.in county Tipperary, on Monday next after *Dominicam in albis*, Whitsunday, in 31st Henry VIII., finds that Thomas Everarde, prior of ye monastery of St. John Baptist, without the new gate of ye city of Dublin, in 22nd and 30th of Henry VIII., with ye assent of the confirm brethren of said hospital, by his deed, granted to ye King the whole of said hospital and church, belfry, and cemetery of ye aforesaid monastery; also all and every ye manors, messuages, lands, tenements, with all and every their members, rights, and appurtenances, as well within ye said county of Tipperary, as within ye counties of Meath, Kildare, Catherlaghe, and Louth, and elsewhere wheresover within ye land of Ireland, in any manner belonging to said hospital; to hold to ye King and his assigns for ever.

That ye hospital of St. John, also ye name of same, and ye dignity and name of prior, &c., &c., were, on ye 22nd February, in 30th Henry VIII., suppressed by virtue of ye King's Commission.

That ye aforesaid Thomas, late prior, on ye said 22nd February, was seized as of ffee as in right of said hospital of 1 messuage and 10 acres of arable land, with ye appurtenances in Bolike, in county Tipperary aforesaid; 6 acres of arable land, with the appurtenances in Ballylakin, in county aforesaid; 2 acres, with the appurtenances, in Skadiston; 2 acres of land, with ye appurtenances, in . . . . . half an acre of land, with the appurtenances, in Pepton, in county aforesaid; 1 messuage and 2 acres of land, with ye appurtenances, in Mog——; 3 cottages and 5 acres of arable land, with ye appurtenances, in Dronganar; 1 messuage and 2 acres of arable land, with ye appurtenances, in Clonynge; 1 fort or castle, 1 hall annexed to same, 12 cottages, 1 fund of a water-mill, 49 acres of arable land, and 2 acres of . . . . . in Athfertfe, in county aforesaid; 2 acres of arable land, with the appurtenances, in Crompiston; 1 acre of arable land, with ye appurtenances, in Hethe——; 1 messuage and 1 acre of arable land, with ye appurtenances, in Rathcouth, in county afcresaid; 1 messuage and 1 acre of arable, with ye appurtenances, in Colman, in county aforesaid; 8 acres of arable land, with ye appurtenances, in Kylconyll, in county aforesaid; 1 acre of arable land, with ye appurtenances, in Doulynro, in county aforesaid; 1 messuage, 120 acres of arable land, with ye appurtenances, in Cloghin, in county aforesaid; 2 carucates of land, with ye appurtenances, in Milton, in county aforesaid; 2 carucates of land, with ye appurtenances, in Cordagen, in county aforesaid; 3 acres of arable land, with ye appurtenances, in Ballyntine, in county aforesaid; 3 acres of land, with ye appurtenances, in Kiltayne; and also of ye churches, rectories, or chapels of Bolik, Clonyng, Rathcowle, Bal——, Moygar, Colman, Drongan, Hetherd, Athfath, Kilcaishe, Rayliston, Popton, Colloughe, Ballynore, Kylshiane, Clonepethe, Skadeston, Crompiston, Cloghir, and Cordengen, appropriated to ye said late prior and his successors to their own use, and of ye advowsons of ye aforesaid rectories of Bolik, Drongan, and Athfathe, with ye appurtenances.

That Edmund, Archbishop of Cashell, and all his predecessors Archbishops of Cashell, as in right of their Archbishoprick, from time immemorial, have had 1 proxy of 8*s.* 10½*d.*, arising out of ye rectory of Cloghir, ; 1 proxy of 2*s.* 8*d.* out of ye

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rectory of Raileston ; 1 proxy of 6*s*. 8*d*. out of ye rectory of Hyddert ; 1 proxy of 8*s*. 10½*d*. out of ye rectory of Racowle ; 1 proxy of 5*s*. 8*d*. out of ye rectory of ——— ; 1 proxy of 4*s*., arising out of ye rectory of Crompiston ; 1 proxy of 6*s*. 8*d*. out of the church or rectory of Cowlaghe ; 1 proxy of 6*s*. 8*d*. out of ye rectory of Pepton ; 1 proxy of 5*s*. 4*d*. out of ye church or rectory of Scadeston ; 1 proxy of 6*s*. out of ye rectory of Moygar ; 1 proxy of 13*s*. 10*d*. out of ye rectory of Clonyng ; 1 proxy of 13*s*. 4*d*. out of ye rectory of ——— ; 1 proxy of 13*s*. 4*d*. out of ye rectory of Bolik ; 1 proxy of 3*s*. 4*d*. out of ye rectory of Gaddart ; and 1 proxy of 5*s*. out of ye rectory of Ballynure, payable annually, of which proxies ye aforesaid Edmund was, on ye said 22nd of February, seized as of ffee, as in right of his archbishoprick aforesaid.

That Nicholas, Bishop of Lismore, and all his predecessors Bishops of Lismore, as in right of their archbishoprick from time immemorial have had 1 proxy of 16*s*., arising out of ye church or rectory of Kilcaishe ; 7*s*. arising out of ye rectory of Grang, of Athfathe, payable annually at ye Feast of Easter, of which proxies ye aforesaid Nicholas was, on ye said 22nd February, seized as of ffee, in right of his bishoprick aforesaid.

That Eneas, Bishop of Emlaghe, and all his predecessors from time immemorial, have had a proxy of 6*s*. 10*d*. arising out of ye church of Kilshiane ; 1 proxy of 6*s*. 8*d*. out of ye rectory of Cozdengen ; and 1 proxy of 8*d*. out of the rectory of Clonepett, payable annually at the Feast of Easter, of which proxies, and of each parcel thereof, ye aforesaid Bishop was seized on the said 22nd February, as in right of his bishoprick aforesaid.

That ye Archdeacon of Cashell and all his predecessors, as in right of ye Archdeaconry aforesaid, from time immemorial, have had a proxy of 4*s*. 5*d*. arising out of ye rectory of Cloghir ; 16*d*. out of ye rectory of Railliston ; 3*s*. 4*d*. out of ye rectory of Hyddert ; 3*s*. 4*d*. out of ye church of Colma ; 2*s*. out of ye rectory of Crompiston ; 4*s*. 5½*d*. out of ——— ; 3*s*. 4*d*. out of ye rectory of Cowlaghe ; 2*s*. 8*d*. out of ye rectory of Scadanston ; 3*s*. 4*d*. out of ye rectory of Pepton ; 3*s*. out of ye rectory of Moygar ; 4*s*. 5½*d*. out of ye rectory of Clonyng ; 6*s*. 8*d*. out of ye rectory of Drongan ; 6*s*. 8*d*. out of ye rectory of Bolish ; 2*s*. 8*d*. out of ye rectory of Ballynure ; and 20*d*. out of ye rectory of Goddortiston, to be paid annually at ye Feast of Easter, of which procurations ye aforesaid Archdeadon was, on ye 22nd February, seized as of ffee, as in right of his archdeaconry aforesaid.

That ye aforesaid Thomas Everarde, long before ye said 22nd February, viz., 20th May, 1530, with ye assent of ye convent of same, by his deed, leased to Master Dermicio Ryane all tithable things, fruits, and oblations of ye aforesaid rectories of Coulaghe Ballynurr, ———, and Clonepett, for a term of forty-one years then next following, rendering thereout annually to ye aforesaid prior and his successors 26*s*. 8*d*.

That ye aforesaid Thomas Everarde, on the said 22nd February, was seized as of ffee of ye aforesaid 26*s*. 8*d*. annually, and of ye reversion of ye said premises so leased, and of whom those tenements are held, and who was ye donor of ye premises, they know not, by virtue of which all ye premises were taken and seized into the King's hands.

Inquisition taken at the Monastery of Innyslawnaght, in the County of the Cross of Tipperary, 13th November, in the 19th year of Elizabeth's reign, finds that Henry White, on the day of his death, was seized as of ffee of certain lands (called Robinge land) nigh Ffeddard, in the Cross, in the county of Tipperary, by estimation 2 acres of arable land, meadow and pasture, for which lands the same Henry and his ancestors paid yearly to the prior of the late house of St. John Baptist, of Clonnall, in the same county, 3*s*., but of whom the aforesaid Henry held the aforesaid lands, or by what service they know not.

Inquisition taken at Clonmell, in the county of Tipperary, 20th March, in the 20th year of the reign of Elizabeth, finds that the Castle of Clonebrogane contains 4 quarters of as much arable land as of meadow, pasture, bog, and under-bog, and lying in the aforesaid village, in the county of Tipperary, is and was part of the lands and tenements of the Abbey of St. John, of Dublin, lately suppressed, and say that it was in the occupation of Theobald Butler, knight of Cahir, in the said county.

That there is a waste place in which was formerly a house in Carrig, in the

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THE FRIARY OF ST. SAVIOUR

In the Ostmantown, on the north bank of the river, near the old bridge, and now called the King's Inns; it was founded near the great bridge (on the place where stood the chapel of St. Saviour), between the years 1202 and 1218, by William Mareschal the elder, Earl of Pembroke, for the health of his soul and that of his wife. Witnesses, Albin, bishop of Ferns, and Hugh, bishop of Ossory. This house did first belong to the Cistertians,[s] but the Dominicans coming into Ireland in the year 1224, the Cistertians of St. Mary's abbey gave it up to accommodate them,[t] on condition, that on the feast of the Nativity, yearly, they should offer a lighted taper at the abbey of St. Mary, as an acknowledgment that this monastery did originally belong to the Cistertian order.[u]

A.D. 1238. This Church was dedicated to St. Saviour, and was founded on the first day of May.[w]

1264. Friar John was appointed master of the order.[x]

1276. September 28th, Pope John XXI. appointed the prior of this house, with some others, to confirm the election of Nicholas Chevers, bishop of Leighlin.[y]

1281. This year two general chapters of the Dominican order were held here.[z]

1296. Another chapter was held here.[a]

1304. June 26th (the feast of St. Medard), an accidental fire consumed the church, together with Bridge-street, part of the quay, &c., but on the next succeeding feast of St. Agatha, the Virgin, the Lord Eustace le Poer laid the foundation of the new choir.[b]

1308. Ralph le Porter made a grant to this monastery some time before this year. Witness, William de Flamstede, mayor of Dublin.[c]

Richard de Odoch was prior of this house in the same year

[s] *Rob. War. Collect.* [t] *Bourke, p.* 187. [u] *Rob. Ware.* [w] *Ann. B.V.M. Dublin.* [x] *Chronic. præd. King, p.* 188. [y] *War. Bps. p.* 187. [z] *Id. p.* 87. [a] *Id.* [b] *Pembridge.* [c] *War. Bps. p.* 90.

county of Tipperary, adjoining to the lands of the Earl of Ormonde, in the east, &c., &c., which place is and was part of the possession of the Abbey of St. John aforesaid.

That there is a certain parcell of land called Carrintubber, in the county of Tipperary, containing a quarter of land, which is and was part of the possession of the Abbey of St. John, of Dublin, and that the aforesaid parcell is in the possession of John Butler, of Ardmaile, in the county of Tipperary.

About the year 1700 some clergymen of the Order of St. Augustine resided in John's-lane, and had a small chapel there, which was rebuilt in 1749, and enlarged in 1781. On this site is now, in the course of erection, one of the finest Gothic Churches in Dublin. The steeple of the old priory was taken down in the early part of this century.

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that Thomas de Winchester was mayor of Dublin, and Richard de St. Martin dean of St. Patrick's.[d]

1308. John le Decer was this year mayor of Dublin; he was remarkably liberal to this monastery; he erected a large stone pillar in the church, and laid the great stone upon the high altar, with all its ornaments.[e] On the sixth day in every week he entertained the brethren of this house at his own table,[f] and in a time of general scarcity, imported from France three ships laden with corn, one of which he presented to the Lord Justice and militia, another to the Dominican and Augustinian seminaries, and the third he reserved for the more liberal exercise of his own hospitality and bounty. These beneficent actions moved the Dominicans to insert a particular prayer in their litany for the prosperity of the city of Dublin.[g h]

1309. Sir John Cogan, Sir Walter Faunt, and Sir John Fitz Rery, knts., were interred in the church of this monastery.[i]

The same year friar Richard Balybyn, who had been for some time minister of this order in Ireland, Philip de Slane, lecturer of the same order, and friar Hugh de St. Leger were appointed commissioners on the trial of the Knights Templars.[k]

1312. December 12th, John de Slane was vicar general of the Dominicans in Ireland.[l]

1313. A general chapter of the order was, this year, held in this monastery.[m]

1316. On the approach of Edward Bruce with his army of Scots, the citizens of Dublin destroyed the church belonging to this friary, converting the materials thereof to the building of the city walls towards the quay. The King, Edward II., afterwards commanded the mayor and citizens to restore the church to its pristine state.[n]

1328. The Lord Arnold Poer, who was accused of heresy,[49] died this year, in the castle of Dublin, and lay a long time unburied in this monastery.[o]

[d] *War. Bps. p.* 90. [e] *In a synod held by John archbishop of Dublin, about the year* 1186, *it was enjoined, that in all monasteries and baptismal churches, the altars should be made of stone; and if one of a sufficient size to cover the whole surface of the altar cannot be procured, that in such case an entire square polished stone shall be fixed in the middle of the altar, where Christ's body is consecrated; of a compass broad enough to contain five crosses, and also to bear the foot of the largest chalice. War. Bps. p.* 316. [f] *Pembridge and Champion, p.* 81. [g] *Harris, p.* 258. [h] *Orate pro salute majoris, ballivorum et communitatis de omni civitate Dublin: optimorum benefactorum huic ordini tuo; nunc et in hora mortis.* [i] *Pembridge.* [k] *Wilkin's Conc. vol.* 2, *p.* 378. [l] *King, p.* 89. [m] *Id. p.* 87. [n] *Pembridge.* [o] *Id.*

[49] For a relation of the extraordinary proceedings between him and Richard De Ledred, Bishop of Ossory, 1318-1360, who accused Arnold Poer, seneschal of Kilkenny, of the crime of heresy, in connexion with Lady Alice Kettler and her son, William Outlaw, and others—see the narrative of the proceedings against Lady Alice Kyteler, &c., "Camden Society Transactions for 1843," Clyn's "Annals" and Grace's "Annals," I.A.S., p. 109, &c.

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1329. The body of the Lord Thomas Botiller, who was killed by M'Geoghagan, was honourably interred in the church of St. Saviour by the citizens of Dublin.[p]

1332. The Lord William Bermingham, who was publicly executed by the orders of Sir Anthony Lucy, the Lord Justice, was interred in this church July 11th.[q]

1334. January 13th, a liberate issued for the payment of 35 marcs, to the friars preachers of Dublin, Drogheda, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick, for one year's pension which the King had granted to them.[r]

1343. Another liberate was issued, April 25th, for the payment of six months' pension due the 12th of that month.[s]

1347. Adam Pedlow was prior.[t]

1351. Kenelbreck Sherman, who had been mayor of Dublin,[50] died in this friary March 16th. He glazed the great east window, and roofed the church, and did many other pious and exemplary works; bequeathing numerous legacies to the clergy, both regular and secular, within 20 miles of Dublin; notwithstanding these munificent acts, he died very rich; it is said, that at the time of his decease, he was possessed of no less a sum than 3,000 marcs; Sherman was interred in this friary under the belfry which had been built by himself.[u]

1355. Maurice Fitz Thomas, Earl of Desmond, Lord Justice, was buried in this monastery; his corpse was afterwards removed to the Dominican friary at Tralee.[w]

Same year, May 4th, the same liberate issued as in 1343.[x]

1359. The royal pension to the Dominicans of Dublin, &c., being many years in arrear, a liberate issued to pay them the sum of £137 5*s*. 5*d*.[y]

1361. January 6th, Moris Doncref, citizen of Dublin, was

[p] *Pembridge.* [q] *King. p.* 87. [r] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 2. [s] *King, p.* 87. [t] *Pembridge.* [u] *Id.* [w] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 2. [x] *Id. p.* 98. [y] *Pembridge.*

[50] This Kenelbreck, or Kenric Sherman, was of English descent, sprung from some of the old Bristolian settlers in Dublin. The name appears from time to time up to the end of the seventeenth century in connexion with Dublin, and in Wexford, where it appears to be of old date. In the seventeenth century, "Forty-nine officers" and "Adventurers" of that name appear in Ireland, chiefly in the county Cork, and in Kilkenny from the middle of the seventeenth century, where it is not yet extinct. The founder of the Kilkenny family, Thomas Shearman, was a native of York. He was living in Burnchurch, near Kilkenny, in 1664; he died in 1704 at a very advanced age. In England the name is a very old one. A Saxon monk of that name attended Archbishop A'Beckett when he fled from the Council of Nottingham in 1164. The "Cunabula gentis" appears to have been at Yaxley, in Suffolk, whence numerous branches of the family of that place settled in London and in some of the Midland counties of England. John Sherman emigrated from Dedham, in the Hundred of Lexden, in Essex, in 1635; he settled at Watertown, Masachusetts; he was the great grandfather of Roger Sherman, who signed the Declaration of American Independence. His descendant is General William T. Sherman of the United States Army, whose military genius and tactics, displayed in the late civil war, will live in the history of the United States of America.

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buried in the church-yard of this friary. We are informed, that he gave £40 sterling to the friars for the purpose of glazing their church. On St. Maur's day, this year, the steeple was destroyed by a violent tempest.[z]

1381. William Roche was prior. The Pope, and the general master of the Dominican order, appointed friar John of Leicester provincial of the said order in Ireland ; at the same time Roche the prior and several of his brethren made an agreement, that whenever the said provincial should attempt to visit this house, the prior and his brethren should be ready with force of arms to oppose him. On the Saturday after the feast of St. Bartholomew they rung their bell, to give notice to the people of the approach of the provincial, and that they should prepare to assist the prior against him ; the said brethren, in coats of mail, with swords, clubs, and other weapons, met the provincial at the door of the monastery, and there the prior assaulted him and rang the bell, on which the people, armed, rushed in and seizing the provincial and all those friars who would have assisted him, did drag them like common malefactors through the city to the castle, where they for some time imprisoned them. Roche and his brethren were indicted for this atrocious action ; but, on September 4th, they received the King's pardon for the same.[a]

1400. September 18th, King Henry IV. granted in perpetuity, an annual pension to the several Dominicans in Dublin, Drogheda, Cork, Waterford, and Limerick.[b]

1402. The church of this friary was consecrated, July 11th, by the archbishop of Dublin.[c]

1416. Thomas, Lord Talbot, son of Thomas, Lord Furnival, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was born at Finglas on the feast of St. Gervaise, and dying on the ensuing feast of St. Lawrence, was interred in the choir of this church.[d]

1419. Edmond Birle, who in 1384 was mayor of this city, died May 11th, and was interred here.[e]

1421. May 15th, died Sir John Bodley, knight, and Geoffry Galon, who was mayor of Dublin in 1396 ; they were interred here.[f]

The Friars of this house had a school, for philosophy and divinity, on Usher's Island, and finding great inconveniences from the want of a bridge across the river, they, with the assistance of their generous benefactors, built that which is now called the old bridge, and completed it in the year 1428. A lay-brother of the order constantly attended to receive a toll for every carriage, or beast, passing the same. Doctor Bourk, in his

[z] *Pembridge.* [a] *King, p.* 91. [b] *Id. p.* 87. [c] *Hen. of Marlborough Chron.* [d] *Id.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Id.*

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"Hibernia Dominicana," says, that he remembers to have seen, when a boy (probably about the time of the revolution), the vessel which held the holy water with which every passenger was sprinkled.[g]

1459. It was enacted by parliament, that this monastery should, in future, have £10 annually in frank almoin, for the repairs of their house;[h] and this statute was confirmed in perpetuity by an act of the 4th and 5th of King Edward IV.

1461. A charter of Edward IV., dated 10th October, granting 10 marcs yearly to be paid to the Friars preachers (Civic Monuments, O.B. 256. 1.)

1467. An act passed this year, the 7th of the same King, declaring all grants passed by the King, or by King Henry VI., to be null and void; but not to be prejudicial to the friars of this house, respecting a grant of ten marcs annually, passed to them out of the fee farm of the city of Dublin.[i]

1474. Thomas Kelly was prior; ten marcs yearly were granted to him, during life, out of the fee farm of the city of Dublin; as appears by an act of the 14th of King Edward IV. relating to certain grants made to the city of Dublin out of the said fee farm.

1480. John Frixery, D.D., was this year vicar general of the Dominican order in Ireland.[k]

1505. Simon Lacy, D.D., was vicar general in this year.[l]

1506. John Pain, bishop of Meath, was buried here.[m]

The same year Robert Evers, prior of Kilmainham, attempted to take, by force, some loads of hay from the friars of this house, but the mayor and commons of the city assembling themselves in favour of the friars, rescued the hay, and drove the prior into Kilmainham.[n]

Patrick Hay was the last prior. By an inquisition taken on Tuesday next after Whitsunday, 33rd King Henry VIII., it was found, that Patrick Hay, the last prior, on 8th July, 31st of his Majesty's reign, did surrender and quit this monastery, being then seized of two messuages, three cottages, with two parks, containing six acres of land, eighty of arable, four of meadow, eight of pasture in the wood commonly called the Holyside, and one of moor, in Londryston in the county of Meath; the whole of the yearly value of £4 besides reprises,[o] all of which, together with the Dominican abbey of Trim, were granted, May 24th, 34th King Henry VIII., to Sir Thomas Cusacke, at the yearly rent of 8*s.* 5*d.* Irish money.[p]

February 14th, 20th Queen Elizabeth, this monastery, with

[g] *Burk. p.* 192. [h] *King, p.* 90. [i] *Harris's History of Dublin.* [k] *King, p.* 83. [l] *Id. p.* 85. [m] *War. Bps. p.* 152. [n] *History of Dublin, p.* 286. [o] *Chief Rememb.* [p] *Aud.-gen. office.*

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the church, and divers gardens, and an orchard within the walls of the same, containing three acres, was granted to Gerald Earl of Ormond for ever, in free soccage, and not in capite, at the yearly rent of 20*s.* Irish money.

January 24th, 27th Queen Elizabeth, one messuage, with the appurtenances, lying about the church yard of the church of St. Michan, on the east part, and the moiety of a meadow called Ellen Hoare's meadow, in the county of the city of Dublin; parcel of the possessions of this friary were granted, at the annual rent of 4*s.* Irish money, to Anthony Deeringe, and his heirs for ever, as of the manor of Kells, and not in capite.[q]

The whole site was afterwards appropriated to the use of the lawyers, and is called the King's Inns, where a magnificent building is now erecting which will contain the courts of law, the rolls, and all the other public offices appertaining thereto.[51]

Monastery of St. Francis

Was built in the year 1235,[r] upon a piece of ground given for that purpose by Ralph le Porter,[s] and was situated in that part of the suburbs of the city which is now called Francis-street.

1236. October 8th, a liberate issued for the payment of the sum of ten marcs to forward this building.[t]

1244. October the 15th, the King ordered a grant for the payment of the sum of £20 on the feast of All-Saints annually, the said sum to be expended on tunicks for the use of the Franciscan friars of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Athlone, and Kilkenny.[u]

1293. The King, Edward I., granted a pension of thirty-five marcs yearly to the Franciscans of Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Drogheda.[w]

[q] *Aud.-gen. office.* [r] *War. Mss. vol.* 34, *p.* 156. [s] *War. mon.* [t] *King, p.* 286. [u] *Id. p.* 308. [w] *Id.*

[51] The Old Bridge of Dublin, it appears, was not built by the Dominicans. It was replaced by the Whitworth Bridge, the foundation of which was laid on the old site, October 16th, 1816. In the year 1001, Melaghlin, King of Meath (Malachy II.), erected, probably on this site, a causeway which only reached the mid-stream, on which, to the opposite causeway, a movable platform was placed. A bridge existed here in 1014, and in 1162, one of the civic officers, excommunicated by St. Laurence O'Toole, died from the effects of a fall on this bridge. On the 24th of October, 1348, John de Graunstete got Letters Patent to construct a chapel in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with an annual endowment of 100 shillings, to pay two chaplains to attend this foundation. In 1385, after the fall of this bridge, Richard II. gave certain grants for the rebuilding of this bridge, under the inspection of the Abbot of St. Mary's, with others. In 1478 a guild of English merchants, trading in Ireland, was established in the chapel, "Del Marie du Grace," on the "brygge end," at Dublin. In 1592, Ralph Grimesditch had a lease of this chantry at 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, as the Farmer of Our Lady's Chapel, on the north side of the bridge.—Gilbert's "History of Dublin," vol. i., p. 324.

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1305. Michael le Browne, Knight, secretary to the King, dying in Dublin, he was buried in this church, with more solemnity and a greater number of wax lights than was ever before seen on a like occasion in this kingdom.[x]

1308. John le Decer, mayor of Dublin, built a chapel in this monastery in honour of the Virgin Mary.[y]

1309. Roger de Heton, guardian of the Franciscan order in Dublin, was a witness against the unfortunate Knights Templars; as was Walter de Prendergast, who was lecturer of the same order.[z] A provincial chapter of the order was held here the same year.[a]

1310. Neile Bruin, knight, escheator to the King, died in the abbey of St. Thomas, and was interred, with much funeral honour, in this friary.[b]

1332. John le Decer, formerly mayor of Dublin, died this year, and was buried in St. Mary's chapel in this monastery.[c] Le Decer was a munificent benefactor to the common wealth, and to many of the religious communities; and, as Father Wadding observes, was so great a friend to the friars of this house, that on every Friday in the year he gave all which was necessary for the maintenance of that day.[d]

1334. A liberate issued, August 1st, for the payment of a quarter's pension due to the friars.[e] In the records we meet with several other liberates for the payment of that pension.[f]

1342. Bartholomew Creek, citizen of Dublin, did, by his last will and testament, bequeath to this monastery the sum of twenty marcs, the product or interest of which was to find bread, wine, and wax, for the celebration of mass for ever.[g]

1349. William Barby was guardian of this house, as he was in the year 1354.[h]

July 10th, 24th King Henry VIII., this friary, with four messuages and three gardens in Francis-street, and six acres of meadow near Clandolkan; all messuages, &c. in Brune, alias Borbrune, near Glassnimucky, excepted, were granted for ever to Thomas Stephens, to be held, in capite, at the annual rent of 2*s*. Irish money.[i 52]

[x] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 2, *p.* 311. [y] *Pembridge.* [z] *Wilkins, cons. vol.* 2, *p.* 378. [a] *Wadding, annal. vol.* 3, *p.* 101. [b] *King, p.* 308. [c] *Pembridge.* [d] *Allemande.* [e] *King, p.* 308. [f] *Harris's Col. vol.* 2. [g] *King, p.* 308. [h] *War. Mss. vol.* 33, *p.* 116. [i] *Aud. gen.*

[52] In 1534, when the Lord Deputy, Thomas Fitzgerald, renounced his allegiance to Henry VIII., he, with his followers, established their head quarters within the precincts of this convent. Soon after this the church and buildings were despoiled by Stephens, who had a grant of the buildings at 2*s*. per annum, and who sold the materials in England.

In 1615, the Friars rented a house in Cook-street, where they served a small church until 1630, whence they were expelled by Archbishop Bulkeley.—See the Rev. C. P. Meehan's "Irish Franciscan Monasteries," p. 282.

Inquisition ye Tuesday next after the Ascension of our Lord, 34th King

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Monastery of the Holy Trinity.

This friary was founded about the year 1259, for friars of the order of St. Augustin, by one of the family of Talbot. It was a very considerable foundation, and was the general college for all the friars of that order in Ireland.[k]

A.D. 1309. Roger was prior; he was one of the witnesses against the Knights Templars.[l]

1328. Thomas de Carlow was prior.[m]

1357. John Babe was prior. He was vicar-general of his order, 43rd King Edward III.[n]

1362. The custody of the place, called the Old Treasury, having been granted to this prior and his brethren, at the yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*, they passed their accounts July 28th this year.[o]

The following transaction is well authenticated, but the date is uncertain.

Richard Routh, John Forster, John Clement, Roger Newton, Nicholas Holm, William Ossery, John Hollywood, and Nicholas Bodenham, friars of this house, were indicted for having killed, in the said friary, Richard Dermot, a friar of their order, whose mangled corpse they carried at midnight into the garden of Adam Bron, and did there cast it into a well; here it had not lain long when they took it up by night, and conveyed it secretly to their own monastery,

[k] *War. mon. and Allemande.* [l] *Wilkins, Concil. vol.* 2, *p.* 379. [m] *War. Mss. vol.* 34. [n] *Id. p.* 116, 117. [o] *King, p.* 215.

Henry VIII., finds that Dionisius Morgho was the last warden; and 20th April, 31st Henry VIII., he was seized of a church and belfry, dormitory, hall, three chambers, a cemetery and garden, within the precincts, of no value, besides the reprises; also of four messuages and three gardens, with the appurtenances, in St. Francis-street, annual value, besides reprises, 27*s.*; six acres of meadow, near Clondalkan (paying to the Archbishop of Dublin an annual rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* Irish money), annual value, besides reprises, 20*s.*—*Chief. Rem.*

Inquisition ye morrow of ye purification of ye Virgin Mary, 2nd Edward VI., finds that Thomas Stephens, late of Dublin, merchant, was seized in fee of this priory, and of 4 messuages, 7 gardens, and a meadow containing by estimation 1 acre, annual value, besides reprises, 57*s.* 4*d.*

Inquisition a month after Easter, 10th Elizabeth, finds that Thomas Stephens, late of Dublin, merchant, was seized in fee of this priory, and of divers gardens and other waste places within ye same, in ye tenure of Patrick Gryggen, merchant, annual value, besides reprises, 57*s.* 4*d.*; a garden in ye tenure of Patrick Fleminge, tanner, annual value, 26*s.* 8*d.*; a portico or porch in ye same tenure, annual value, 9*s.*; a messuage in ye tenure of Patrick Browne, annual value, 50*s.*; and a messuage in ye tenure of James Carpenter, annual value 40*s.*; another in ye tenure of Mathilda Meaghe, annual value, 30*s.*; and 7*s.* annual rent out of divers messuages in Cook-street.

Two friars minorite of St. Francis's Monastery in Dublin, named Simon FitzSimeon and Hugh the Illuminator, commenced their pilgrimage to Jerusalem on the 15th April, 1322. Simon kept a journal of this pilgrimage, which has been published by Dr. James Nasmith from a MS. in Benet College, Cambridge. An account of it, with extracts, may be seen in the "Retrospective Review" for June, 1828. Hugh the Illuminator died at Cairo.

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where they buried it in their cemetery. They were acquitted of the murder, but Forster and Newton were found guilty of burying the corpse without having the inquest held by the coroner, and were sentenced to be confined in gaol. The court, through special favour, for the fine of forty-pence, remitted the imprisonment.[p]

July 10th, 34th King Henry VIII., this monastery, with its appurtenances, and one messuage, three orchards, ten gardens, in the parish of Andrew; and four acres of meadow, and a park containing four acres, near Hoggin-green; one messuage and a garden in St. Patrick's street; two messuages and three gardens in the parish of St. Michan; and sixty acres of arable, three of meadow, and twenty of pasture, in Tobberboyne; and all other the possessions of the said monastery, the lands of Rathnecloyge excepted, were granted for ever to Walter Tyrrell, at the yearly rent of 6*s.* 1*d.* Irish money.[q]

Richard Nangill, the last prior, was seized of a church and belfry, hall, dormitory, cemetery, garden, &c., within the precincts, annual value, besides reprises, 2*s.*; one park containing six acres, and another of three acres, annual value, besides reprises, 24*s.*; sixty acres of land in Topperboine, annual value, besides reprises, 40*s.*; thirty acres of arable in Raynecloe, annual value, besides reprises, 13*s.* 4*d.*; four gardens and three orchards within the parish of St. Andrew, Dublin, annual value, besides reprises, 56*s.*; a tenement and garden in the parish of St. Patrick, Dublin, annual value, besides reprises, 20*d.*; a messuage and two gardens in the parish of St. Michael, Dublin, annual value, besides reprises, 5*s.* 8*d.*; the aforesaid tenements and parks in Dublin were then held from the mayor and bailiffs of the said city, by service and the annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the vicars choral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, had an annual rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* payable out of the cemetery of this monastery.[r]

This monastery was situated on the ground whereon Crow-street, with a theatre and other buildings, have been since erected.[53]

[p] *King, p.* 421. [q] *Aud. general.* [r] *Chief Remembrancer.*

[53] Inquisition on Saturday next before the Feast of Pentecost, 34th Henry VIII., finds that the last prior, Patrick Nangle, was seized of a church and belfry, &c., as above.

Inquisition ye Monday next before ye Feast of ye Ascension, 18th Elizabeth, finds that ye said Walter Tyrrell, by deed dated 22 July, 2nd Mary, did grant ye said monastery and premises to his son Nicholas and his heirs male, and in default of such, to his son James and his heirs male, and in default of such, to his son John and his heirs male, and in default of such, to the right heirs of the said Walter. And the said Inquisition finds that Nicholas Tyrrell was then seized in fee tail of ye site of this monastery, annual value, 2*s.*; a meadow

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The Carmelite Monastery, or White Friars.

In the year 1278, the Carmelite friars represented to the King, Edward I., that by several grants of Roger Oweyne, James de Bermingham, and Nicholas Bacuir, they had procured an habitation for themselves, with certain tenements and other possessions within the city of Dublin, and that they proposed to erect a church thereon; the King, therefore, by his writ, dated November 6th, commands the bailiffs and citizens of Dublin to permit the friars to inhabit the said place, and to build their church, without let or impediment. The citizens obstinately opposed the friars, and shewed the many inconveniencies that would accrue from allowing their petition.[s] The Carmelites being thus foiled, applied themselves, with more success, to Sir Robert Bagot, knight, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who built a monastery for them, in the parish of St. Peter, in the south suburbs of the city, on a lot of ground which he purchased from the abbey of Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow.[t]

A.D. 1320. This year, John Sugdaeus, provincial of the Carmelite friars in Ireland, held a chapter of the order here; as did David O'Buge, in a short time after.[u]

1333. The parliament sat in the hall of this monastery, June 11th this year; and on one of their adjournments, as they were going out of the court-yard of the house, Murchard, the son of Nicholas O'Tothill, was suddenly stabbed in the crowd, and the murderer escaped unknown.[w]

1335. The King, Edward III., granted, June 10th, a yearly pension of 100 shillings for the support of a chantry in the treasury, Dublin.[x]

1351. Robert Serle was provincial of the order.[y]

1381. John Beck, citizen of Dublin, bequeathed to the friars three pounds in money and twenty-one pounds of wax.[z]

[s] *Prynne, vol.* 3, *p.* 1228. [t] *King, p.* 248. [u] *War. Writers, p.* 82. [w] *Pembridge.* [x] *King, p.* 249. [y] *Id. p.* 248. [z] *Probate of his Will.*

containing 3 acres by estimation, annual value, 23*s.* 10*d.*; 10 gardens, 2 orchards, and a messuage, in ye parish of St. Andrew, annual value, 56*s.*; and a messuage with two gardens, in ye parish of St. Nicholas, annual value, 5*s.* 4*d.*, and holds the said premises by knight's service.

Inquisition the Friday next before the Feast of St. Matthew, 43rd Queen Elizabeth, finds that Nicholas White, of Dublin, was seized of this priory, annual value, 20*s.*, Irish; 4 messuages, ruins with gardens, with another garden, annual value, 28*s.* 4*d.*, Irish; White, 10th February, 35th Queen Elizabeth, granted the same to Robert Stephens, of Dublin, merchant, and his heirs and assigns, without obtaining the royal assent; the Queen granted the same to White in capite by knight's service, and 2*s.* annual rent, Irish money.—*Rot. Can.*

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1394. King Richard II., granted to the prior of the Carmelites, a second pension of 100 shillings, for the better support of the chantry in the treasury, Dublin.[a]

1400. King Henry IV. confirmed the aforesaid grants, August 2nd, and for the further support of the chantry, ordered an additional annual payment of 100 shillings.[b]

1464. Redmund was prior.[c]

1467. An act passed, declaring void all grants, &c., made by the King, Edward IV., or by King Henry VI., but not to be prejudicial to the brethren of this house, in a grant made to them and their successors, of an annual pension of 100 shillings, payable out of the customs and cocket of the city of Dublin, dated November 16th, in the 25th year of King Henry VI.[d]

By an inquisition, taken on the Friday next, before the feast of St. Philip and Jacob, and 23rd year of King Henry VIII., it was found that this monastery contained a church, steeple, chapter house, dormitory, two chambers, one hall, a small parcel of land, and an orchard, being half an acre of land, nine messuages, seven gardens, with two meadows, containing in the whole five acres, lying in Dublin and the suburbs thereof; that John Kelly was the last prior, and was seised of the said monastery and its possessions, on the 3rd day of August, 31st year of his Majesty's reign, when the said monastery was dissolved and surrendered. Part of the said land was held from Sir John Rawson, knight, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, by service, and at the annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*[e]

This monastery, with eight messuages, four gardens, two orchards, and two parks, containing three acres of pasture, was granted, for ever, July 10th, 34th King Henry VIII., to Nicholas Stanyhurst, in capite, at the yearly rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* Irish money.[f] It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Francis Aungier, who was created baron of Longford, June 29th, 1621.[g] Aungier-street, Whitefriar's-street, &c., have been since erected on the site of it.

Inquisition, 18th May, 43rd Queen Elizabeth, finds, that this friary, containing three castles, a hall, divers chambers and necessary buildings within the site, with sundry appurtenances, three gardens and an orchard in Sheep-street and St. Stephen-street, and three parks containing four acres of meadow near the friary; also that Walter Ball, late an alderman of the city of Dublin, had been seized of the said

[a] *King, p.* 249. [b] *Id.* [c] *Id.* [d] *Id.* [e] *Chief Remembrancer's office.* [f] *Aud. gen.* [g] *Lodge, vol.* 4.

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premises, which were of the annual value, besides reprises, of £4.[h 54]

The Hospital of St. Stephen.

January 30th, 1344, a licence was granted to Geoffry de St. Michael, clerk, guardian of the Hospital of St. Stephen, permitting him to go abroad to foreign countries for the space of two years.[i] We cannot find any other mention of this hospital; but that it was situated in the south suburbs of the city, and Mercer's charitable hospital has been erected on the site of it.[55]

[h] *Chief Remembrancer.* [i] *King, p.* 214.

[54] 1467, 25th Henry VI., John Kelly was ye last prior, for, Inquisition Friday next before the Feast of SS. Philip and Jacob, and 33rd Henry VIII., finds that he was seized of a church, steeple, chapter house, &c., as above.

[55] Inquisition 2nd March, 7th James I., finds that Ellena Morton, of ye City of Dublin, was seized in fee of all ye tithes, both great and small, of the townland of Ballenlower, alias Leepston (Baille an Cobhair, Leperstown or Leopardstown, in ye County of Dublin, the same being of ye annual value of 10*s.*, besides reprises; to hold ye same in capite, by a grant from King Richard II. The said Ellena Morton, by deed bearing date 2nd May, and 1st of ye reign of ye said King, granted the said premises to ye guardian and brethren of this hospital and their successors, without obtaining the royal license, contrary to ye statute of Mortmain.

Inquisition 11th May, 43rd Queen Elizabeth, finds that Walter Ball, of Dublin, Alderman, was at his death seized in fee of 3 castles, a hall, and the precincts of this priory, annual value 10*s.* Irish; also of messuages in the Sheepe-street and St. Steven's-street, annual value 8*s.*; 4 gardens in the same street, annual value 2*s.*; 2 parks of pasture, 4 acres near the great house of the Carmelites, annual value 4*s.*, all held from the Queen by military service, and 2*s.* 6*d.* annual rent. The said Walter was seized also of 2 messuages and a tavern near the concold post in Cook-street, annual value 2*s.*, and a large garden in St. Keven's-street, annual value 12*d.*; these messuages, tavern, &c., from the mayor and citizens of Dublin by burgage service and longabule. Note—All the money in Irish.—*Rot. Can.*

Inquisition ye Saturday next after ye Ascension of our Lord, 34th Henry VIII., finds that the last prior was seized of 3 gardens, 2 old orchards, annual value, besides reprises, 13*s.* 4*d*; 5 messuages and a garden in ye suburbs of Dublin near ye friary, annual value, besides reprises, 27*s.*; a close of 2 acres on ye south side of ye friary, subject to a yearly rent of 6*s.* 4*d.*, to ye prior of Kilmainham, and of no value; another close of an acre, without ye friary, annual value, besides reprises, 3*s.* 4*d.*

Inquisition 30th May, 42nd Queen Elizabeth, finds that the master or guardian and brethren of this house had impropriated to themselves the townland of Ballinlower, county Dublin, containing 60 acres, with a small lough, called the Lough of Ballinloure, annual value 21*s.* The same were alienated in mortmain without the King's licence, contrary to the statute.

Chantry.—In the parish church of St. Audoen, in the city of Dublin. An Inquisition taken 5th November, 1613, finds that the master, and wardens, and brothers, and sisters of the Guild of St. Anne, in the parish church of St. Audoen, in the city of Dublin, were seized in fee of 18 acres of land and 2 messuages in Ballidowde, in the county of Dublin, now or lately in the occupation of Jennet Forrester, widow, and of the yearly value of 6*s.* Irish; and also of 30 acres of land and a messuage in Esker, in the county of Dublin, now or lately in the occupation of Walter Magwier, of Esker, annual value 7*s.* 6*d.* Irish; and also of 15 acres of land

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STEYNE HOSPITAL.

Henry Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, about the year 1220, founded an hospital, in honour of God and St. James, in a place called the Steyne,[56] near the city of Dublin; he endowed it with the lands of Kilmachury, Kilmalmalmock, Slewardach, and the church of Delgeny.[k]

ALLEN'S HOSPITAL.

Walter, archbishop of Dublin, about the year 1500, granted a void space of ground (lying between the bounds of the palace of St. Sepulchre and St. Kevin-street, and extending from the wall of the prison belonging to the palace, to the wall of the Deanery house), to build thereon a stone house for 10 poor men. June 8th, 1504, John Allen,[57] then dean of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, founded the said hospital for sick poor, to be chosen principally out of the families of Allen, Barret, Begge, Hill, Dillon, and Rodier, in the dioceses of Meath and Dublin; and to be faithful catholics, of good fame and honest conversation; he assigned lands for their support and maintenance, and further endowed the hospital with a messuage in the town of Duleek, in the county of Meath. The founder died January 2nd, 1505.[l]

The above very concise accounts are all we can learn respecting these three hospitals.

[k] *See Alleyn's Register. Harris's Collect.* [l] *See his will in the Liber Niger. Harris's Additions to King's Collections, and War. annals.*

in Ballyone, in county of Dublin, all held of the King as of the manor of Esker; also 14 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Killmaynham, in the county of Dublin, of the annual value of 4*s.* Irish; and also of a messuage in Kilmaynham, now in the occupation of Tristram Gawen, annual value 10*d.* Irish. All which premises are held of the King as of the manor of Kilmaynham.

King Henry VII.. with the assent of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, deputy of Ireland, granted to Richard Tyrrell and John Blake, masters of the fraternity or guild of the chapel of St. George the martyr, in the suburb of the city of Dublin; and to Thomas More and John Loghan, guardians of the said fraternity, 8 marcs out of the fee-farm of the said city. The said 8 marcs to be paid to the said masters and guardians, and their successors, during our pleasure, by the hands of the maior and bailiffs of the said city for the time being. at the Feasts of St. Michael and Easter, equal portions. The said masters and guardians and their successors shall daily celebrate divine offices, viz.: morning vespers, mass, and other canonical hours by a proper regular chaplain, in the said chapel, for the health of our soul and of the said Earl. and the souls of all the faithful departed. Tested at Dublin by the aforesaid deputy. 28th January, anno regno 21.—*Rolls Chan.*

[56] See the account of All Hallows Priory in the situation, &c., of the Steyne.

[57] In 1465, John Alleyne was elected dean of St. Patrick's; in 1472, he was unanimously elected Archbishop of Dublin, but his election was not confirmed. He died January 2nd, 1506. His will is printed in the appendix to Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Cathedral." See also the "Book of Obits and Martyrology of Christ's Church," I.A.S., p. 32, &c.

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FINGLAS,

In the barony of Castleknock, two miles north of Dublin.

An abbey was founded in this village in the early ages, and probably it owed its origin to our illustrious St. Patrick.

St. Kenicus was abbot here;[m] his festival was kept at Finglas October 12th, where he was called St. Keny; there was preserved in the church of Finglas an old book, containing the life of this Saint, as primate Usher was particularly informed by Sir Christopher Plunket.[n]

A.D. 1271. May 6th, obit at Finglas, Fulk Bassett, or De Saundeford, archbishop of Dublin, having filled the see almost 15 years, appointed July 20th, 1256.

1511. May 13th, Walter Fitzsimon, archbishop of Dublin, died at Finglas; he was appointed to the See June 14th, 1484, and consecrated September 26th, in the same year.

St. Flann, or Florentius, whose feast was observed January 21st; St. Noe, whose festival was celebrated 27th of that month, and St. Foelchu, whose anniversary was on 15th of May,° were all interred in this church.[p]

The abbot Dubhlitter died A.D. 795.[q]

Robertach, bishop and scribe of Finglas, died A.D. 865.[r]

This is now a parish church, and dedicated to St. Kenny.[s] The rectorial part of the parish is the corps of the chancellorship of the cathedral of St. Patrick.

There is a remarkable Well here, dedicated to St. Patrick; tradition says, it was formerly celebrated for many miracles wrought there, and its sanative virtues have been lately much recommended.[58]

[m] *Gir. Cambren. topog. Hib. dist.* 3, *cap.* 54. [n] *War. Mss. vol.* 34. ° *Vard. p.* 159. [p] *Colg. acta SS. p.* 623. [q] *Ann. Ulton. &° M'Geogh.* [r] *Act. SS. p.* 784, *&° M'Geogh.* [s] *Visitation Book.*

[58] *Finnghlais, i.e.*, "the bright stream," was called Finglas Cainnech, from St. Canice, who was connected with the church and monastery here before he retired to Aghaboe, in Ossory. A monastic church of great repute existed here from his time to the end of the 11th century.—The *Martyrology of Donegal* records, at January 27, Noe of Finnghlais; Flann MacLughdach, Bishop of Finnglais; September 24, Faelcu of Finnglais.

786, *recte* 791. Died the Bishop Caencomhrac.

791, *recte* 796. Duibh-litter, abbot of Finnghlais, died on the 15th of May. Dubhlitter, *i.e.*, the "Black Letter," (query, Duibh Leitter, the "blacksided"), the Scholar, &c. This abbot of Finglas was in his day a man of great reputation for learning, as may be presumed from a notice of him in the Annals of Ulster, quoted in Petrie's "History of Tara Hill," p. 174:—"A.D. 779.—Congressio seniorum nepotum Niall et Lageniensium in oppido Temro, ubi fuerunt scribae et anachoritae multi quibus dux erat Dubhlitter." He was the leading spirit of this Synod at Tara, and evidently the most learned ecclesiastic of his period in Ireland.

807, *recte* 812. Died the abbot Flann M'Cealley; he was an anchorite, a scribe, and bishop.—January 21.

814. Died Feargus of Rathluirigh, abbot of Finglas.

823. Died the abbot Ciumneach.

837. Died Bran, bishop and scribe.

865. Robertach, abbot of Finnghlais, died.

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Berchan, *i.e.*, Mobhi Clairenach, of Glasnevin, son of Beoain, son of Bresal, son of Ailgin, son of Ignaidh, son of Athraid and Lugnaidh, Trinog, son of Brecdulb, son of Airt Corp, son of Caerbreniadh, in Glasnevin, in regione Gallangabeg juxta Liffeum flumen.—*Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 613.

GLASSMORE ; see Moortown.

GLASNAOIDHEN.[59]

In the territory of Galeny, near the River Liffey. St. Mobhius, surnamed Berchan (one of St. Bridget's family), was abbot here; he died 12th October, 544, on which day his feast was commemorated.—*Act. SS.*, p. 191. This place is now unknown.

1012. Died the abbot Cian O'Geargan.
1038. The abbot Coirbre O'Coimhgiollan died in Rome.
1050. Dubhthach McMileadha was abbot.†
1108. Died the abbot Celeach O'Caomhoran.†
1207. Died Maolpeadar O'Colman, successor of Cainny.†

N.B.—Those thus marked (†) belong, most probably, to the Church of Drumachose in Derry.

A hill near Finglas was called Knock Maeldoid, situated on the south western boundary of Fingall, near the Tolka. It probably had its name from Maeldoid Mac Fingan, of the race of Colla da Crioc, K.I., A.D. 297-350, who was probably connected with the monastic church of Finglas. In the old cemetery here, amidst the unknown and forgotten saints of the old Celtic monastery, repose the mortal remains of the Rev. John Lanigan, D.D., the learned, highly gifted, and distinguished Ecclesiastical Historian of Ireland. He was born in Cashel in the year 1758, and died at Finglas July 7th, 1828. His grave had well nigh shared the fate which long since befell the resting places of the bishops, abbots, and scribes of Finglas, had not a distinguished labourer in the mine of saint lore, which the learned doctor explored, and displayed for others to work in, rescued his nameless and all but forgotten grave from oblivion and neglect. About seventeen years ago, through the care and exertions of the Rev. John O'Hanlon, C.C. of SS. Michael's and John's, aided by the subscriptions of the friends and admirers of Dr. Lanigan, he was enabled to erect a Celtic cross, designed by the late George Petrie, LL.D., on the base of which is an inscription in Irish and Latin recording the labours of the Hagiologist and Historian who sleeps beneath its shade.

1171. Roderick O'Connor, King of Ireland, encamped at Finglas to attack Dublin. Archbishop St. Laurence O'Toole and Maurice de Prendergast went to parley with the King. On the next day Miles de Cogan, with his followers, attacked and defeated the Irish army in an unexpected sally; they dispersed the Irish army, and carried much spoils to Dublin.—Gilbert's "History of the Viceroys," p. 19.

A.D. 1414. Sir John Talbot, the Viceroy of Ireland, resided at Finglas; his son, Thomas Talbot, was born there the same year.—Gilbert's "Viceroys," p. 306.

[59] *Glass Naoiden, i.e.*, the "Infant Stream," now Glasnevin, a well known locality near Dublin, which Archdall places in Kildare. It is now restored to its proper place. Rawson, in his survey of Kildare, follows Archdall, and continues the egregious blunder. The notice of its first abbot and founder, St. Berchan, or Mobhi Clarenech, in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, settles this question beyond doubt, as also the passage in the *Trias Thaumaturga*, p. 613.

Berchan, *i.e.*, "Mobhi of Glasnevin." St. Mobhi Clarenech, or Berchan, a saint of the Fothartha of Leinster, and of the same family as St. Bridget, appears to have been the founder of this monastic church and school, early in the 6th century, for the year of his death was 544, and the day was October 12th, at which the *Martyrology of Donegal* records "Mobhi Clairenech (abbot) of Glass Naoidhen, in Fine-Gall, on the brink of the river Liffe, on the north side; and Bearchan was another name for him," &c., &c. He was with St. Columba studying under St. Finnian,

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GRACE-DIEU;

Three miles north of Swords, in the barony of Balruddery.

About the year 1190, John Comin, archbishop of Dublin, removed the nunnery from Lusk hither, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary on her nativity; he filled it with regular canonesses following the rule of St. Augustine,[t] and granted an endowment to it.[u]

Henry de Loundres, archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1228,[w] added to this nunnery the parish church of Ballymadon, with the chapel belonging thereto, instead of the parish church of St. Audoen, Dublin, which had been granted to it by archbishop Comin.[x]

1264. Amicia was prioress, and this year she and her convent bound themselves to Fulk de Saundford, Archbishop of Dublin, in the sum of sixty marcs in silver, to keep the peace towards John de la Hyde, of the church of Ballymadon.[y]

Inquisition taken on the Monday next after the feast of the Epiphany, 34th King Henry VIII., finds, that the abbess was seized of a messuage in the town of Drogheda, annual value, besides reprises, 4*d*.[z]

Ralph de Mora, a citizen of Dublin, granted to this nunnery, probably in the fourteenth century, an annuity of one marc, out of the lands of Wimblestown, which he held from Richard Trussell, one half to be paid on the feast of St. Martin, and the other moiety ad Beltonian.[a b] And John Beck, also a citizen of Dublin, bequeathed to it by his will forty shillings.[c]

[t] *War. mon. & Antiq.* [u] *Allemande.* [w] *War. Bps. p.* 319. [x] *Rob. Ware's Collect.* [y] *Crede mihi, fol.* 98 *b.* [z] *Chief Remembrancer.* [a] *In the notes to the Liber Niger, said to have been wrote by archbishop Allen, Beltonia is interpreted to mean the feast of Philip and Jacob, or first day of May, as the Gula Augusti is the first day of August.* [b] *Harris's Coll.* [c] *Probate of the Will.*

at Clonard, and formed a lasting friendship with that remarkable saint, some incidents of which the passage above referred to preserves. St. Canice, of Ossory, was one of his scholars at Glasnevin, where he had fifty pupils. The Irish life of St. Columcille gives a curious picture of the manner of living in these old schools. O'Curry's Lectures, vol. ii., p. 81, thus tells the story: "The huts of the pupils are stated to have been on the west side of the river (Tolka). On a certain night the bell was rung for matins, there was a hard frost, and the river was frozen over, but Columcille passed with his clothes through it. 'Bravely hast thou acted, O descendant of Niall,' said St. Mobhi, 'God is competent,' said Columcille, 'to relieve us of this difficulty.' The students on their return from the church found all the huts placed on the east bank of the river, near the church." At the University of Paris, in later ages, the students it appears lived, at least studied, in the street, lying on bundles of straw spread on the ground for that purpose, as house accommodation was quite inadequate for the wants of the numerous students studying at that University, many of them thus lived *sub. diu.*

544. Oct. 12. St. Berchan died.

741. Cealtrog, abbot of Glais Naedhe, died.

753. Elpin, of Glais Naedhean, died.

882. Maelthule, son of Fethghnach, abbot of Glais Noedhan, died.—*Annals of the Four Masters.*

These are the only references in these Annals to this ancient church and school. In modern times Glasnevin was remarkable as the residence of some of the great wits and geniuses of the last century, and now, as the great necropolis of the city of Dublin.

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1473. 21st March, King Edward IV. granted a licence to the prioress to purchase lands to the value of £20 yearly, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain; this licence was confirmed by act of parliament.[d]

Felicia, anachoress of Ballymadon, claimed an annual rentcharge of ———, payable by the prioress of Grace-Dieu.[e]

1531. This nunnery, with six appropriated benefices, paid £3 6*s.* 8*d.* proxies to the archbishop of Dublin.[f]

Inquisition 17th June, 33rd King Henry VIII., found that the prioress was seized of the site, with one hundred and twenty acres of arable land, twelve of meadow, and sixty-eight of leys and furze, annual value £104 3*s.* 4*d.*; a water-mill and an horse mill, annual value 20*s.*; a chief rent of 12*d.* out of the tenements of Thomas Hacket, and Mathew Begge; two messuages in Donganston, with ninety acres of arable, three of meadow, and twenty-seven of leys, annual value £4, besides 4*s.* payable annually to the archbishop, and one cottage there, annual value 12*d.*; in Irishtown, one messuage, fifty-one acres of arable land, two of meadow, and twenty-seven of leys, annual value 33*s.* 4*d.*; a chief-rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* out of Wymbleton; a messuage in Stradballie, annual value 12*d.*; and five acres of arable land in Browneston, annual value 3*s.* besides 2*s.* annually to the archbishop of Dublin; the whole besides reprises.[g]

23rd July, same year, a considerable grant of lands, together with this monastery, and its possessions in Grace-Dieu, Donganston, Irishtown, Wymbleton, and Newtown, in the parish of Luske; Whiteston, in the parish of Palmerston, near Grenock; Skydowe and Browneston, in the parish of Swords; Grange of Ballybaghill, Drishoke, Woleston, Belington, Rathscall, Miche, Menyscorte, Little Menyscorte, and Brownestown, in the parish of Ballybaghill; Stradbally, in the parish of Kylsalghan; Robboches-walls, near Malahide; and all the lands near the town of Portinnoke (Portmarnock), commonly called the Grange of Portinnoke, with their appurtenances; and the lands, called Quynger,[60] all in the county of Dublin, were granted for ever, in capite, to Patrick Barnwall, esq., at the annual rent of 48*s.* 6*d.* Irish money. 8th January, 1st King Edward VI., this grant was renewed.[h]

11th October, 1577, the prioress was seized of a messuage and eighteen acres of land, and a castle in Portrane, parcel of the appropriated rectory of Portrane, with divers buildings called the Treshing-house, &c., and the parsonage, hemp-yard, and haggard; towards the south of the said buildings, the

[d] *Harris's Coll.* [e] *King, p.* 143. [f] *Harris's Coll.* [g] *Chief Remembrancer.* [h] *Aud. Gen.*

[60] *Coinger, i.e.*, the "rabbit warren," now the townland of Burrow.

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prioress, and nuns, with the chaplain, had a small dwelling, and they celebrated divine offices in the parish church of Portrane, all which were held by Isabella Walsh,[61] by a demise from the prioress before the dissolution.[ii]

Part of the ruins yet remain; in which is an head carved in stone, which shows that the building of Grace-Dieu, though not spacious, was by no means a work of an inferior order. The ancient road leading from this nunnery to Swords, formerly a town of note, is still to be seen, paved with a reddish stone, whereon are several small bridges.

[ii] *Chief Rememb.*

[61] Inquisition ye Thursday next before ye Feast of St. George, 32nd Henry VIII., finds that she was seized of ye priory, church, steeple, and cemetery, containing 3 storeys, an hall and a dormitory, with a cellar and 2 chambers below them; 3 chambers with cellars; a kitchen, store, and brew-house; 2 granaries, a barn, and kiln; 2 stables, a cow-house, sheep-house, 2 pig-styes, and other buildings; 2 haggards, a garden, 2 orchards, and 6 acres of pasture; also ye manor of Gracedieu, 33 cottages, 33 gardens, 2 dove houses, 290 acres of arable land, 20 of meadow (4 of them called ye butler's meadow), and 20 of pasture; an horse mill and a water mill, with ye mill race, annual value, besides reprises, £6 11*s.* 8*d.*; 12*d.* yearly rent with suit and service in ye manor court out of a messuage held by Thomas Hacket and Matthew Bege; 3 messuages, 7 cottages, and 106 acres of land in Luske, annual value, besides reprises, £6 6*s.*; a flagon of ale out every brewing for sale in Luske, annual value 6*s.* 8*d.*; 8 messuages, a cottage, and 140 acres of land in Donganston, held under ye Archbishop of Dublin, by service and 4*s.* yearly rent, both worth, besides reprises, £4 6*s.*; 6 messuages, 3 cottages, and 90 acres of land in Irishton, annual value, 40*s.*; a messuage and garden in Stradbally, annual value 3*s.*, held from Sir Thomas Plunket as of ye manor of Kilsalghan; 5 acres of land and 2 of meadow in Browneston, held from ye Archbishop by service and ye annual rent of 12*d.*, but worth 3*s.* yearly; 3 messuages and 50 acres of land in Cromlen, annual value 10*s.*; 13*s.* 4*d.* annual rent out of a messuage and 240 acres of land in Wymbleton; 6*s.* 8*d.* annual rent out of a messuage and 100 acres of pasture and meadow in Dowlaght. The following rectories were appropriated to ye prioress, Gracedieu, annual value, besides reprises, £3; Portrane, with a messuage and 18 acres of land in Portrane, belonging to ye rectory, annual value £9 10*s.*; Lambaie, waste; a portion of tithes in ye parish of Luske, annual value 13*s.* 4*d.*; Waspelston, annual value £9; Balmadun, annual value £15 3*s.* 4*d.*; Newcastle, Mac-Kenegan, and Killadreny, annual value 5*s.* 8*d.*, with ye advowson of ye vicarage and ye rectory of Tobber, annual value £3 8*s.* Note—all ye said lands, &c., are situated in ye county of Dublin.

Inquisition taken on the Monday next after the Feast of the Epiphany, 34th Henry VIII., finds that the abbess was seized of a messuage in the town of Drogheda, annual value, besides reprises, 4*d.*

Inquisition 4th October, 18th Elizabeth, finds that ye last abbess was seized of ye rectory of Portrane, and a messuage and 8 acres of land with ye appurtenances in Portrane, appertaining to ye rectory, annual value £9 10*s.*; also a castle in Portrane, parcell of ye rectory; a close on ye east of ye castle, from ye present entrance of ye castle; also a house in ruins, extending from ye castle on ye north of ye old hall, now ye barn; also on ye south and west of ye castle ye haggard; also a house, extending from ye castle towards ye west, with oven therein, more west to ye haggard, now occupied by John Finglas, gent., and further by ye west of ye house now used by the said Finglas for a barn, formerly ye calf-house or slaughter-house of ye rectory; thence northward, including a small square area from ye end of ye said house northward, where a long range of stables extends; also a small area on ye north side of ye new hall lately inhabited by ye said John Finglas, near which area was ye (Kills) slaughter-house of ye said mansion, when Beale White, widow, enjoyed ye said rectory and mansion, by a demise from ye prioress; also an house in ruins opposite to ye old hall of ye said mansion, towards west, formerly used for a kitchen, situated in a small square, and enclosed with a mud

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HOLMPATRICK.

Sitric, the son of Murchard, founded a priory for regular canons on Inis-Patrick, an island about a mile south-east of Holm Patrick.

The blessed Moel Finian, the son of Flannagan, prince of the Bregii, resigning his throne, became a monk in this abbey, of which he was afterwards abbot; and died in the year 898.[k]

A.D. 1148. About this year, Gelasius, archbishop of Armagh, and Malachy, apostolic legate, held a synod here, in which fifteen bishops, two hundred priests, and several others of the clergy assisted.[l]

The situation of this priory (the ruins of which are still visible),[m] being very inconvenient, it was, between the years 1213 and 1228, removed by Henry, archbishop of Dublin, to Holm Patrick, in the barony of Balruddery, on the sea-side, fourteen miles north of Dublin.[n]

1280. Adam was prior about this time.[o]

1366. Stephen was prior, for we find him in possession of the lands of Kylynew, in county of Meath.[p]

1378. Geoffry, son of Robert, was subpœned, to warrant to the prior Stephen, a messuage, one carucate and forty acres in Kakeston, which he held by a charter from Robert.[q]

1379. The proceeds of Hucklestown did belong to this priory, and, in six years after, that land was granted to the priory.[r]

1383. Stephen Drake the prior dying, the temporalities belonging to the priory were seized into the King's hands, as if an ancestor of the King had really been the founder of the priory; but it being proved by John Randolph, the newly elected prior, that their founder was Sitrick, the son of Murchard, the temporalities were restored.[s]

1393. John Kendall was prior. And the same year, on

[k] *War. mon.* [l] *Act. SS. p.* 268. [m] *Life of St. Patrick, p.* 30. [n] *War. mon.* [o] *King, p.* 142. [p] *Id. p.* 230. [q] *Id.* [r] *Id.* [s] *Id. p.* 230.

wall, with a small gate from ye east part of ye haggard. And further, a long stretch of houses not far distant from ye west end of ye house called ye new hall, stretching towards ye north, in ye south corner of which ye chaplain to ye said prioress had his chamber, and celebrated divine offices in ye parish church of Portrane, and on ye other side was ye stable.

Inquisition 11th October, 19th Elizabeth, finds that ye prioress was seized of a messuage and 18 acres of land and a castle in Portrane, parcell of the appropriated rectory of Portrane, with divers buildings thereon.

Inquisition 6th November, 19th Queen Elizabeth, finds that Teige O'Byrne being seized in fee of 2 messuages and 60 acres of land, of ye great measure, and their appurtenances, in ye townland of Mallahowe, in ye parish of Saint (Maculind), of Grallough, on ye 4th September, 16th Richard II., without obtaining the royal license, did grant ye same to Brian Myne, rector of ye parish church of Grallough, and his successors in mortmain, to pray for ye soul of ye said Teige O'Byrne, and that ye said messuages and land were of ye annual value of 20*s.* Irish money.

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the Tuesday next before the feast of St. Patrick, Richard Lynch, with sundry other persons, assaulted the said prior, turned him out of his house, and imprisoned him at Ballyghe; they then made a castle of the priory, and by force of arms kept possession thereof against the prior till the Thursday next after the feast of St. Patrick; being indicted for the same, Lynch was acquitted.[t]

1476. A licence was granted to the prior, James Cogan, and his successors, to acquire lands for the use of the priory, to the value of £40 yearly, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.[u]

1484. The ploughland of Ballygossan, *alias* Cabrah-hill, having been obtained for this priory by John, archbishop of Dublin (but what John is uncertain, though it is not improbable that it was John de Saunford, who stood high in the favour of King Edward I.), he reserved to himself and his successors an annuity of two marcs, which annuity afterwards occasioned great disputes at law between the archbishops and the priory; but archbishop Walton, with the consent of his two chapters, did, by a charter dated May 1st, 1484, release all right and title to the said annuity and lands, reserving in lieu thereof to him and his successors, three pounds of wax annually, and appointed the annuity to be distributed, 5*s.* to the sub-prior, and the remainder to the canons; and further ordered, that the said convent should keep yearly an anniversary for the archbishop and his successors, on the morrow of All-Souls, by singing a placebo and dirige. The archbishop certainly acted properly in restoring this annuity to the priory, for as the lands were the charitable gift of the crown, the archbishop John had no right to reserve any annuity out of them.[w]

1488. The prior, James Cogan, took the oaths of allegiance before Sir Richard Edgecombe, who was sent to Ireland this year to administer the same to the principal nobility and great officers, on the settlement of the kingdom after the disturbances occasioned by the abettors of Lambert Simnell.[x]

1531. About this time the priory paid to the archbishop £2 13*s.* 4*d.* proxies.[y]

Peter Manne was the last prior; his death is thus inserted in the obituary of Christ Church: "16°. calend. Maii, 1537, obit Pet. Manne frater nræ. congregat."[z]

October 16th, 20th of QueenElizabeth, a grant was made, by indenture, to Thomas Fitz-Williams of this monastery, with

[t] *King, p.* 230. [u] *Id.* [w] *War. Bps. p.* 342. [x] *War. ann. & Hibernica, p.* 36. [y] *Harris's Collect.* [z] *The being admitted into the brotherhood of an ecclesiastical society implies, that the person was admitted to a participation of the benefits supposed to arise from their prayers, and other acts of devotion.*

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the appurtenances, eight cottages, one hundred and thirty-one acres of arable, twelve of meadow, eighteen of pasture and furze, and the custom of the said cottages, in the town of Holm-Patrick, being the demesne lands of the said priory; one water-mill, with the appurtenances, and one wind-mill, upon the hill called Chanon Hill; four islands by the haven of Skirries, two messuages, fifteen cottages, one hundred and two acres of arable, and twenty of pasture, called the Prior's Warren, and the usual customs of the farmers of said messuages and cottages, in the town or village of Skerries, and the fields of the same; one messuage, one cottage, thirty-two acres of arable, and the customs of the farmers of said messuage and cottage, in the town, village, or hamlet of Barnegarraghe; one messuage, two cottages, one hundred and fifteen acres of land, and the custom of the farmers of said messuage and cottages, in the town, village, or hamlet of Cogbragh; one messuage, one cottage, three score acres of arable, three stangs of meadow, and the customs of the farmers of said messuage and cottage, in the town of Baltrustin; two messuages, three cottages, one hundred and twenty-four acres of land, and the customs of the farmers of said messuages and cottages, in the town of Newgrang; two messuages, six cottages, one hundred and forty-four acres of land, and the customs of the farmers of said messuages and cottages, in the town of Milwardestown; one messuage, one cottage, sixty-two acres of land, and the customs of the farmers of said messuage and cottage, in the town or hamlet of Lanie; one castle, one messuage, three cottages, one hundred and thirty-five acres of land, and the customs of the farmers of said messuage and cottages, in the town or hamlet of Hacketston; one messuage, five acres of arable, and the customs of the farmers of said messuage, in the town of Piercystown; ten acres of arable, in the town of Dallabrocan; four tenements, with their gardens, and eight acres of land, in the town of Swords; two acres of land in the town of Hamestown; one messuage, with a garden, in the town of Balrotherie; one messuage, with a garden, fifty acres of land, and the customs of the farmers of said messuage, in the town of Malahonie; one acre of arable, called Pierce Acre, in the town of Turlestone, alias Turrelestoune, all in the county of Dublin; twelve acres of arable, in the town of Sadellestone, in the county of Meath; and the rectory and church of Holme-Patrick, with all tithes and profits thereto belonging, in the county of Dublin; one messuage, two cottages, fifty-eight acres of arable, meadow and pasture, and one acre of furze, in the town of Killenewre, alias Killure, in the county of Meath; and the

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half tithe of the aforesaid messuage, cottage, and lands, with the appurtenances thereof, in the town of Hammonestone, in in the parish of Clonalway, in the said county of Meath; and also the custom and poundage of all wares and merchandize on the quay of Skerries, wreck of the sea, flatsome, jetsome, weifes, straies, goods left and forsaken, profits and commodities, happening upon the premises, or being part or parcel thereof; also all the customs of the tithe-fish, keelage, wreckage, anchorage, and all other emoluments, profits, advantages, and commodities to said port, key, or creek appertainings.[a]

INIS-PATRICK; see Holm-Patrick.[62]

IRELAND'S EYE:

A small rocky island lying to the north of the Hill of Howth. St. Nessan founded an abbey here about A.D. 570, where he passed the evening of a well-spent life in fasting and in prayer. The book of the four gospels, commonly called the Garland of Howth, was preserved here, of which Archbishop Allen, in the "Liber Niger," says, "That book is held in so much esteem and veneration, that good men scarcely dare take an

[a] *Aud. gen.*

[62] St. Patrick's island, off Skerries, was probably one of that group which was called Inis-Mac Ui Chorra, or the island of the sons of Conall Dearg Ua Chorra, of the province of Connaught. These young men took to evil courses in their youth, plundering churches by land and sea; they were converted by St. Finnian of Clonard, who imposed as a penance on them to restore all the churches they had plundered and destroyed. For this purpose they built a currech covered with "hides three deep," capable of carrying nine persons. They then set out with a company of pilgrims. An epitome of their voyage is given in O'Curry's Lectures, vol. i. p. 289, &c. How this Inis Padruig became connected with their name does not appear. A monastery was founded here early in the seventh century, and in 798 it was "burned by the Pagans; they bore away the shrine of St. Dachonna, and they also committed depredations between Erin and Albha." The later history of this island is given in the text on Holm Patrick.

Two saints of the name Dachonna occur in the *Martyrology of Donegal*. At April 12 is, "Conda, abbot of Daire Dachonna, in Ulster. He is of the race of Conall Gulbin, son of Niall." The second Dachonna occurs at May 15—"Dachonna, Bishop of Condeire. He was of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall, A.D. 725." Either of these, but more probably the Dachonna of April 12th, was the saint connected with this island. Colgan falsely identifies him with Conindrus, the third bishop of the Isle of Man, and his island with Holm Patrick, at Peel. The tradition of Fingal is that St. Patrick landed on this island, as indeed is stated in the Tripartite. A rock on the shore bears the mark of human feet, which is believed to be those of St. Patrick. The people received him with marked hostility, and the Fingallians still chaff the people of Skerries for having stolen his goat, a story recorded in the "Tripartite Life," but attributed to the inhabitants of Omeath, in Louth. The remains of a very old church of small size are still extant on the island, which, about fifty years ago, was tilled by a Scotchman or Northern who settled in Skerries. The old cemetery was uprooted, and the tombstones, &c., were thrown over the rocks into the sea; it is not unlikely, that some ancient inscribed or sculptured memorials were irretrievably lost.

A.D. 1124. Maolcolumb M'Maolmaith O'Connagan, a worthy priest and philosopher, died in this abbey, 23rd December.

A.D. 1307. Walter de Endias, alias Waters, was prior.

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oath on it, for fear of the judgments of God being immediately shown on those who should forswear themselves."[b]

The ruins of St. Nessan's church still remain on the south side of the island.[63]

KILMAINHAM,

Adjoining the city of Dublin, on the south side.

St. Magnend was abbot of Kilmaignend, A.D. 606; his festival was observed December 18th.[c]

Brien Boroimbh, monarch of Ireland, and Murchard, his son, who fell in the battle of Clontarf, are, by some writers, said to have been interred here near an ancient stone cross; but their real place of interment was in the cathedral of Armagh; which see.

KILMAINHAM PRIORY.

A priory, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, was founded here, probably upon the site of the ancient abbey,

[b] *Usher, p.* 597. [c] *Act. SS. p.* 584, *and* 713.

[63] Ptolemy calls this island Heremos Edrou; Pliny, Andros; and Richard of Cirencester, Edria; all forms of the Celtic name of the remarkable promontory of Howth, the ancient name of which is Ben Edair. Native authorities call this island Inis Erinn, Ireland's island, and Inis Faithlenn (the woodbine island), by Marian O'Gorman. The Danish name is a translation of the Irish one. Eye, represents "oe" in Danish, examples of which we have in Anglesey, Bardsey, Dalkey, &c., &c. Archdall's text is altogether incorrect. There was no St. Nessan connected with this island. Its true ecclesiastical name is "Insula filiorum Nessani," as it is called in the Bull of Innocent III. Nessan was the son of Erc, son of Aedh Ceir, who had been King of Leinster, and took the cowl at Kildare in 590. He was made Bishop of Kildare, and died A.D. 638. His father, Colman, King of Leinster, died A.D. 576. His great grandson, Nessan, was the father of seven sons, all ecclesiastics, three of whom, Dichuill, Munessa, and Neslugh resided as anchorites on this island in the early part of the eighth century, where they were commemorated March 15th. Dichuill was connected with Cluain Mor Dicholla, now Clonmore, in the county Wexford. They founded a small church on this island, and here was written an old copy of the Gospels, still preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and lately (1869) illustrated by Miss Stokes, and described by the late Dr. Todd in the Proceedings of the R. S. "Antiquaries," London. This old MS. was called by the people of Howth the Kerlowre, *i.e.*, the Quadruple Book, and was held in great reverence by them in the time of Archbishop Alan, who describes it, and the legends connected with it, in his Repertorum Viride, as does also Archbishop Usher in his works, vol. 6, p. 531. The earliest notice of this island is in the *Annals of Ulster*, in 701, when Irgalach, son of Conaing, King of Cianachta (the region about Duleek), was chased to this island and slain there by a band of piratical Britons. Irgalach Mac Conaing a Britonibus jugulatus insi MeicNessan, A.D. 701. See also the three Fragments of Annals, I.A.S., p. 104; Adamnan, Appendix to Preface, p. liv. In 960, the fleet of the son of Amlaebh and of the Ladgmanns came to Ireland and plundered Conaille (Louth) and Edair with Inis Mic Nessain.—*Annals Four Masters.*

A.D. 900. The Danes of Dublin were attacked by Mael Finnian, King of Bregia, and by Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster. The foreigners were defeated, and escaped, half dead, across the sea, leaving behind them a great many of their ships.—*W.G.G.* Dr. Todd, p. lxxxiii. The Four Masters add, that they were besieged and reduced to great straits at Inis-Mac-Nessain, where they took refuge on their way to Scotland. Their leader was Sithrick, son of Imhair.

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about the year 1174, for Knights Templars, by Richard, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, or Strigul; and King Henry II. granted his confirmation.[d] These knights were of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction; the priory was also an almshouse and hospital for the sick.[e]

Hugh de Cloghall was the first prior, and enjoyed that office when Albin was bishop of Ferns, and Florence bishop of Elphin, that is about the year 1190.[f] The noble founder had enfeoffed the prior in the whole lands of Kilmainham,[g] and dying in 1176, was interred in Christ Church;[h] the two orders of Knights Templars and Hospitallers were confirmed the same year.[i] King Henry II. having enfeoffed Hugh Tirrell, the elder, in the lands of Kilmahalloch, with the appurtenances, together with the moiety of the river Liffey, as far as the water course, near the gallows; Hugh bestowed the said lands on the prior of this hospital.[k] The said Hugh Tirrell and Roger his brother, granted to the said prior Chapel-Izod and Kilmehanack, free from all secular services and burdens, with all liberties and free customs, in wood and open country, in meadows and pastures, in roads and paths, in waters and mills, in pools and fisheries, &c. Witnesses, Richard Tirrell, William de Ryvers, Pagan Hacket, &c.[l] Richard Tirrell regranted the donation of his father Hugh of the lands of Chapel-Izod, and Kilmehanock; which grant was enrolled in the year 1308.[m]

A.D. 1194. David was prior; he was the second who enjoyed that office.[n]

1200. King John did this year grant, in favour of the city of Dublin, that neither the Knights Templars nor the Hospitallers, should hold any person, or any messuage whatsoever, exempt from the common customs of the city, one alone excepted.[o p]

1205. Maurice de Prendergast was prior.[q]

1210. Maurice was master. See St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.

A.D. 1211. David de Castelle was prior.[r] Walter de Lacie granted to him the advowson of the church of St. Columb of Kells, and nine carrucates of land in the manor of Kells.[s]

1212. Pope Innocent III. granted, July 20th, to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, a confirmation of all their possessions.[t]

[d] *War. mon.* [e] *King, p.* 1. [f] *Id. p.* 54. [g] *Id. p.* 1. [h] *War. ann.* [i] *Clynn's annal.* [k] *King, p.* 1. [l] *Id. p.* 7. [m] *Id. p.* 7. [n] *Id. p.* 49. [o] *Charter.* [p] *In a copy of this charter transcribed into the Black Book of Christ Church, there is a palpable interpolation—after the words nisi unum solum, is added, pro ecclesia Dublini. Lucas's charter of the city of Dublin.* [q] *King, p.* 69. [r] *Rob. War. Collect.* [s] *King, p.* 1. [t] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 1.

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1220. William de Evoyaes was prior in this year or thereabouts; for Henry de Loundres was archbishop of Dublin at the same time.[u]

1228. The King, Henry III., granted to them the advowson of the church of Chapel-Izod.[w]

1231. John de Callan was prior.[x]

1235. This year was determined a contest between this priory and the bishop of Meath concerning the right of patronage to the churches of Moylagh, Dovenagh-Patrick, Taveragh, Kells, Dungrey, Ardmulchan, Leckno, Kiltalton, Dromore, Dullardstown, and Kinevellane; when they were awarded to the knights as follows, viz., Moylagh, saving to the vicar twelve marcs; Dovenagh-Patrick, to the vicar fifteen marcs; Taveragh, to the vicar ten marcs; Leckno and Dungrey, to the vicars according to their incomes; and that the friars should receive four marcs yearly out of Kiltalton, but should for ever quit claim to Kells, Ardmulchan, Drumore, Dullardstown and Kinevellane.[y]

1247. D. Walens was preceptor of the Templars this year.[z]

1248. Nicholas de St. Edward was prior; he made a mutual league of friendship with the prior of the Holy Trinity, Dublin; which see. Thomas de Hackenwell was the same year chosen prior and died soon after.[a]

1249. Pope Innocent IV. directed a bull to the abbot of St. Thomas, Dublin, and the dean of the cathedral church of Kildare, enjoining them to enquire into a complaint made by the preceptor of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, setting forth, that Thomas de Eymule, clerk, Richard de Heddesore, knight, and some other persons of the Diocesses of Armagh, Derry, and Dublin, had greatly injured the said knights in their lawful possession of the churches of Dumbeughi, Dumler, and Keren, and of full right belonging to them in their tithes, possessions, &c., and directing them to rectify the said complaint.[b]

1259. James, the son of Bernard, being accused of felony, fled to the church of St. John; but he afterwards received a pardon on paying a fine to the Lord E——; the said James was at this time possessed of goods to the value of two shillings, and land, extended to the yearly value of eight shillings; and being of the liberty of the knights of this hospital, the said lands and goods were delivered to the said knights by the command of Stephen de Long Espee, Lord Justice of Ireland, at the assizes held in Cork before the Justice Nottingham.[c]

[u] *Rob. Ware.* [w] *King. p.* 1. [x] *Id. p.* 69. [y] *War. Bps. p.* 142. [z] *See Holy Trinity, Dublin.* [a] *Rob. Ware.* [b] *Reg. nov. de Christ Church.* [c] *King. p.* 4.

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1260. Nicholas Kiryell was prior;[d] his name rather seems to have been Henry, who was prior the ensuing year;[e] in the Book of Obits of Christ Church, we find, that Magister Henry, prior of Kilmainham, and a brother of their congregation, died on the 30th of March.

1263. Philip was prior in the time of Fulk, who was archbishop of Dublin from the year 1256 to 1271.[f]

1266. Robert was grand master of the Templars in Ireland this year.[g]

1274. William Fitz-Roger, the prior, was this year taken prisoner, with several others, by the Irish at Glyndelory,[64] when many of the friars were slain.[h]

William de Burles was chosen prior on the secession of Fitz-Roger.[i]

1279. William Fitz-Roger was again prior, and being commanded to repair into Ireland for the defence of the kingdom, he alleged, that his superior, Friar Hugh Revell, had also commanded that he should repair to him in the Holy Land; thereupon the King, Edward I., by his sovereign authority, enjoined Fitz-Roger to repair home under pain of having all the lands and goods belonging to the priory seised and confiscated for his neglect and contempt.[k] It appears that the prior obeyed, for in this year he was justice itinerant at Clonmell.[l]

1282. William Fitz-Roger again appears to be prior.[m]

1284. Nicholas Taafe granted to the master of the Templars all his lands of Killergy, by a deed, dated at Clontarf, on the morrow of All Souls.[n]

1288. William Fitz-Roger was prior this year, and Thomas de Thoulouse, master of the Templars.[o]

1289. In Trinity term the master recovered from the abbot of Dunbrothy five carrucates of land in Crook.[p]

1291. William Fitz-Roger appears as prior, and Thomas de Thoulouse as master.[q]

1292. William Fitz-Roger, the prior, was this year Chief Justice.[r] On his secession, Thomas de Hackewell was prior, who presented to this hospital all his lands and tenements in Clothran-garran, Sanfinvil, and Ballypian, together with the commonage of the Red Moor.[s]

[d] *Rob. War.* [e] *King, p.* 69. [f] *War. Bps. p.* 321. [g] *Id.* [h] *Pembridge.* [i] *King, p.* 69. [k] *Rymer, vol.* 3, *p.* 174. [l] *King, p.* 55. [m] *Id. p.* 69. [n] *Id. p.* 288. [o] *Id. p.* 69. [p] *Id. p.* 49. [q] *Id. p.* 69. [r] *Id.* [s] *Id.*

[64] The Anglo-Norman name for Glenmalure in the county Wicklow. Strange, indeed, to find Ecclesiastics or Military Knights, whose original institutions were designed for repressing the violence of Mahometans or Saracens, turn their arms against Christian men, whose greatest crime, in this sad period, was, that they belonged to the "meere Irishry."

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In the Book of Obits of Christ Church, this prior's death is placed on the 13th of August, but the year is uncertain.

1293. David de Castell was prior in the time of John archbishop of Dublin, who died in the year 1294.[t]

1294. William Fitz-Roger was prior.[u]

1295. The said prior Fitz-Roger sued William, son of Richard de Crock, and Isabella his wife, for the moiety of a messuage, with its appurtenances in Corballysward; he also sued Roger Fitz-Thomas for the moiety of another messuage in the same town, both of them the right and property of this hospital; and of which they had been unjustly disseized, when Thomas de Hackewell was prior; the same year the prior sued Reis de Stokes for thirteen acres of land in Athcarn in the county of Dublin, alienated to Reis de Stokes, the elder, by William de Burles who was formerly prior here.[w]

1296. Walter le Bachelour was master,[x] and William de Rosse was prior, who the same year was made Lord Deputy of Ireland.[y] He continued in these offices the following year.[z]

1298. Gilbert de Hagham, the prior, was this year custos or guardian of the hereditary estate of David de Rupe.[a] The same year Elias de Bristol remised to this prior all his right in three messuages and seven shops, with their appurtenances in Dublin, together with all other lands and tenements which he might afterwards acquire in Ireland. Witnesses, Ad. de Kermaiden, Sheriff of Dublin; Roger de Ashbourn, Robert de Willeby, Robert de Bristol, &c.[b]

1300. William the son, or according to other writers, the brother of John Lisbone, granted to this priory all his lands of Clonmore, Fermosin, Maghrenlim, and Ternagarran, together with the town of Corriglidan. This charter seems to have been granted about this year,[c] when Gilbert de Hagham was prior.[d]

Walter de Ewias, alias del Ewe, alias de Aqua, was also prior before the year 1301.[e]

1301. William de Rosse was prior; he was also Lord Deputy of Ireland,[f] and on the vigil of St. Bartholomew sat as Chief Justice at Cork;[g] we find on record that he recovered against Walter Barteloth, Walter Bydebert, and David Hyre, two carrucates and thirty acres of land, with their appurtenances in Loohdavekin in the county of Waterford.[h]

Same year Matilda de Lacie, widow of David, Baron of Naas, for the health of her soul, and the souls of her husband,

[t] *King, p.* 69. [u] *Id.* [w] *Id. p.* 71. [x] *Id. p.* 69. [y] *War. vol.* 2, *p.* 103. [z] *Id.* [a] *King, p.* 69. [b] *Id. p.* 49. [c] *Id.* [d] *Id.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Id. p.* 69. *War. vol.* 2, *p.* 103. [g] *Dugdale, vol.* 2, *p.* 1023. [h] *King, p.* 10.

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father, and mother, granted to this priory forty acres of land in Coly, which said land O'Henrethy, King of that country, formerly held; together with the advowson of the church of Carlingford, and the whole free from all secular services and demands. Witnesses, Henry de Hadley, Gilbert de Repentery, —— Hadfore, Ad. de Stante, Will. Talun, Simon de Clinton, Jo. Saule, Ric. Farestawe, Roger Gernun, Knight, Jo. de Coly, &c.[i] And the prior granted the same year to Nichclas, archbishop of Armagh, the advowson of the church of Barnemyth.[k]

1302. The prior, William de Rosse, was this year Chief Justice.[l]

Same year William, the master of the Templars, preferred his complaint against John Wodelock, Sheriff of the county of Dublin, John Proud, and John Halfened, that they had seized of his, the said master's, goods and property, 16 cows and 279 hoggrils, and sold each cow, which was worth half a marc, for four shillings, and each hoggril, which was worth eighteen pence, for eight pence. The defendant answered, that he was enjoined by the Court of Exchequer to levy 20 marcs on the master, in which sum he was fined for not appearing with such forces and men at arms, as he was assessed at by the King's council; the preceptor of Clontarf appeared and shewed, that the master and his predecessors were, by charters granted by two Kings of England, always free from that burthen. The Sheriff was cast, and damages given against him for £6 19*s.* 6*d.*[m]

1303. Richard de Kerby, prior, sued the abbot of Loughkee for the advowson of the church of Stigaugh.[n]

1304. Richard de Kerby having, by deed dated the Saturday next after the feast of St. Patrick, granted to John Warre, clerk, for certain causes concerning the profit and good of the hospital, an annual allowance of 10 marcs, until he should be provided with an ecclesiastical preferment, to the yearly value of at least 18 marcs; Warre afterwards sued the said prior for an arrear of 5 marcs; the prior in his defence said, that the aforesaid writing was sealed with his own private seal, and not with that of the chapter. The prior was cast, both for the arrears and the growing rent, together with damages, to the amount of 5 marcs.[o] Same year, the prior granted to Simon Taveny, the great tithes [fructus majores] of their church of Clare, at the annual rent of 34 marcs, for the term of 5 years, he keeping the buildings thereon in the same good order and condition in which they were when delivered to him.[p] About this time the prior recovered from Philip Alisandre, one

[i] *King, p.* 46. [k] *Id. p.* 7. [l] *Id. p.* 69. [m] *Id. p.* 46. [n] *King, p.* 55. [o] *Id. p.* 6. [p] *Id. p.* 73.

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Oremus pro anima magistri Roberti Sutton huius
Ecclesie cathedralis non immerito decani qui
huius nostre mortalitatis diem clausit extremum. An°
dominice incarnationis millesimo quingentesimo
xcviij°. ac regnis Anglie &c primo. et Ipsius ecce
sub hoc magno marmoreo tegmine, quam dum patrie
imagine insculpendo gerabu alumnus altera fabricato.
Cuius anime propicietur deus. Amen

Longmate del. et sc. St Margaret's London.

THE MONUMENT OF DEAN SUTTON.

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messuage; from William Spinell, 6 acres of land, and from Geoffry Bryn, one messuage, all in St. Johnstown, near Tillagh in Ofelmyth, and which they held from the said prior by certain services, which services having ceased for the two years last past, the lands ought to revert to the prior.[y]

1306. Richard de Kyrby was prior.[z]

1307. Walter de Ewias, alias de Aqua, was prior.[a]

Same year the King, Edward II., transmitted to John Wogan, Justiciary of Ireland, the order made for the suppression of the Knights Templars in England, on the Wednesday immediately after the first of the Epiphany, enjoining him to have the same executed in Ireland without delay, and before the rumour of what was done in England could reach this kingdom.[b] The mandate was accordingly obeyed, and on the morrow of the Purification the Templars were everywhere seized.[c]

1309. The King, by writ, dated September the 29th, did further command the said justiciary to apprehend, without delay, all the Templars that had not yet been seized, and them safely to keep in the castle of Dublin, together with those who had been before apprehended.[d]

Gerald, the fourth son of Maurice, Lord of Kerry, was the last grand prior of that order.[e]

The churches of Kilpool, in the deanery of Wicklow; Crevagh, in the deanery of Tacheny; Chapel-Izod; Theurmot and Kilmainham; Clontarf; Tachsithenan and Rathknavis, did all belong to this priory.[f]

1311. On the petition of Henry Danet, or de Tanet,[g] late master of the Templars, and the other brethren of that order, the King, by writ, dated December 4th, did grant for their support the manors of Kilclogan, Crooke, and Kilbarry.[h]

1312. This year, on the morrow of St. Lucia, the virgin, the moon appeared variously coloured; on which day it was finally determined, that the order of the Knights Templars should be totally abolished.[i]

Nothing could so well suit the taste of an age tinctured with all the elevating spirit of romance, and heightened by every species of religious enthusiasm, as the institution of the order of the Knights Templars about the year 1118. The Christian world was so highly pleased with the unexampled goodness of their first professors, that in the space of 126 years, from the first institution of the Knights Templars, they were possessed of a no less number than 9,000 manors in

[y] *King, p.* 54. [z] *Id. p.* 7. [a] *Id. p.* 69. [b] *Rymer, vol.* 3, *p.* 45. [c] *Clynne's annals.* [d] *Rymer, vol.* 3, *p.* 180. [e] *Lodge, vol.* 2, *p.* 103. [f] *King, p.* 49 *and p.* 2. [g] *Wilkins, vol.* 2, *p.* 378. [h] *King, p.* 49. [i] *Id. p.* 48.

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Christendom, and at the time when it was determined to put a period to their existence, they were in actual possession of 16,000 lordships. A Prince so jealous of his prerogative, and naturally so avaricious, as Philip King of France, beheld the rising greatness of these Knights with an envious and malignant eye. The blackness of the accusation brought against them, at first awakened the attention of the public, and then raised their detestation. Their luxury, their intemperance, and impurity, cannot, even at this distance of time, be denied, but those crimes were indeed too general in that age to bear so peculiarly hard against the unfortunate Templars. The people, however, were struck with horror at an accumulated charge now brought against these Knights; they were accused of sorcery, unnatural lusts, and idolatry; a charge so gross as almost to surpass human belief. It was easy for Philip to carry this iniquitous transaction through his courts; and upon proof, the estates, houses, and effects of the order, were seized and sequestered into the hands of commissioners, and their persons were secured in castles, prisons, &c. The amazing accession of property which was likely by this persecution to accrue to the crown of France, soon induced our King, Edward II., to follow the example of Philip. As these two Princes were alike favoured by the Pope, the charge brought against the Templars in France was held in England as confessed, and it was publicly ordained by the King and his Council, that all of that order throughout his dominions should be seized.[k] This command was carried into immediate execution, and the trial of the Templars was conducted with great solemnity in the city of Dublin, before friar Richard Balybyn, minister of the order of the Dominicans in Ireland; friar Philip de Slane, lecturer of the same; and friar Hugh St. Leger. Amongst other witnesses against the Knights were Roger de Heton, guardian of the Franciscan friars; Walter de Prendergast, their lecturer; Thomas, the abbot; Simon, prior of the abbey of St. Thomas the martyr, and Roger, prior of the Augustinian friary in Dublin. The depositions against the Templars were weakly supported, yet they were condemned; but more indeed through blind compliance with the prevailing practice throughout the other parts of Europe, than any demerits being proved against their persons. Their lands and possessions of every kind were bestowed upon the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem by the Pope, which grant was however confirmed by the King, who at the same time entered a protest of his rights against the assumed power of the Pope.[l]

[k] *Rymer, vol.* 3, *p.* 451. [l] *Rymer, vol.* 3, *p.* 451.

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In England many of the Knights Templars were committed to monasteries, there to do penance for their supposed offences, with the daily allowance to each of four-pence, and to the grand master two shillings; to several of the chaplains the King allowed three-pence a day, as the Knights did formerly, for their diet, and twenty shillings yearly for their stipend or livery; to their servants he gave two-pence a day, and to inferior servants a penny, and either five or ten shillings for their livery; and for this allowance they were to perform the same services which they had before done for the Knights Templars whilst their lands were in their own possession.[m]

It is more than probable that the King's servants in this kingdom pursued the same plan.

This priory, which was granted to the Knights of the order of St. John the Baptist formally, but to the order of St. John the Evangelist virtually, became an hospital for the reception of guests and strangers, totally excluding the sick and infirm, who had constant admittance before; it was exempt from all ordinary jurisdiction. And, we are told, that sixteen benefices, in the diocese of Dublin, were united to this house.[n]

William de Ross was probably their first prior, who held that office in the years 1315 and 1316.[o]

1316. Roger Utlaugh was prior.[p]

1317. On the second of August, this year, the manor of Chapel-Izode, &c., was granted to the said prior, in fee-farm, at the annual rent of forty marcs.[q]

1320. The prior sued W. Thalf de Small Medu for a carrucate of land in Croynkeston, near Lumleth, which he held by certain services, and which being neglected, the grant became null and void. On the same account he sued Richard Ryther for a mill and three acres of land in St. Johnstown, near Cork.[r]

1321. Roger Utlaugh, the prior, was Lord Chancellor of Ireland.[s]

The churches of Ardmayle and Ballysyehane, in the county of Tipperary, did belong to the Knights Templars.[t]

Same year the prior granted to Master Walter de Tiverton, clerk, an annual pension, during life, of forty shillings, he to serve and attend the business of the priory faithfully and honestly in any part of the kingdom, whensoever and wheresoever he was thereunto required, but at the proper cost and expense of the hospital.[u]

1322. Roger Utlaugh continued prior and Lord Chancellor,[w]

[m] *Fleetwood's Chronicon Precios. p.* 150. [n] *King, p.* 1. [o] *Id. p.* 69. [p] *Id.* [q] *Id. pp.* 1 *and* 10. [r] *Id. p.* 8. [s] *Harris's tables.* [t] *King, p.* 47. [u] *Id. p.* 81. [w] *Harris's tables.*

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as he also did in the two following years, when John, son of Stephen de Lymbeth, granted to the hospital sixty-two carrucates of land in Colyneston, near Moreton, at the usual services, and at the annual rent of 36*s.* 8*d.*[x]

1324. The prior of Kilmainham, and Nicholas, bishop of Ardfert, held the town of Ardfert in division between them, in like manner as their predecessors had done.[y]

1326. Roger Utlaugh was again Lord Chancellor, when he, as prior, granted to Master Nicholas de Ross, a civilian, an annual pension of twenty shillings in silver, for defending the rights of the hospital in the ecclesiastical court, but at the cost and charge of the said hospital.[z] Same year he granted to William de Wideworth a messuage in the city of Dublin, between the holding of Thomas Bolace and le Bothe-street,[a] opposite to the pillory.[b]

By an inquisition taken this year, it was found, that Henry de Cogan, in the reign of King Henry III., did grant to William Fitz-Roger, prior of this hospital, three messuages, with their appurtenances in Shendon, in the county of Cork, in perpetuity; and that the said prior William enfeoffed Gilbert O'Babe, predecessor to Nicholas, and John, Adam, and Nicholas, in the said holding, by service, and at the annual rent of seven shillings.[c]

1327. Roger Utlaugh continued in the offices of prior and Lord Chancellor, and on the 9th of March this year he was elected Lord Deputy of the kingdom, and sworn into office on the 6th of April.[d]

1328. The prior Utlaugh, notwithstanding the great offices he filled, was, in this year, accused of heresy by Richard Ledred, Bishop of Ossory, but William Rodyard, dean of St. Patrick's, the abbots of St. Thomas and St. Mary, the prior of the Holy Trinity, Mr. Elias Lawless and Mr. Peter Willeby, being appointed to examine into the cause, he was by them honourably acquitted.[e] And on the 16th of January in the following year he was again made Lord Deputy; and was appointed to fill the same high office on the 31st of May next ensuing.[f]

1331. The King, Edward III., on the 20th July granted to this priory the advowson of the church of Ballyogarry,[64] in the diocese of Dublin, with the appurtenances thereunto belong-

[x] *King, p.* 49. [y] *Id. p.* 1. [z] *Id. p.* 81, [a] *Now known by the name of Fishamble-street.* [b] *King, p.* 22. [c] *Id., p.* 71. [d] *Harris's tab.* [e] *Pembridge's annals.* [f] *Harris's tab.*

[64] Ballyogarry, now Garristown, county Dublin. Circa A.D. 1200. John Archbishop of Dublin, gave this church to the prior of Lanthony, who, in the time of Archbishop Henry de Loundes, demised all his grants, reserving to his monastery an annuity of 12 marks of silver.—*Liber. Niger.*

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ing, requiring that the said church might be appropriated to the use of the hospital for its better support.[g]

1332. This year the King issued a commission to the prior to treat with the heads of the Irish rebels, and to receive them into his especial grace and favour upon such terms as he, the prior, should think most expedient, and upon promises of future obedience and allegiance.[h] Roger was Chancellor this year;[i] between which and the following year, he recovered 250 marcs against Stephen Sedgrave, Archbishop of Armagh.[k]

1333. Roger Utlaugh was prior.[l] On account of the many good services done for this priory by William de Kardelby, the prior granted him an annual pension during life of £40, and if the said pension should be in arrear for fifteen days, a clause was inserted, to distrain for the same, either in the house of Kilmainham or Kilmainham-beg. Witnesses, Nicholas de Mancestre, prior of the church of Kilmainham, and Robert de Waryloe, preceptor of the same.[m]

1334. Roger Utlaugh was prior and Lord Chancellor;[n] and the same year he granted to John Joice, chaplain, the church of St. Michael, Weysford,[o] with all the profits thereof, during his life, at the annual rent of four marcs of silver, he taking especial care that the church should be properly attended, and all taxes, burthens, &c., thereunto belonging, duly discharged.[p]

1335. Roger Utlaugh, prior and chancellor,[q] was made deputy to Sir John Darcy, Lord Justice of Ireland, by patent, dated at Drogheda the 15th of March. The same year he (the prior) granted an annual pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* to Adam de Kyngston, Clerk and Public Notary, to execute the business of the priory whensoever and wheresoever he should be required; but at the proper charge and expense of the friary.[r] He also granted to Bartleby Clerk, during life, the church of Ballygarry, with all its fruits and profits, in lieu of a pension of £40, formerly given to him;[s] and to Hamund de Lee he granted the office of park-keeper of Kilmainham, with the daily allowance of a white loaf and an household loaf, a flagon of the best ale, and one of the second kind, and a dish of meat from the kitchen, with half a marc of silver annually for shoes.[t]

1337. The prior, Roger Utlaugh, granted to William de Didesworth, clerk, during life, his diet at the table of the friars, and diet for a servant boy, with hay and forage for an horse, and either a dress of the same cloth and trimmings with the friars, or twenty shillings yearly for his clothes, and

[g] *King, p.* 44. [h] *Prynne, 4th Inst., p.* 270. [i] *Harris's tab.* [k] *King, p.* 71. [l] *Id., p.* 69. [m] *Id., p.* 16. [n] *See a liberate of ten pounds, dated November 13th, for his quarter's salary, Ret. Tur. Birming.* 8 *Ed.* 3, *f. No.* 30. *Lodge.* [o] *Wexford.* [p] *King, p.* 81. [q] *Harris's tab.* [r] *King, p.* 40. [s] *Id.* [t] *Id., p.* 41.

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the same sum also for shoes and other necessaries; and that if he should be confined to his chamber by sickness, he should then have a daily allowance of two white and two brown loaves, with two flagons of the best ale from their cellar, and two of the second kind, the same to be carried to his chamber by his boy, and to be served, as became his station, with every dish of fish or flesh as the brethren were.[u]

1338. The prior, Roger, granted to Roger de Erykelot in remembrance of his unshaken piety towards God, and his regard and affection to this hospital, always promoting the interest and prosperity thereof, that he and the souls of all his progenitors should be partakers of all the prayers, hours, and masses said within the said hospital; and further, that they should yearly keep an anniversary and special commemoration in the conventual church of Kilmainham for the soul of the said Roger and all ancestors. Dated at Tully.[w]

The same year the prior granted to Master Walter Islip[x] during life, a corrody, or entertainment for himself, two armigers or upper servants, a chamberlain and another servant, five boys, and five horses; the said Walter to sit on the right hand of the prior at his own table, thereby to be more commodiously served, as well in eating as drinking; the chaplain to have his place at the table with the brethren of the house, and the servants with those of the prior, but of the same rank; that his pad and other horses should have the same forage, &c., with the priors; that at the feast of the nativity annually he should have a gown and four garments of the better kind of cloth, the same as the priors, or in lieu thereof, five marcs of silver, either at his own option; that the chaplain should be clothed in like manner as the brethren, and the servants' clothes the same as the servants of the prior; one suit at the feast of the nativity, in every second year, or oftener, if the prior should make a distribution of clothes. And if it should so happen, that the said clothes were not given once in two years, then the said Walter was entitled to receive the sum of twenty shillings in silver for the clothing of his chaplain, forty shillings for his two armigers, his two other servants two marcs, and for the five boys fifty shillings; that the said Walter should have that whole house and chapel, with all the conveniencies appertaining to it, which was formerly built and inhabited by the prior Walter de Aqua;[65] that he should

[u] *King, p.* 81. [w] *King, p.* 37. [x] *Walter de Islip was Lord Treasurer of Ireland in the years* 1315, 1317 *to* 1325, *and in* 1326. *Harris's tab.*

[65] In Easter term this year, 1339, it appeared that 19 June, 12th of this King, a grant was made to the Prior Roger Utelagh of the manor of the Salmon Leap, of the annual value of £60, to hold to him and his successors in perpetuity at the rent of £50.—*Chief Remem.*

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eat in his said house as often as he pleased, together with his chaplain, esquires, and two other servants; that he should be allowed for himself three white loaves, equal in size and goodness with the priors; and his chaplain, &c., seven white loaves the same as the brethren of the house were served with, and ten flagons of the best ale, and from the kitchen, beef, mutton, or pork, raw or dressed, at his own option, in like manner as the prior was served, together with roast meat or soup; the chaplain and servants to be served in the same proportion with those of the prior, but the five boys always to dine in the hall with the servant boys of the prior. That if the said Walter should at any time go abroad and leave behind him servants or horses, they should be taken care of in the usual manner; that he should have a proper place adjoining his house whereon he might erect a kitchen; that with his servants and goods he should have ingress and egress through all gates and doors belonging to the priory; that he should have a proper place without the walls of the castle, near the great gate, to build a stable for his horses, and part of the garden near the said gate to make a nursery, which he had liberty to dispose of for his own use. That whenever the said Walter should dine in hall or in the prior's chamber, he should be allowed, for his evening potation after dinner, three flagons of the best ale; and that in the season of lent and other times of fasting, he should be served with flesh meat as usual, except he chose to abstain from it. Dated at Tully.[y]

1339. In this year Roger Utlaugh, the prior, made a grant to Philip, the son of Gervase of Conaught, and to John, his son, during their lives, that as often as they, or either of them, should come to this priory, or to any other house of the same order in the kingdom, they should be decently and honourably received, and supplied with all proper necessaries becoming their station during their continuance there; they were also granted the same clothing with the prior's esquires. Dated at Tully.[z]

Nicholas de Manchestre was preceptor this year, as was also William de Finichan.[a]

1340. Roger Utlaugh was prior and Lord Chancellor, and the 10th of April he was sworn Lord Justice,[b] but on the 13th of February following he died at Any.[c] A prudent and an upright man, who, by his care and the especial favour and licence of the King, had procured many lands, churches, and rents for this order.[d]

John Marischall succeeded Utlaugh the 4th of December.[e]

[y] *King, p.* 42. [z] *Id., p.* 41. [a] *Id., p.* 8. [b] *Harris's tab.* [c] *Pembridge.* [d] *Clyn. Annal.* [e] *Rob. Ware.*

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1341. He granted a yearly pension of forty shillings sterling to Hugh Calce, clerk.[f]

John le Archer was prior and Lord Chancellor this year.[g]

The said prior sued the archbishop for the church of Dunbyn; the archbishop defended his right, and was prepared to prove the same by his champion, Henry, a freeman, and then in court. Archer alleged that the last prior was in possession of the said church at the time of his death, and that he was also prepared to prove the right of the hospital by his champion Richard, son of Adam, a freeman, and then in court, in whatsoever manner the court should direct. The prior afterwards appeared, and shewed that the litigation between the archbishop and him was settled by licence, and that he had paid the sum of two marcs for the said licence.[h]

1342. The prior John le Archer and Thomas Wogan were sent to the King, Edward III., from the parliament held at Kilkenny this year, touching the address of several misdemeanors and grievances committed by the King's officers, and much to the prejudice of his Majesty and his good subjects; the council gave their answers, which, obtaining the royal assent, were commanded to be observed in Ireland for the future.[i]

Same year Robert de Farthing, seneschal, and friar William de Chichester, preceptor of Kilmainham, jointly conspired, and summoned a jury to meet at Kilmainham; where, assuming to themselves an actual jurisdiction, they caused Gilbert de Gregory to be brought before them and indicted him for the death of a certain unknown Englishman; but the said Gilbert, dreading their malice, demurred to the jurisdiction, pleading that *He* was a clerk, and not amenable thereto. The seneschal was fined half a marc, but afterwards received the royal pardon.[k]

1344. William de Chichester continued preceptor.[l]

John le Archer was prior and Lord Chancellor in this and the following year.[m]

1346. William de Chichester was still preceptor.[n]

April 27th, the Lord Justice, Ralph de Ufford, died in this priory; but he was carried to England and there interred.[o]

1347. The prior John le Archer was appointed Lord Deputy in the month of May, and was sworn into office the 27th of November.[p]

Le Archer did this year receive a pardon under the great seal, dated at Cashel, August 11th, for all crimes and misdemeanors whatsoever, to the date of these presents; the Death of William de Burgh alone excepted.[q]

[f] *King, p.* 15. [g] *Harris's tables.* [h] *King, p.* 7. [i] *Prynne, 4th, Inst.* [k] *King, p.* 55. [l] *Id. p.* 69. [m] *Harris's tab.* [n] *King, p.* 14. [o] *Clynn. Annal.* [p] *Harris's tab.* [q] *King. p.* 10.

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About this time the prior and brethren of the hospital claimed many and singular privileges in the several lands and manors belonging to them.

1348. John Tyllogh was prior, and William de Chichester preceptor.[r] This year the prior recovered from John, son of Adam Rych, a tenement in John-street, Cork.[s]

1349. John le Archer was prior and Lord Chancellor;[t] he died April the 3rd, and on the 7th day of the same month, the preceptor of the hospital (William de Chichester) appeared in court before the judges, and there delivered up the great seal.[u]

John Fitz-Richard succeeded le Archer.[w]

The prior John de Frowick, and friar John Fitz-Richard, were bound to appear and answer William Say why they did unjustly detain from him

Two pieces of cloth of murray -	value	10 marcs
One piece of cloth called Bockhome -	„	20 shillings
Twelve yards of cloth, price of each yard	„	2 shillings
One hundred yards of canace, price of each yard,		3 shillings
One piece of buckram - - -	value	half a marc
Two lbs. of saffron - - -	„	10 shillings
Two lbs. of ginger - - -	„	40 pence
Two lbs. of pepper - - -	„	3 shillings
Two lbs. of Wibourne thread -	„	3 shillings
Two lbs. of thread, called bithrede -	„	3 shillings

all which goods he had delivered by one Russell, his servant, into their hands, they safely to keep and preserve the same till he should demand them, and which, by their detaining, the said William Say was endamaged to the sum of £100 and upwards.[x]

1356. John de Frowick continued prior and was this year Lord Chancellor.[y]

1357. Thomas de Burley was prior and Lord Chancellor;[z] and in the same year John de Frowick again filled those offices.[a]

1358. John de Frowick was prior.[b]

1359. Thomas de Burley was prior and Lord Chancellor,[c] and continued in these great offices during the years 1360, 1361, and 1362.

1363. Thomas de Burley was prior;[d] and this year a precept issued to the Sheriff of the county of Waterford, to distrain the goods and take into safe custody the bodies of John Malpas, mayor of Waterford, and William Lumbarb and Richard

[r] *Vide Clontarf.* [s] *King, p.* 49. [t] *Harris's tab.* [u] *King, p.* 6. [w] *King, p.* 12. [x] *King, p.* 49. [y] *Harris's tab.* [z] *Harris's tab.* [a] *Id.* [b] *King, p.* 69. [c] *Harris's tab.* [d] *King, p.* 51.

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Brysbone, bailiffs of the same, for taking toll of the goods belonging to this prior and to the hospital, and exposing them to public sale in the said city of Waterford.[e]

1365. The prior Burley, in Michaelmas term, in the 39th year of King Edward III., was accused, at Drogheda, before Lionel, Duke of Clarence, of taking bribes from both parties in a certain suit for lands then depending before him.—Likewise of sending out warrants under his hand and seal to provide provisions, &c., for the support of the hospital of Kilmainham, by virtue of which Ralph Goldyng seized at Kells from Patrick Bury two cows, value of each half a marc; from Peter Mulkeran two cows, value the same; from Hugh St. Leger two cows; and from David Chapman four cows; and delivered the same to the said prior; and also that he (the prior) in the third year of His Majesty's reign, came to Kells, and did there feloniously rob the inhabitants of the said town of twelve cows, value five marcs; and on the same day, did feloniously rob Matthew White, of Carlaneston, of one cow, value half a marc; and forcibly take from William Stipeard, of Rosyngs, one cow, value five shillings; and from the inhabitants of the town of Newtown de Agan, the herbage of four acres of meadow. The jury acquitted Burley of all these several charges.[f]

1368. Thomas de Burley being still prior and Lord Chancellor,[g] the Lord Deputy sent him, in conjunction with several other commissioners, to hold a parley with the rebellious Berminghams, who treacherously seized the said commissioners; James Bermingham, then a prisoner at Trim, was exchanged for the prior, but the others were compelled to pay their ransom.[h] De Burley continued prior and Lord Chancellor the following year.[i]

1371. William Tany was prior.[k] In the succeeding year he was appointed Lord Chancellor, and on the 3rd of December was sworn Lord Deputy;[l] he continued in both these offices till the end of the year 1373.[m]

1374. In this year he was Lord Chancellor, which office he held during the following year; but on his going to England for some time, John Keppock, justice of the chief place, kept the seals.[n]

1377. William Tany was prior.[o]

1379. Peter Holt, the prior, procured for himself the King's protection.[p]

1380. William Tany was prior this year,[q] and in the succeeding one he was sworn Lord Chancellor.[r]

[e] *King, p.* 51. [f] *Id. p.* 52. [g] *Harris's tab.* [h] *Cox.* [i] *Harris's tab.* [k] *King, p.* 69. [l] *Harris's tab.* [m] *Id.* [n] *Id. and Rot. Tur. Birm. f. No.* 80. [o] *King, p.* 69. [p] *Id.* [q] *Id.* [r] *Id.*

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We find that Maurice de Prendergast was master of this hospital in the reign of King Richard II.[s]

1386. Richard White was prior.[t]

1387. In this year he was Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice ?[u]

1388. He was Lord Treasurer.[w]

1389. The prior Richard continued to fill the same offices, and on the 2nd of October was appointed one of the Lords Deputies.[x]

1390. He was Lord Treasurer in this and the following year.[y]

1392. Richard White continued prior.[z]

1394. Robert White (brother to Richard) was prior; he was also prior the following year.[a]

1396. About this time the prior was in possession of the churches of Balligaveran and Galmoy, in the diocese of Ossory.[b]

1397. This year we find Peter Holt, prior of Kilmainham, who, going on a royal embassy, obtained the King's letters of protection for one year, which were dated the 21st of August.[c]

1400. Robert White was prior.[d]

1401. Thomas le Botiller[66] was prior;[e] he was called Baccagh, was an illegitimate son of James, Earl of Ormond, and was a man of tried courage; several respectable families of the name of Butler, in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, are descended from him.[f]

1402. Robert White was again prior, as he was in the following year,[g] when he, with Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and nine of the principal men in the kingdom, was chosen, by the clergy of the diocese of Kildare, and the body of the county, in a council held before the Lord Deputy, at the New Castle of Lyons, to order and settle matters in the best manner they could, for the safety and defence of the said county.[h]

1403. Thomas le Botiller was prior towards the close of this year.[i]

1406. Robert White was prior.[k]

1408. Thomas le Botiller was again prior, and was deputy to Thomas, Duke of Lancaster;[l] he continued in both offices

[s] *King, p.* 69. [t] *Harris's Collect., vol.* 4. [u] *Harris's tab.* [w] *Id.* [x] *Id.* [y] *Harris's tab.* [z] *King, p.* 69. [a] *Id.* [b] *Id., p.* 2. [c] *Rymer, vol.* 8, *p.* 14. [d] *King, p.* 69. [e] *Id.* [f] *Carte Life Ormond, Intr. p.* 36. [g] *King, p.* 69. [h] *Harris's Collect., vol.* 4. [i] *King, p.* 69. [k] *Id.* [l] *Harris's tab. Hen. of Marlborough.*

[66] This James Butler was the great-grandson of Edward III.; his mother was Elinor, daughter of Humphrey de Bohum, fourth Earl of Hereford and Essex, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward III. He died A.D. 1382.

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the next year.[m] About this time the parliament passed an act in these words:—"This bill requireth that letters patent, obtained by abbots and priors for discharge of their benefices appropriate, from contributing to the salaries of the proctors in parliament, may be repealed, and that the same abbots and proctors shall be henceforth contributory," &c. To which the Deputy, then prior of Kilmainham, answered, "the governor will be advised;"[n] consequently the bill was thrown out.

This year William Fowle was prior of the conventual church of Kilmainham, and Thomas le Botiller prior of the hospital of St. John.[o]

Thomas Le Botiller continued prior and Lord Chancellor during the years 1410, 1411, 1412, and 1413.[p]

1414. March 29th, the King, Henry V., granted to Walter de la Hyde, Knight, during life, the annual sum of forty marcs, which sum the prior of this hospital paid annually to the crown, out of the manors of the Salmon-leap and Chapel-Izod.[q]

1415. William Fitz-Thomas, the prior, was Lord Chancellor; he was continued in both offices the following year.[r]

The same year Thomas le Botiller, at the head of 1,600 men, passed into France, to the aid of King Henry V.;[s] and died in Normandy, on the 10th of August, 1419.[t]

1417. January the 28th, the prior, William Fitz-Thomas, was a witness to the King's charter granted to the city of Dublin.

1419. John Fitz-Henry, the prior, died the 13th of February.[u]

William Fitz-Thomas succeeded, and was confirmed in the office, on the morrow of St. Valentine.[w]

1421. William Fitz-Thomas, the prior, was Lord Chancellor?

1422. He continued this year prior.[y]

1426. The prior William Fitz-Thomas was again Lord Chancellor.[z]

1427. And was this year again elected prior.[a]

1434. August the 3rd, the prior granted an annuity of 1*l.* to William Chevers, second justice of the King's Bench.[b]

1438. Thomas Fitz-Gerald, grandson of Thomas, Earl of Kildare, was prior.[c] The manor of Kilfaran belonging to this hospital, valued at 100 marcs annually, was seized into the King's hands from this year to 1444, in lieu of 300*l.* forfeiture

[m] *Harris's tab.* [n] *Harris's Collect.* [o] *King, p.* 69. [p] *Harris's tab. Hen. Marlborough.* [q] *King, p.* 14. [r] *Harris's tab.* [s] *Cox.* [t] *Obituary Christ Church, Pembridge.* [u] *Pembridge.* [w] *Id.* [x] *Harris's tab.* [y] *King, p.* 69. [z] *Harris's tab.* [a] *King, p.* 69. [b] *Id., p.* 2. [c] *Id., p.* 69.

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incurred by the prior Thomas Fitz-Gerald, for breaking his recognizance of the peace.

He appears to have been prior in the years 1441, 1442, and 1444.[d]

1444. This year the prior of Kilmainham, who had been taken prisoner, was confined in Newcastle, but he was assisted in regaining his liberty by the son of Walter Bermingham, who, with the connivance of the keepers, let him out at midnight.[e]

1446. Thomas Fitz-Gerald was again prior.[f]

1447. He went to England, and being supported by Richard Talbot, Archbishop of Dublin, then Lord Justice, and Giles Thornton, Lord Treasurer, he accused James Earl of Ormond of treason, and a combat (in the true spirit of chivalry) was appointed between them in Smithfield, London; but the King's interposition prevented any mischief.[g]

The same year Fitz-Gerald was removed from his office by friar Hugh Middleton, Visitor-General, for the dilapidations occasioned by his avarice, and friar Thomas Talbot was chosen in his room.[h67]

1448. Thomas Talbot, the prior, was appointed Deputy Chancellor.[i]

1450. Talbot, the prior, did this year petition the parliament setting forth, that when Fitzgerald was removed from the priorship, he broke open the box wherein the hospital seal was deposited, and carried off the same, and did thereby make many unlawful grants, &c. The parliament, on this petition, annulled the said grants in the 29th year of King Henry VI.[k] Notwithstanding which, we find that Fitzgerald was again chosen prior that same year.[l]

1456. Sir Thomas Talbot was prior in this and the two following years.[m]

1461. By a commission, dated at Naas the 18th of June, Sir Thomas Talbot was appointed one of the justices and keepers of the peace within the county of Dublin.[n]

Same year Sir Thomas Talbot was succeeded by James Keating;[o] who immediately on his induction, gave a most unfavourable specimen of his intended official conduct; for on the meeting of the parliament, Sir Robert Dowdal, deputy to Rowland Fitz-Eustace, Lord Treasurer and Justice of the Chief Bench, formally complained, that on the Feast of Pentecost last, going in pilgrimage to St. Glanokis, he was assaulted

[d] *King, p.* 69. [e] *Ann. Dud. Firbis.* [f] *King, p.* 69. [g] *Ware's Writers, p.* 323. [h] *King, p.* 71. [i] *Harris's tab.* [k] *King, p.* 71. [l] *Id., p.* 69. [m] *Id.* [n] *Lodge, vol.* 4., *p.* 50. [o] *King, p.* 69.

[67] 1447, 25th Henry VI., Kilmainham destroyed by the Irish; ordered (cap. 24) to be rebuilt and to be tax free.

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near Clonlith, on the road from Dublin, by James Keating, prior of Kilmainham, with a drawn sword, and put in fear and danger of his life; that the said prior would not appear on any process to make answer to the king for the contempt, nor to Dowdal for the trespass. Upon this complaint it was enacted by parliament that proclamation should be made that the said prior should appear in person in the King's Bench on the quindene of Easter following, to answer to the King and the said Sir Robert, and that if he did not appear and plead, he should then be convicted and obliged to pay to the King 100*l.* for the contempt, and to the said Sir Robert 100 marcs for damages; proclamation was accordingly made.[p] But this act was declared null and void in the parliament held the year following, no mention being made in what Chief Bench he should appear, whether in Ireland or England; and the said prior being then in England, by the King's command, attending business, relating to the good and prosperity of this realm.[q]

On the petition of Prior Keating, all manner of feoffments, leases, grants of fees, annuities, rent charges, rent services, reversions, tithes, obligations, or any other things granted under the common seal of the hospital, by Thomas Fitz-Gerald, or by Thomas Talbot, were declared void; the said Keating alleging, that the said Fitz-Gerald and Talbot were not legal priors.

The same parliament passed an act, confirming all privileges, grants, and free gifts, made to the prior and friars of Kilmainham from the time of King John, with the exemplifications of their several grants.[r]

1468. In the 7th year of the reign of King Edward IV. an act was passed, declaring all grants, &c., made by his Majesty, or by King Henry VI., null and void, but not to be prejudicial to the prior of this hospital, in the receipt of an annual rent of 20 marcs, granted by the King to John Cornwalshe and others, in trust for the use of the said prior, out of the manors and seigniories of Chapel-Izod and Leixlip, nor to a grant lately made to the said prior, of the profits of sundry mines within the lands of the said hospital, nor to any pardon made to him, or to any act or grant made to the college of Kilmainham, it being a royal foundation.[s]

1471. An act was passed this year, which confirmed to the hospital the lands of Hawlegoth, with the church of St. Fittem, granted to them by Richard Read.[t]

Another act passed, enabling this hospital to purchase or take grants, &c., notwithstanding the statute of Mortmain.[u]

[p] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 5. [q] *Id.* [r] *Id.* [s] *Id.* [t] *King, p.* 2, [u] *Harris's Collect, vol.* 5.

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Another act passed, which obliged all persons claiming right to churches or lands, devised in Frankalmoigne to this hospital, to appear on an appointed day before the justice of the chief bench and make out their right, or else to be foreclosed.

Another act passed in behalf of the said hospital, respecting a grant made of the church of St. John in the town of Wexford, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

It was also enacted, that Keating, the prior, be obliged, notwithstanding his privilege, to appear in the chief bench, and to answer Malachy Malone, dean of Kildare, in a suit for a lease of the commandery of Tully.

Another act passed, discharging this hospital from all subsidies on account of grants from King Henry III. and other Kings; nothwithstanding that the subsidies granted in parliament should be in these words, viz.: quod Hospitallarii exempti & non exempti contribuent.[w]

1474. In the 14th year of King Edward IV. it was enacted, that Doctor Marcellus, a foreigner from Rome, for creating frequent disturbances among the clergy, should depart this land within one month, never to return; and if he should be found in this kingdom after the expiration of the said month, that then it should be lawful for any person whatsoever to apprehend the said Marcellus as an enemy or traitor, and whoever should entertain or receive him, that person should be adjudged a felon and traitor; all fees and pensions granted to the doctor before the said time to be null and void, and any licence from the King for continuing in this land to be void and of no effect, and no pardon whatsoever should be available to him unless by express authority of parliament. This act, however, not to be prejudicial to the hospital. But the prior having sheltered Marcellus, an act was made the ensuing year, 15th Edward IV., enforcing the aforesaid act, and further, that the prior and hospital should forfeit their temporalities if they entertained him above two months.[x]

The prior, James Keating, having been constable of the Castle of Dublin, he fortified it with men-at-arms against Henry Lord Grey, then Deputy Lieutenant of Ireland, and broke down the bridge thereof; in a parliament held in the year 1478, [anno 18 Edward IV.] it was enacted, that the said James should cause the said bridge to be substantially and sufficiently repaired before the Christmas following, agreeable to the survey of Henry White of Dublin, clerk; and that if the said bridge was not repaired within the time aforesaid, that then his office of prior should be void, and it should

[w] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 5. [x] *Id.*

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be lawful for the Lord Deputy to appoint a guardian or custodee of the said priory, until the grand master at Rhodes, or the prior of St. John in London, should provide a guardian or prior for the hospital.[y] Keating, however (as is supposed), made up this breach, for on the 10th of February, that same year, a protection was granted to him, together with William, Archbishop of Dublin, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and others, to attend the King upon business relative to the kingdom.[z]

Same year it was enacted by parliament, that all lands temporal and ecclesiastical, which were alienated by the priors of this hospital, should be resumed for the use of the said house, and particularly the lands of Duncorkack in the county of Wexford.[a]

1479. The prior Keating was this year one of the respectable society of St. George, Dublin.[b]

1482. In the month of December, Keating was deprived of his dignity by Peter Daubuffon, grand master of Rhodes, for disobedience and mal-administration, particularly for selling and pawning divers of the jewels belonging to the hospital, amongst which was a piece of the holy cross; that he had sold and disposed of several of their farms, made long leases of others, and charged them with divers annual pensions; the grand master appointed Marmaduke Lomley, of a noble English family, to succeed Keating. The next year Lomley landed at Clontarf, a commandery of the order, near Dublin; as soon as Keating had notice of his arrival, he hastened thither, attended by a body of armed men, took Lomley prisoner, and kept him in close confinement till he had resigned into his (Keating's) hands all the instruments of his election and confirmation, although Lomley had made a previous protest against it. Keating at length assigned to him the commandery of Kilfaran, in the county of Louth, for his maintenance. An account of these violent proceedings was transmitted to the King (Henry VI.), and also to the grand master; and after a tedious delay, Keating was excommunicated; enraged thereat, he by force expelled Lomley out of Kilfaran, and threw him again into prison, accusing him as the sole cause of these new troubles: the archbishop of Armagh strenuously, but vainly, endeavoured to liberate him. The fate of the unfortunate Lomley is not certainly known; but in an act of the 10th of King Henry VII. we are told that he died of a broken heart. The turbulent spirit of Keating would not rest here; as he had hitherto succeeded so prosperously, he supposed that he could not only depose but even make kings at his pleasure; he therefore heartily

[y] *Harris's Collect., vol.* 5. [z] *Rymer, vol.* 12, *p.* 99. [a] *King, p.* 14. [b] *Id.*

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joined in the scheme of raising the person called Lambert Simnell to the throne of England; but happily his hopes were frustrated.

1488. Sir Richard Edgecombe was sent hither with full powers to settle matters, and to conciliate the minds of the people to the established government. Powerful intercession was made for Keating, but the many crimes alleged against him, joined to disloyalty, overcame all solicitation; Sir Richard not only refused to pardon, but immediately removed him from the office of constable of the Castle of Dublin, which he had usurped from Richard Archbold, and retained for several years; on the removal of Keating, Archbold was replaced in his old command;[c] and Keating, but for his habit, would have been very roughly handled; he however kept forcible possession of the hospital till about the year 1491, when he was at length ejected with great disgrace, and ended his factious life, as is supposed, in the most abject poverty and contempt, but not till he had seen James Vall or Wall substituted in his room.[d]

1494. It was enacted by parliament that whoever was made prior of this hospital by the grand master of Rhodes, by his deputy, with the King's assent, should be a man born in England, wise and discreet, and having such a connexion with the knights of the order in England, as that his Majesty's force might be occasionally the more strengthened here by his means.[e]

Another act passed the same year, at the supplication of Sir John Rendall, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, within the realm of England, importing that, "whereas Sir James Keating, late prior of Kilmainham, and Sir Thomas Talbot, his predecessor, have alienated and granted in fees and annuities, under their conventual seal, the most part of the lordships of the said priory, and have granted leases and farms thereof for lives, years, and in fee; and whereas several lords and gentlemen have entered into divers of the possessions of the said priory, and forcibly keep possession of the same; it is enacted that all such alienations and grants made by the said Keating, or any of his predecessors, shall be resumed, revoked, and made void; and that whoever shall be made prior by the master of Rhodes, with the King's consent, shall enter into the said priory, and also into such lands and possessions as were forcibly kept from the said priory."

It was enacted in the same year, that all persons who should have in their custody any relique of the holy cross, or any other relique, jewel, or ornament belonging to the

[c] *War. Annals.* [d] *War. Ann., Leland, vol. 2, p. 89.* [e] *Harris's Coll., vol. 5.*

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priory of Kilmainham, pledged by prior Keating, should restore and deliver the same to the present prior, he paying the money for which the said reliques were pledged or sold.

Another act passed the same year, which deprived all such persons as were preferred to the commanderies by prior Keating.[f]

1496. Sir Richard Talbot, Knight, was prior this year,[g] but he was displaced in the year 1498 by the grand master, who appointed Robert Evers,[68] an Englishman, prior in his room; Evers was however removed by the same authority in 1511, when the preceptory of Slebach, in Pembrokeshire, was assigned to him for his support; and Sir John Rawson, another Englishman, succeeded to the priorship.[h] In the King's letter, dated June 16th, 1512, is the following citation:—"That Sir John Rawson, being sorely visited with sickness, "did enter by his proctors into the said priory, yet the Trea- "surer, &c., by a jury, have found the said prior to be absent "without the King's leave; now the King commands an "amoveas manum, and that the said Sir John may enter "peaceably therein, and also that he be admitted of the "privy council."[i]

1528. In Christmas, the Lord Deputy was entertained by the several priors of Kilmainham, Christ Church, and All Saints, with the exhibition of stage plays. See Christ Church.

Sir John Rawson was Lord Treasurer of Ireland in the years 1517, 1530, 1531, and to the 5th July, 1532.[k]

This priory paid, in 1531, £6 0*s.* 8*d.* proxies to the Archbishop.[l]

1535. About the end of the month of December, the Lord Deputy, William Skeffington, died in this hospital.[m]

By an inquisition taken at Dublin 20th March, 33rd Henry VIII., it was found, that Sir John Rawson, prior of this house, had, on the 22d day of November, with the assent of his chapter, under their common seal, surrendered the same to the King, with the church, &c., of the said hospital, and all their possessions, viz., Kilbride,[69] in the county of Dublin, near

[f] *Harris's Coll., vol.* 5. [g] *King. p.* 69. [h] *War. Annals, Harris's Coll. vol.* 2. [i] *Id.* [k] *Harris's tab.* [l] *Liber. Niger, p.* 80. [m] *War. Ann.*

[68] 1506. Robert Evers was prior this year, for he attempted to take by force some loads of hay from the Dominican friars of Dublin; but the mayor and commons of the city, assembling themselves in favour of the friars, rescued the hay and drove the prior into Kilmainham.

[69] This is Kilbride, near Blessington and Brittas in the ancient archiepiscopal barony of Choillagh, in the north-west of Wicklow, adjoining Dublin and Kildare. The prior of Kilmainham took possession of this Church in place of a Kilbride near Rathmore, in Kildare, infringing on the rights of the chapter of St. Patrick's church. Archbishop Alan thus writes:—Repertorium Viride sub voce capellæ de Kilbride. "Male fecit occupari Ecclesiam parochialem Stæ Brigidæ in montibus spectantem ad communiam St. Patricii sub colore hujus capellœ deficientis." — See Monk Mason's "History of St. Patrick's Church," p. 75.

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the Three Castles, with the court, leet, frank pledge to the same belonging; and 200 great acres of mountain, 100 of arable, meadow, and moor, and 200 of pasture and mountain, now waste and of no value.[n]

Sir John Rawson, on the 20th June, 1541, was created Viscount of Clontarf, with a pension of 500 marcs out of the estate of the hospital.[o] He had a daughter named Catherine, who was married to Roland, son of Patrick White, second baron of the Exchequer.[p]

1545. March the 8th, the archbishop obtained a licence from the crown to unite the church of St. John the Baptist, of Kilmainham, and that of St. James to the church of St. Catharine in the suburbs.[q]

1557. In this year the prior of the hospital was by authority of Cardinal Pole, the Pope's legate, restored to his former possessions, and was confirmed therein by Queen Mary, under the great seal, on the 8th of March. At the same time, Sir Oswald Massingberd, or Massyngberte, was made prior;[r] but on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he privately withdrew from the kingdom, and died in obscurity.[s]

The prior of this hospital always sat as a baron in the house of Lords.[t]

The priory was itself so spacious, and the structure so uncommonly elegant, that at the general dissolution, it was esteemed one of the best buildings throughout the kingdom;[u] and for some time before its fall, the Lords Deputies usually resided in it during the summer season.[w]

By an inquisition, taken 32d King Henry VIII., this hospital had three gardens and an orchard within the walls, four towers erected on the walls, three other gardens and an orchard, and 260 acres of arable land, value - £13 0 0
22 acres of meadow, - - - - - - 1 2 0
With an extensive wood of 42 acres at the north side of the river Liffey, and another wood at Inchicore of 41 acres, which were not valued, being intended for the use of the hospital.
A salmon-weir on the said river, with the fishery and a boat and nets, - - - - - 26 13 4
A fulling-mill on the river Cammocke - - 3 0 0
30 acres of pasture on the south part of Golden Bridge, - - - - - - - - 1 10 0
14 acres of pasture and underwood, called Scroges, 0 13 4

[n] *Chief Remembrancer's Office.* [o] *War. Mon. and Ann.* [p] *King, p. 2. Lodge, vol. 4, p. 54.* [q] *Harris's Collect., vol. 2.* [r] *King, p. 14.* [s] *War. Ann.* [t] *Id.* [u] *Id.* [w] *Rob. Ware.*

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	£	s	d
15 acres of arable and pasture in le Woodfield, -	0	15	0
20 acres of pasture in the same manor, and 20 acres, called le Styffemore, being a common without rent.			
A parcel of land called Meleaghei, - - -	0	7	6
A messuage in the town of Kilmainham, called the Castlehouse, and 3 parks, and 1 acre adjacent, called the Baylyard, and 2 acres near Quatrioty's park, and 5 acres on the west of the town - - - - - -	0	10	0
3 parcels of land, containing 1 acre and a paddock, lying on each side of the river Cammocke, - - - - - - -	0	16	0
The garden, called the King's garden, near that river, - - - - - - - - -	0	8	0
A messuage and garden, - - - -	0	1	4
A ditto, small wood and underwood, called Gifford's grove, - - - - -	0	10	8
4 gardens near Lady Ann Bermingham's land -	0	10	0
A messuage - - - - -	0	1	8
Ditto - - - - - -	0	1	8
Ditto - - - - - -	0	6	0
8 acres and half acre, ibid. - - -	0	8	6
Third part of an acre, ibid - - -	0	1	0
A garden near the west gate of the hospital -	0	2	0
Ditto - - - - - -	0	2	8
Ditto - - - - - -	0	2	0
A messuage, &c. - - - - -	0	5	0
Ditto, &c. - - - - -	0	1	0
Ditto, &c. - - - - -	0	1	0
A garden, &c. - - - - -	0	1	0
Divers messuages and gardens - - -	0	8	8
The moiety of an annual rent of a burgage held by John Jughorn, in soccage - -	0	15	0
3 acres of arable land - - - -	0	3	4
8 acres ditto - - - - -	0	10	8
5 acres ditto - - - - -	0	6	8
6 acres ditto - - - - -	0	8	0
4 acres of pasture - - - -	0	4	0
A house and 3 acres of arable land - -	0	8	0
Another house - - - - -	0	5	0
Chief rent of 56 acres of arable and pasture, held in soccage, by John Dowdal - -	1	6	7
3 messuages and 1 close—chief rent - -	0	18	8
24 acres of arable land held in free soccage -	0	0	0
Fourth part of a burgage—chief rent - -	0	6	0

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A messuage	£0	12	0
A messuage and 50 acres of arable land	1	6	0
A messuage, &c., held by the canons of St. Patrick's	0	10	7
Certain messuages and tenements there	1	6	8
A messuage	0	1	4
Ditto, &c.	0	1	4
Ditto, &c.	0	1	6
A burgage, called Patrick's Park	0	3	0
Ditto, and 15 acres of arable and pasture, &c.	0	16	0
A burgage	0	6	4
A messuage, &c.	0	2	0
6 acres of arable of Bainekill	0	6	0
40 acres in the Highfield	0	18	4
Cyrrell meadow	0	2	6
Third part of a burgage	0	1	6
A tenement, general rent	0	0	8
Fourth part of a burgage	0	0	9
A tenement, general rent	0	0	9
Fourth part of a burgage	0	0	6
A parcel of land	0	0	3
Fourth part of a burgage, general rent	0	0	9
A tenement and one acre, general rent	0	3	2
The common green, general rent	0	0	8
161 acres of arable, 3 of meadow, and 27 of pasture, in the Newtown of Kilmainham, near the great wood	3	13	4
Certain customs and perquisites, called the Mary Gallon	2	13	4
Rectory of Kilmaynham—value	5	6	8
Alterages of the parish of Kilmaynham	2	0	0
Rectory of Chapel-Izod, and the chapel of St. Laurence	4	0	0
Alterages of the parish of Chapel-Izod	1	0	0
Some pasture land in Cutterstown, in county of Dublin	0	0	0
A house, called the Frankhouse, in Winetavern-street, Dublin, near the church of the Holy Trinity	0	4	2

Here follows a rental of the possessions of this hospital, to which we cannot find a date.[x]

A house in High-street, tenanted by John Barker	£0	6	8
House in Bow-street, near the pillory	0	5	0
Ditto in High-street, tenanted by Thomas Sarswyld	0	6	8
Ditto in Skinner-row	0	3	6

[x] *King, p.* 4.

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Ditto in St. Patrick-street, tenanted by William Talbot	£0	2	0
A close near St. James's Church, tenanted by William Talbot	0	1	4
House in St. Patrick-street, tenanted by Thomas Darby	0	1	0
Ditto, tenanted by the same	0	0	0
Ditto, tenanted by the proctors of St. Nicholas-Within, St. Patrick's	0	3	0
House in Thomas-street, tenanted by Jacob Baker	0	2	0
10 acres, called Killmacargyre, near Donebrooke	0	10	0
A close near the Carmelite friary, Dublin	0	6	8
24 acres of underwood in Cowloke, called the Prior's Wood	0	6	8
A messuage, 60 acres of arable and mountain pasture, in the manor of Ranoldstown	1	15	0
Ditto, in same manor, tenanted by Christopher Usher—general rent	0	7	0
House in the same country, tenanted by John Saunders	0	0	1
Hassardstown, 3 acres of arable land	0	5	0
—— A messuage and 30 acres	0	5	0
—— A messuage and 44 acres	0	5	8
Killogher	0	3	4
A messuage and sundry lands in Merystown	0	12	6
A castle, with 40 acres of arable and 30 of pasture, in Caghbrodan, alias Kilmaynan-beg.			
Rectory of Ballyfermot	8	13	4
Alterages of that parish	1	6	8
A messuage with 30 acres of arable, and 2 of pasture in Cromlen	1	2	0
Rectory of Corgagh	1	0	0
40 acres of arable in Westpaineston, near Newcastle	2	6	8
Rectory of Palmerston, near Grenoke	8	0	0
Rectory of Garryston	16	13	4
A messuage and 5 acres in Grallaghe, and 5 in Brownestown	0	10	0
7 acres in the mountain of Holywood	0	4	8
Holywoodrath—general rent	2	4	8
Manor of Clontarf	22	13	2
Rectory of ditto	6	0	0
Alterages of ditto	2	0	0
5 cottages, 60 acres of arable and pasture, and 20 of underwood, in Ballycore	0	13	4

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A castle, 3 messuages, 4 cottages, 100 acres of arable, 60 of pasture, 2 of meadow, 12 of underwood, in Glanucoure, alias Ballymony	£2	0	0
Barongeragh, in the parish of Balrothery	0	11	4
Certain lands in O'Byrne's country	0	0	0
A burgage, called a Frankhouse, and 10 carrucates of land in Estbothen, in county Kildare	0	0	0

In an inquisition of the 3rd of King James, are 10 carrucates, called owlands, in Inesbohin, alias Eastbohin,[70] in O'Byrne's country, in the county of Dublin, which did belong to this priory:

1 carrucate in Magherebegge
1 ———— Ballynetra
1 ———— Ballynecarge
1 ———— Ballynescraghe
1 ———— Castle Tymon
1 ———— Inisbohin
½ ———— Cullinmore
½ ———— Cullinroe
1 ———— Ballydonegan
1 ———— Bannock Murghon
½ ———— Ballydowlyn
½ ———— Ballynegran
½ ———— Ballynemayne

All of the yearly value, &c., of £9.[y]

August 20th, 20th Queen Elizabeth, the rectories of Kunnaleigha, Kyltaraghta, and Kylveckanainthe, in the county of Galway, with their tithes, &c., parcel of the possessions of this priory, were granted to the burgesses and commonalty of the town of Athenry, in the county of Galway; together with the monastery of Mayo; which see. January 4, 27th Queen Elizabeth, one garden, with the appurtenances lying at the rear of St. Patrick's church, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, parcel of the possessions of this priory, was granted to Anthony Deeringe, at the annual rent of 16*s.*, Irish money, to hold for ever, as of the manor of Kells, and not in capite.

April 22nd, 36th Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to William Browne of a house called a Frank House, with the

[y] *King, p.* 49.

[70] Inis Baethin, now Inisboheen, in Ennerielly parish, county Wicklow, so called from Baethin Mac Findech, of the tribe of Leix; Trea, daughter of Ronan, King of Leinster, son of Colman, son of Cairpre, was his mother. His festival was May 22.

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appurtenances, in the town of Skrine, in the county of Meath, part of the possessions of this priory; together with the tithes of Tebehyn in the said county, parcel of the possessions of the Abbey of Clonard; and the priory of Ballimore Loughseudy, in the county of Westmeath, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, in free soccage, and not in capite, at the annual rent of £57 10s.[s71]

[s] *Auditor Gen.*

[71] An old Celtic religious community was established here at a very early period. Three virgin saints, Craeb, Find, and Lassar, the daughters of Erc, son of Iarr of the Dal Messincort of Leinster, had a church at Cill-na-nIngean, Killininny, near Tallagh, where they were venerated, October 26. Four other virgin saints, styled "daughters of Mac Iaar," were connected with Kilmainham—Darinell, Cael, Darbelin, and Conngheall, October 26th; they were relatives of the saints at Killininny, with which church they were also connected. The proper history of Kilmainham commences with its patron, Maighnenn, a bishop and abbot, who gave his name to the old church in this locality. Of the *Acta* of Bishop Maighnen we have but few details; the date of his decease is unknown, though his *natale* occurs on 18th of December. His family and descent is traced very satisfactorily, and from these sources we can assign him to the early part of the eighth century; Maighnen and his brothers, Ultan-Tua, of Tachadoe, Iotharnaise, of Clane, Cobhtach and Libren of Clonfad Libren, in Westmeath, were the sons of Aedh, king of Orghialla, in the county Monaghan; and his wife Sinell, daughter of Cenfinnan, of the Hy-Lugair, in the south of the county Kildare. Aedh retired to Clonmacnoise; he became a monk there, and died A.D. 606. He was sixth in descent from Muiridach Colla da Crioc, king of Ulster, A.D. 297-350. The *Martyrology of Donegal*, at December 18:—"Maighnenn, bishop and abbot of Cillmaighnenn, near Athcliath. He was of the race of Colla da Crioch; Sinell, daughter of Cennenan, sister of old Senchill, the priest, was his mother. He had a ram that used to carry his psalter and his prayer-book There came a certain robber and thief and stole the ram. Maighnenn, with his thrice nine clerics went after the robber to his house. The robber denied having stolen the ram by oath on the relics, and on the hand of Maighnenn himself. The ram was cut up in quarters in a hole in the ground, after the robber had eaten what was in his belly. The ram spoke below in the hole. Maighnenn and his thrice nine persons looked up to heaven and gave thanks to God for this miracle. But the robber was deprived of his eye-sight, and then strength left his feet and his hands, and he said in a loud voice: 'For God's sake, O Maighnenn, do not deprive me of the light of heaven for the future.' When Maighnenn heard the repentance of the sinner, he prayed fervently to God for him, and he recovered his eye-sight again; and he was eminent in religion as long as he lived. And the name of God and Maighnenn were magnified by that miracle." It is a pity that such a ridiculous fable should usurp the place of more authentic history about this holy man. The only fact it discloses is that he had a community of twenty-seven persons with him. From this we may conclude that they formed the nucleus of a monastic community at Cill Maighnen. In the year 782, *Recte* 787, the *Annals of the Four Masters* record the obit of Learghus Ua Fidhcain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn; and in A.D. 1012 this church was plundered by Muirchadh, son of Brian. Beside Kilmainham is the old cemetery called "Bully's Acre," now disused. This was the necropolis of the Danes of Dublin; memorials of their funeral rites, &c., were found from time to time in the excavations on the G. S. & W. Railway hard by. Murrough, the son of Brien Boromha, who was found drowned in the salmon weir at Clontarf, was buried in this old cemetery, and a granite Celtic cross marks the spot where his remains repose. At the beginning of this century, it fell from its position, and some old Danish coins were found under it. These were probably thrown into the grave with the corpse, as is still the custom in some parts of Ireland and of Scotland. A patron used to be held on the 24th of June at St. John's Well, at Kilmainham; being represented as a nuisance from the numbers of all classes who came hither for rioting and debau-

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chery, it was suppressed some years ago. This well was the one dedicated to St. Maighnain, until its name was changed under the rule of the military order.

Gild of the B. V. Mary.—Inquisition taken 5th November, 1613, finds that Henry, late King of England, did, at the requisition and assent of both houses of Parliament at Dublin, on Friday after the feast of St. David the bishop, and 23rd year of his reign, did, at the solicitation of Nicholas Barnewall, Peter Clynton, Philip Fitzwilliam, John Scurlas, Philip Bellew, Thomas Blanchfield, Richard Terrell, Andrew Terrell, Richard Porter, Richard Blanchfield, Richard Freinda, chaplain, Henry Devenishe, and Robert Cruis, did, by letters patent bearing date at Dublin 28th July, and 23rd year of his reign, grant to them licence to found a fraternity or gild of brothers and sisters, by the name of the Gild of the Blessed Virgin Mary, to continue by succession in perpetuity, to consist of a master and two warders, to govern and direct the said gild, and to receive and keep all the possessions, goods, and chattles, which do or may belong to the said gild, and the said gild to have full power of choosing, continuing, and removing the said (the) masters and wardens; to have a common seal, to sue and to be sued; that the said Nicholas, &c., may erect a chantry of two or more chaplains, daily to celebrate divine service in the chappel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, within the parish church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of Mallaghedered, for ever, for the health of the King, ye said Nicholas, &c., &c., and for the brothers and sisters of the gild, and after their decease for their successors and all the faithful departed, for ever; that the said master, &c., shall have power to acquire lands, tenements, rents, and services, to the value of twenty marcs yearly, besides reprises, &c. The said patent was witnessed by the bishops of Kildare and Leighlin; friar Thomas Talbot, prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; William Chevir, Esq., Chancellor of Ireland; Christopher Barnewall, Esq., Deputy Treasurer; Robert Dowdall, Chief Justice; Michael Griffin, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Robert Dick, Archdeacon of Dublin, Keeper of the Rolls of Chancery; and Edward Sommerton, our Sergeant at Law. The said Nicholas Barnwall, &c., accordingly, 1st September, and 23rd year King Henry, did establish the said gild, which so continued to the 15th Queen Elizabeth; and then Sir John Plunket, of Dunsoghlin, Knt., master of the said gild during the space of forty years last past; he was succeeded by Thomas Fitzgerald, and —— Tirrell and William Luttrell were wardens; John Clerke was the next master, and William Luttrell and John Mey wardens. John Clerke died about 12 years since, when John Luttrell was elected master, and John Mey and Thomas Clerke were sworn wardens, and so continued for the space of 10 years or thereabout; about the 10th day of March last John Lettrell was re-elected master, and Simon Luttrell and Thomas Clerke were elected wardens. The said gild had acquired 30 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Whitston, now in the tenure of James Walsh, of Hunteston, and a house and 25 acres of land in Hunteston, annual value, besides reprises, 10*s.*; a messuage in Tirrelston; a parcell of land called the Readermortion, now or late in the occupation of John Loncome, containing 24 acres, with a quantity of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 6*s.* 8*d.*; an acre of land in Paslockston, alias Paslawston, annual value, besides reprises, 3*d.*; an acre in Demaston, late in the occupation of Thomas Fitzgerald; all the said lands, lying in the county of Dublin, are held as of the manor of Castleknock, and Sir Patrick Barnewall, late of Crickston, in county of Meath, Knt., and John Burnell, late of Ballygriffin, in County of Dublin, gent., were seized in fee of the said lands, being held in capite, that Barnewall was attainted of high treason. That the master and wardens of the gild had acquired for themselves, &c., a messuage with 20 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Ballyboggan, the same county, which were held in capite, annual value, besides reprises, 8*s.*; and 2 messuages, 28 acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Newcastle, annual value, besides reprises, 10*s.*, which were held of the King as of his of Newcastle; the said lands, &c., are in the tenure of Patrick Brittan; also a messuage with an acre and half of land, in the lands of Swords, held also from the King. John Rise was chaplain to the chantry, but the jurors cannot find whether he celebrates divine service or not.

Inquisition ye Wednesday next after ye feast of Corpus Christi, 33rd Henry VIII., finds that ye last prior was seized of ye said priory with all its buildings, and 3 gardens and an orchard walled with stone, 4 towers erected on ye said walls,

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one tower on ye north hangs over ye bridge crossing ye river Lyffe, which gardens and orchard were reserved for ye use of ye hospital; 260 acres of arable land, ye demesne, annual value, £13; 22 acres of meadow, annual value, 22*s.* A large wood, containing 42 acres, on ye north of ye river; another wood of 10 acres of underwood and 5 of pasture, which were reserved for ye use of ye hospital; 260 acres of pasture and briars, not valued, being reckoned in ye form of ye arable land. A mill on ye river Lyffe, with a pair of grinding stones under one roof, annual value, besides reprises, £4. A salmon weir on ye said river, with a boat and nets, annual value, £26 13*s.* 4*d.* A fulling mill on ye river Cammoke, annual value, 60*s.*; 30 acres of pasture on ye south of Golden Bryge, annual value, 30*s.*; 14 acres of pasture and underwood, annual value, 13*s.* 4*d.*; 15 acres of arable and pasture in ye Woodfelds, annual value, 15*s.*; 20 acres of pasture in ye same manor, called the Dammes, annual value, 8*s.*; 20 acres of pasture, called ye Styffmore, a common without rent; a parcel of land called ye Melayhes, annual value, 7*s.* 6*d.*; a messuage in ye townland of Kilmaynham, with ye appurtenances, called ye Castle House, with half an acre and ye fourth of an acre of land, called ye Barly-felds, and 2 acres near Onaytrotiffke, and 5 acres of arable on ye west part of ye said town, annual value, 10*s.* 3*d.*; parcels of land, 1 acre an half and ye fourth of an acre of pasture and meadow, lying on each side of ye river Cammoke, annual value, 16*s.*; some gardens, called ye King's yards, also on each side of that river, annual value, besides reprises, 8*s.*; a messuage and garden there, annual value, 18*d.*; a messuage with ye appurtenances . . . . underwood and pasture, called Gyffarde's Grove, annual value, 10*s.* 8*d.*; 4 gardens near ye lands of ye Lady Anne Bermingham, on ye west, annual value, 10*s.*; a messuage with ye appurtenances, annual value, 20*d.*, now inhabited by Thomas Bromie; another messuage with ye appurtenances, near John Fitzsimon's land, on ye east, annual value, 20*s.*; another messuage with ye appurtenances, now held by John O'Coyne, annual value, 6*d.*; 8 acres and ye fourth of an acre of arable land, annual value, 8*s.* 9*d.*; half an acre, and ye fourth of an acre of arable land, annual value, 12*s.*; a garden near ye west gate of ye town on ye north, annual value, 2*s.*; another garden on ye east of that garden, tenanted by James Bromie, annual value, 2*s.* 8*d.*; another garden tenanted by Loghlen O'Coyne, annual value, 2*s.*; a messuage with ye appurtenances, tenanted by ye said Loghlan, annual value, besides reprises, 8*s.*; a garden there on ye east of ye house tenanted by ye said Loghlen, annual value, 12*d.*; another messuage there with ye appurtenances, on ye east of Laighter's messuage, annual value, 12*d.*; another garden there on ye east, held by James Rory, annual value, 2*s.*; another garden there, near ye east gate of ye town held by ——, annual value, 12*d.*; another garden there on ye east, held by William Hadsorde, annual value, 8*d.*; another messuage there with ye appurtenances, held by William Rowry Rebane, annual value, besides reprises, 12*d.*; another garden there, held by ——, annual value, 12*d.*; an annual rent of——, out of a burgage there, lately held by William Ingland, in soccage, and 3 acres of arable land, which William Smyth holds, annual value, 10*s.* 8*d.*, and 5 acres of arable there, held by Richard Brake, annual value, 10*s.* 8*d.*; the fourth part of an acre, held by Richard Taylor, annual value, besides reprises, 4*d.*; an house, with ye appurtenances, and 3 acres, an half, and ye fourth of an acre of arable, annual value, 8*s.*; another house, with ye appurtenances, which John de ——, and his wife, hold during their lives, annual value, 5*s.*; 26*s.* 7*d.* annual rent out of ——, in ye said townland, and which Allionara Dowdall lately held in soccage, also 16*s.*, half chiefry, out of 3 messuages with their appurtenances, a close, and 24 acres of arable land; and 16*s.* annual rent out of ye fourth part of ye said burgage; also 12*s.* annual rent out of a messuage and certain lands in ye said townland; also 26*s.* annual rent out of a messuage and —— of arable land, held by William Talbot; also 10*s.* 7*d.* annual rent out of a messuage and 9 acres and half of arable land, held by ye canons of ye Cathedral of St. Patrick, Dublin; also 8 messuages in ye said town, with their appurtenances, and 16*d.* annual rent out of a messuage in ye said town, formerly Nicholas Bedlowe's; also 18*d.* annual rent out of a messuage, garden, and a small close; also 3*s.* annual rent out of a burgage and half, called Quarterlie's park; also 16*s.* annual rent out of a burgage and 15 acres of land; also 6*s.* 4*d.* annual rent out of 2 burgages, with their appurtenances, in Martin Kelly's land; also 2*s.* 6*d.* annual rent out of John Bermingham's messuage, &c.; also 6*s.* annual rent out of 6 acres of arable, in Berna-

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kill, held by ye heirs of Robert Bo——ll de Dromenagh. Also 18*s.* 3*d.* annual rent out of 40 acres of arable, in ye Highfield, held by Patrick Fullam; also 2*s.* 6*d.* annual rent out of Tirrel's meadow, held by Nicholas Scurlock; also 18*s.* annual rent out of ye third part of a burgage, held by Augnes Brangwede; also 8*d.* chief rent out of a tenement there; also 6*d.* annual rent out of ye fourth of a burgage held by ye said Augnes, and an annual rent of 3*d.* out of another small parcel of land held by ye said Augnes; and 9*d.* chiefry annually out of ye fourth of a burgage, and ye half of ye fourth of a burgage which ye said Augnes also holds; also 3*s.* 2*d.* chiefry out of a tenement, with ye appurtenances, and 2 acres and half and ye fourth of an acre of arable in ye townland aforesaid, and held by John McNemara; also 16*d.* chiefry out of an acre of land called the common green, near ye river Cammocke, which ye tenants hold in common; also 170 acres of arable, 3 of meadow, and 27 of pasture near Kylmainham, by ye great wood, annual value £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; also certain customs and perquisites called ye Mary gallons, annual value 53*s.* 4*d.* The rectory of Kylmainham was appropriated to ye prior, and of ye annual value of 106*s.* 8*d.*, and ye alterages of ye parish being of ye annual value of 40*s.*; also the rectory of Chapelisholde and ye chappel of St. Laurence, annual value £4, and ye alterages of that parish, annual value 20*s.*; also a pasture called Cutteriston in ye county of Dublin, containing 40 acres; also an house in Winetavern Street, near ye church of ye Holy Trinity, lately held by Patrick Felde, merchant, annual value 4*s.* 2*d.*; another house in ye said street, formerly held by John Parker, merchant, annual value 6*s.* 8*d.*; also 5*s.* chief rent out of an house, with the appurtenances, in Bow Strete, near ye pillory, inhabited by Thomas Cokwylde; and 2*s.* 6*d.* annual rent out of an house in Skinner Row; and 2*s.* annual rent out of an house in Patrick Street, held by William Talbot, of Robertston; 16*d.* annual rent out of a close near St. James' church, held by William Talbot; 12*d.* annual rent out of an house in St. Patrick Street, held by Thomas Basby, merchant; 10*d.* annual rent out of an house in ye said street, held by ye said Basby; 3*s.* annual rent out of an house in said street, held by ye proctors of St. Nicholas, within ye church of St. Patrick; 2*s.* annual rent out of an house held by ye proctors of St. Nicholas, within ye walls of ye city; a garden, with ye appurtenances, lying at ye rere of St. Patrick's church, annual value 16*d.*; 2*s.* annual rent out of some ground in Thomas Street, inhabited by James Baker; 10 acres of land called Kylmacargyne, near Donabroke, annual value 10*s.*; a small close of pasture near ye Carmelite priory in Dublin, annual value, 6*s.* 8*d.*, held by Richard Cale. The rectory of Ballyfermot, in ye county of Dublin, of ye annual value, besides reprises, of £8 13*s* 4*d.*; as also ye alterages of ye said parish, annual value 26*s.* 8*d.*, were appropriated to ye prior, and a messuage, with 30 acres of arable and 2 of pasture, with ye appurtenances in Cromlane, annual value 32*s.*; the rectory of Corgaghe, in ye said county, was appropriated to ye prior, annual value 20*s.*; and 40 acres of arable in Westpaynestone, near Newcastelle, in said county, annual value 46*s.* 8*d.*; the rectory of Palmerstone, near Grenoke, in ye said county, was also appropriated to ye prior, annual value £8; as also ye rectory of Carestone, in ye said county, of ye annual value of £16 13*s.* 4*d.*; also a messuage and 5 acres of arable, in ye townland of Grallaghe, in ye said county; also 5 acres of arable in Browneston, in ye said county, annual value 10*s.*; also 7 acres of land in ye mountain of Holywode, in ye said county, annual value 4*s.* 8*d.*, and 44*s.* 8*d.*; chief rent out of ye townland of Holywoderathe; also ye manor of Clontarf, with ye appurtenances, in ye said county, annual value, besides reprises, £22 13*s.* 2*d.*; also 24 acres of copse, at ye wood of Cowloke, called ye prior's wood, in ye said county, of ye annual value of 6*s.* 8*d.* The rectory of Clontarf was also appropriated to ye prior, and of ye annual value of £6; as also ye alterages of ye same, annual value 40*s.*; also a messuage, with 23 acres of arable and mountain pasture, in ye manor of Reynoldestone, with ye appurtenances, in ye county of Dublin, of ye annual value of 35*s.*, besides reprises; also 7*s.* chief rent out of a messuage, with ye appurtenances, in ye said manor, held by ye heirs of Christopher Usher; also an annual rent of 1 penny out of a messuage, with a garden, in ye said manor, held by John ——; also 15*s.* annual rent out of 30 acres of land in ye townland of Hazardeston, in ye said county, parcel of ye said manor, and now held by Brian O'Hoye; also 5*s.* annual rent out of a messuage and 30 acres of land, there held by ye heirs of —— Caddel, of ye Nalle; 5*s.* 8*d.* annual rent out of a messuage and 24 acres of land,

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there held by John Caddel, of Caddeliston; also 4*s.* 4*d.* chief rent out of ye townland of Kylloglyre, in ye said county, held by Peter Goldsmith; also 12*s.* annua rent out of a messuage, with certain lands and tenements in Merykeston, in ye said county, and held by Nicholas Hankoke, of Dublin, merchant; also a castle, with 40 acres of arable, 300 of pasture, and 2 of meadow, Caghbrovane, alias Kilmaynane Bege, in ye county of Dublin . . . . ; also 2 messuages, 5 cottages, 60 acres of arable, 100 of pasture, 20 of a copse in Ballycores, annual value, besides reprises, 13*s.* 4*d.*; also a castle, 3 messuages, 4 cottages, 100 acres of arable, 60 of pasture, 2 of meadow, and 12 of copse in Glanmonder, alias Ballymanny, in ye said county, annual value, besides reprises, 40*s.*; certain lands and tenements in ye parish of Balrothery called Barongeraghe, in ye said county, annual value, besides reprises, 11*s.* 3*d.*; also certain lands and tenements in Kylpoly, in O'Byrne's country, of ye annual value . . . . . ; also a burgage, called a pouk-house, and 10 carrucates of land in Estbothen . . . . . .

The Inquisition also finds, that John, ye last prior, 28th June, 30th Henry VIII., did demise to Richard Savage, of Chapelysolde, and Alicia Wallingtone, his wife, and their assigns, all ye great tithes of corn belonging to ye church of Chapelysolde, in ye county of Dublin, with ye alterages, oblations, and the tithes of fish and mills, and other profits belonging to ye said church; also ye tithes, oblations, and alterages belonging to ye chapel of St. Laurence, and a parcel of land called Melaghes, and all ye lands of ye prior in Canterleston, near Castleknock, to hold for 51 years, at ye annual rent of 5 marcs Irish. Also ye said prior, 8th June, 30th Henry VIII., did demise to John Wyrall, of Dublin, shoemaker, and his assigns, ye tithes of Crewaghe, in ye county of Dublin, for 51 years, at ye annual rent of 20*s.* The said prior, 2nd July, 29th , did demise to Patrick Barnewalle and his assigns, ye tithes of corn and hay, and of all things tithable of ye rectory of Carestone, and ye lands and tenements thereunto belonging, for ye term of 32 years, at ye annual rent of £16 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish money. The said prior, 19th April, 1535, did demise to Anthony Mores ye tithes of corn and hay of ye chapel of St. James, of Palmerston, in county Dublin, at ye annual rent of 7 marcs Irish. The said prior, 1st April, 10th Henry VIII., granted in farm to Christopher Uschere and his assigns, all ye lands and pastures which William Burges and Patrick Jacobe, of Oxmanton, farmers, had in farm from ye prior, beyond ye river Amlyffy, to hold ye same with all ye tithes of corn and hay growing on ye said lands, to hold ye same for 60 years at ye annual rent of 10 marcs Irish. The said prior did also, 20th June, 30th Henry VIII., grant in farm to Richard Aylmer, of Lyons, gent., ye townland of Bospilleston, near ye Newcastle of Lyons, for 81 years, at ye annual rent of 46*s.* 8*d.* The said prior, 16th June, 30th Henry VIII., granted in farm to Henry Croghane and John Relyche, farmers, and their assigns, ye townland of Wespulliston, near ye Newcastle of Lyons, for 14 years, at ye annual rent of 46*s.* 8*d.* The said prior, 8th June, 30th Henry VIII., granted in farm to Agnes Purpoyne, of Kylmaynane, and her assigns, a messuage in ye townland of Kylmaynane, in which Walter Dohite, taylor, lately dwelt; also ye copse called Gyffardysgrove, with ye appurtenances, for 51 years, at ye annual rent of 10*s.* 8*d.* Irish. The said prior, 10th April, 26th Henry VIII., granted in farm to Agnes Purpoyne and Katherine Rawson, junior, and their assigns, an house called ye castel house, in ye town of Kilmaynane, with 5 acres of arable; also of ye land called ye Barley-yarde, and ye whole pasture and meadow annexed to ye copse called Gyffardis-grove, for 90 years, at ye annual rent of 10*s.* The said prior, 9th July, 31st Henry VIII., did grant to Richard Rawson, of Bristol, gent., and his assigns, all ye tithes of fish belonging to ye said prior, on account of ye rectory of Carlingford, for 81 years, at ye annual rent of 40*s.* Irish. The said prior, 9th July, 31st Henry VIII., did grant to Richard Rawson, of Bristol, gent., his heirs and assigns, ye mill called ye toll-mill, upon ye river Camoke, in ye townland of Kilmaynane; also a parke on ye east of Bowe-bridge, and 3 other parks on ye south part of road, for 95 years at ye annual rent of 20*s.* Irish. The said prior, 20th June, 30th Henry VIII., granted to Richard Rawson and his assigns, ye tithes of corn and hay of ye parish church of St. John ye Baptist, of Perstonlaundy, alias Leehus, and all ye messuages, lands, and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Christone, near Perstonlaundy, for 81 years, at ye annual rent of £14 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish. And ye said prior, ye 20— June, same year, did grant to James Cusacke, of Portrane,

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gent., and his assigns, ye advowson, presentation, and right of patronage to ye vicarage of Taneraghe for ye next vacancy, which shall happen on ye death, &c., of ye present incumbent, William Lynche; and that ye said James Cusacke, &c., shall have and enjoy ye said presentation in perpetuity. The said prior also, February, 31st same king, did grant to Thomas Alene and Mary, his wife, ye preceptory of Kilhele [see ye county of Kildare]. And ye said prior granted to Thomas Luttrell, of Luttrellston, for ye good advice and counsell given to him and to be continued, an annual sum of 33*s.* 4*d.*, to be continued for life, with a power of distraining for ye same. And ye said prior, 17th July, 30th same king, did grant to John Alene, esquire, and his assigns, ye church and rectory of Ballyfermot, in ye county of Dublin, with all the tithes, oblations, alterages, lands, and profits thereunto belonging, for ye term of 90 years, at ye annual rent of £6 Irish; And ye prior did also grant to ye said John Alene, for his good advice and counsel, already given, and hereafter to be given, an annuity of £4 Irish, out of ye said rectory and tithes; ——— Eleanor Dowdall, late of Dublin, widow, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Dowdall, knight. deceased, being seized in fee of 50 acres of land in Kylmaynane, by deed dated 9th February, 24th same king, grant to Nicholas Oweytrote, of Dublin, esquire, James Fitzsimon, Nicholas Bennett, William Oweytrote, and Nicholas Pyparde, of Dublin, merchants, and their assigns, all ye messuages, lands, rents, reversions, and services, with their appurtenances, whieh she held in Kylmainham, to hold ye same ever to fye or use of ye said Eleanor Dowdall; and ye said Eleanor did declare that ye intent of ye said feoffment is, that ye said feofes stand and be feffed in all ye said lands, &c., of ye fraternitie and gylde of ye chapel of St. Anne, with ye church of St. Auduen, in Dublin, for ever. And ye said prior did grant to Thomas Houthe, of Tartayne, during life, for his good counsel given, and to be given, to ye said prior, an annual rent of 20*s.* Irish, with a power of distraining for ye same. And ye prior did in ye like manner and for ye same cause, grant an annuity of 40*s.* Irish to Patrick Barnewalle, of Feldeston, gent.; and in ye like manner and for ye same cause an annuity of 20*s.* Irish to James Bathe, gent.; and in ye like manner, and for his good and long service, an annuity of 20*s.* Irish to Richard Husbande. And ye said prior did grant to Walter Goldynge, of ye Grange of Portmernoke, gent., for his good counsel, &c., an annuity of 20*s.* Irish; and in ye like manner, and to Gerald Alymer, gent., 40*s.*; and in ye like manner, &c., to Walter Hussey, of Dybbore, gent., 26*s.* 8*d.* Irish. And the prior also granted to James White, clerk, organist, for his services done, and to be done, to ye prior; he also granted to ye said James ye house in which he now dwels, with ye appurtenances, and 3 acres of pasture and arable, during his life and without rent. And ye said prior granted to Nicholas Bennett, notary public, ye office of register to ye hospital, with all ye fees, profits, &c., belonging to same, together with an annuity of 26*s.* 8*d.* And ye prior did also grant to Thomas Bermyngham, of Dublin, clerk, during his life, ye office of subseneschal of ye courts of ye lordship of Kylmaynane, together with an annuity of 20*s.*, with all ye profits to ye said office belonging, with a power of distraining. And ye prior did grant to Richard Ellercar, clerk seriscan of ye hospital, for his good services done, and to be performed by ye prior, an annuity of £4 Irish. And ye said prior did grant to John Bathe, of Drogheda, gent., for his good services done and to be performed, an annuity of 40*s.* Irish. And ye prior granted to Richard Burnell, gent., in like manner the same, an annuity of 20*s.* Irish; and in like manner to John Grace for ye same, an annuity of 20*s.*, Irish; James Eustace, late of Dublin, merchant, being seized of 2 messuages and a dove house, with ye appurtenances, in Kylmanayne, which he held in fee of ye prior, by service, 3*s.* rent and suit of service to ye manor of Kilmainham did enfeoff John Fitzsimon, of Dublin, merchant, in ye same in perpetuity; Fitzsimon enfeoffed Henry Saule and Patrick Tothe, chaplains in ye same, agreeably to ye will of ye said Fitzsimon. The said prior did grant to James Cusacke, gent., for his good councel given and to be given hereafter, an annuity of 20*s.* during life. The Inquisition also finds that Agnes Brangwede, of Dublin, widow, being seized of certain messuages, lands, &c., and a porte called ye Firr park of Kilmaynane, held in fee from ye prior of Kilmaynane, enfeoffed William Byrsale, of Dublin, merchant, in ye said messuages, &c., to hold the same in perpetuity. The said prior, 18th July, 1539, gave in farm to Robert Cowley, Master of ye Rolls, and Walter Cowley, Prime Solicitor,

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and their assigns, ye lordship and manor of Raynoldeston, with ye appurtenances, in ye County of Dublin, in ye townlands of Raynoldeston, Hoeghdeston, Kyllogher, Maunikeston, Herbawne, Cloghertowne, ... Heigeston, Bolgardeston, Carraghe, and Bamount, and their appurtenances, for 90 years, at ye annual rent of £7 18*s.* 10*d.*, Irish. And ye prior also granted to ye said Robert and Walter Cowley, for his good counsel given and to be given, an annuity of 40*s.*, Irish, during their lives, and ye longest liver of them. And ye said prior, 9th July, 31st King Henry VIII., granted to Patrick Barnewale, of Feldeston, gent., and his assigns, ye church and parsonage of Carieston, with ye tithes of corn and hay belonging thereto, and all ye messuages, lands, &c., with their appurtenances, for ye term of 88 years from 10th March, 1588, at ye annual rent of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, Irish. The said prior, 10th July, 1538, granted unto Matthew King, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, and their assigns, ye town and lordship of Clontarf, in ye County of Dublin, with all ye lands, &c., and appurtenances thereunto belonging, customs, ankeradges, costages, flocages, wrecks, and as well under ye ground as above; also 30 acres of wood, called ye wood of Cowlocke, and all other woods to ye said town belonging; and also ye pool of Clontarff, and ye island lying unto ye west syde of ye said pool, with ye appurtenances; also ye church and parsonage of Clontarff, together with all ye lands, tythes, &c., to hold to ye said Matthew and Elizabeth, from ye 10th of February, which shall be in ye year 1542, for 99 years, at ye annual rent of 40 marcs, Irish; and they shall also repair ye manor place in ye said manor, and bestow upon ye same within 5 years next after every entire . . . . lordships, £4, and ye same so to leave at ye end of ye aforesaid term of 99 years; they shall also during ye said term find a sufficient . . . . to minister divine service at all times requisite, and to minister all sacraments, sacramentals, to ye parishioners of ye said lordship, at their proper costs and charges; and ye said prior doth grant to ye said Matthew and Elizabeth, and their assigns, that ye inhabitants of ye said town shall with their boats, &c., fish within ye libertie and bounds of Carlingford, without paying to ye said prior, or to ye vicar of Carlingford, or his successors.

On Friday next after the feast of the Purification, King Henry VIII., Sir John Rawson, knt., the last prior, was seized of a castle, 3 messuages, 6 cottages, 120 acres of arable land, 2 of meadow, 60 of pasture, and 8 of underwood, in Glanmunder, alias Ballymany, annual value, besides reprises, 26*s.* 8*d.*; 2 messuages, 3 cottages, 60 acres of arable, 100 of pasture, and 20 of underwood, in Balnachorus, annual value, besides reprises, 13*s.* 4*d.*; and a castle, 8 tofts, 70 acres of arable, 4 of meadow, 40 of pasture, and 6 of underwood, in Teghbrodan, alias Kylmaynanbege, annual value, besides reprises, 13*s.* 4*d.*; all the said lands, &c., being in the county of Dublin.

20th March, 33rd same King, finds, the prior was seized of the townland of Kylbride, near the three castles, by ye mountain side, in ye county of Dublin, with 200 great acres of arable mountain, 100 of meadow and bog, and 200 of pasture and mountain.

Inquisition 5th January, 34th King Henry VIII., finds that ye prior was seized of a messuage, 50 acres of land in ye townland of Cheterheton, or Hetheton, annual value, 20*s.*; an annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*, out of ye lands and tenements of Peter Goldinge, of Typersele, in ye said townland; another chief of 6*d.*, out of ye lands and tenements of Arnold Usher, in ye said townland; also Walter Delchide holds in ye said townland, at will, in right of Joneta his wife, one messuage and 15 acres of pasture, by service, and ye yearly rent of 16*d.*, as parcel of ye manor of Raynoldston; that Mathew Bathe holds at will, from ye said manor, certain lands and tenements in Hamonston, by service, and ye annual rent of 2*s.* 8*d.*, and a certain chief rent of 6*d.* yearly, out of a messuage of garden in ye said townland, parcel of ye possessions of ye late house of Holmepatrick; and ye said Bathe also holds at will certain lands and tenements of ye said manor, in ye townland of Clogherton, by service, and ye annual rent of 15*d.* The heirs of Henry Duff hold in ye like manner certain lands and tenements, by service, and ye annual rent of 14*d.* Thomas Talbot, of Dardyston, and others, also hold of ye said manor certain lands and tenements, by service, and ye annual rent of 8*d.* John Peppard, of Balrothery, holds also in ye townland of Racaston certain lands and tenements of ye said manor, by service, and ye annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* Peter Goldinge also holds in ye

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townland of Curragh certain lands and tenements of ye said manor, by service, and ye annual rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* In ye townland of Mananston are certain lands and tenements, lately the property of Christopher Eustace, attainted, which used to pay to ye said manor one pound of pepper. He was also seized of a messuage, anciently called a Francke house, in Duleeke, annual value, 6*s.*; also 60 acres of land in Hytton, annual value, 40*s.*; also an annual rent of 40*s.*, and an ancient chief rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*, out of ye lands and tenements of Thomas Byrt, in Hogeston; also 6*s.* 8*d.* chiefry, out of 6 acres of arable land, held by Thomas Sarsfield, in Richardston; ye rectory of Pryorston lands, annual value, 66*s.* 8*d.*, and advowson of ye vicarage; ye rectory of Tokeragh, annual value, £11, and ye advowson of ye vicarage; also ye preceptory of Kilmaynanwood (which see in the county of Meath), ye rectory of Kilmaynwood, which, with ye alterages, is of ye annual value of £4 6*s.* 8*d.* Also ye manor of Kylmaynanbegge (which see in ye county of Meath), ye rectory of Ca——, annual value, 67*s.* 6*d.*; ye rectory of Donapatrick, annual value, £33 6*s.* 8*d.*; and ye advowson of ye vicarage and ye rectory of Domcree, annual value, 53*s.* 4*d.*; also 35 acres of arable land in Rathmolyne, 1 acre in Colranan, with ye tithes of ye rectory of Rathmolyan, annual value, £26 19*s.* 4*d.*, and ye advowson of ye vicarage; also 10 cottages, 80 acres of arable land, in ye townland of Kylleghtonegan, annual value, £8; ye rectory of Kylleytonegan, with ye alterages of ye church, annual value, £29 13*s.* 4*d.*; also in ye townland of Martery, 9 acres of arable land, and a close of pasture, containing 2 acres, annual value, besides reprises, 9*s.* 8*d.*; ye rectory of Martery and ye alterages of ye church, annual value, £15 4*s.* 8*d.* Note, all ye above lands, &c., are in ye county of Meath. The prior was also seized of a house, called a frank house, in ye town of Foure, and another house in Molyngare, in ye county of Westmeath, annual value 3*s.* 4*d.*; and Daniel ——, clerke, holds in fee in ye town of Trim, in ye county of Meath. The prior was also seized of 1 messuage, 30 acres of arable, 10 of pasture, in ye said county, annual value, 30*s.*; 2 acres of land, called Mortymebeg, in Knockmark, in said county ——; Walter Chyn holds a messuage and 120 acres of arable and pasture in Grenoke, in said county, at ye quit rent of 26*s.* 8*d.*, and a house there, lately inhabited by Nicholas Roth.

The Monday next after the Feast of the Epiphany, 34th of same King, a portico, with a chamber erected thereon, in the town of Drogheda, was found to be parcel of this priory, annual value, besides reprises, 2*s.*

In ye townland of Kylpole are 12 messuages and cottages, 300 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, pasture, and bog, and 300 acres of mountain, all heath and fern. The tithes of ye rectory of Kylpole are collected by three couples; the whole of ye annual value, besides ye curater stipend, of 28*s.* 8*d.*

Inquisition taken ye Friday next after ye Feast of ye Epiphany, 34th Henry VIII., finds that ye prior was seized of ye preceptory of Kilsaran, annual value £4 17*s.* 10*d.*; also 2 messuages, 60 acres of land and bog in Mounsterbuge, annual value 66*s.* 8*d.*; a messuage, 5 acres and a-quarter of arable land in Gernobistene, annual value 2*s.*; a messuage in ye town of Mayne, in ye parish of Kilsaran, annual value 18*d.*; 10 acres of arable land in Raynoldiston, annual value 3*s.* 4*d.*; a messuage in ye townland of Termonfeighen, annual value 12*d.*; a messuage in Donade; 4 acres of arable land in Mayne, annual value 3*s.* 8*d.*; a messuage in Dysert, annual value 12*d.*; a curtilage in Moylare, annual value 4*d.*; a messuage with a small close of pasture in Porte, annual value 3*s.*; a messuage with 2 small closes of pasture in Kiltulaghe, annual value 6*s.*; and that William Clynton holds at will from the manor of Kilsaran certain lands and tenements in the townland of Williamston, at ye annual rent of 4*s.*; and that Sir James Gernon, knight, in ye same manor holds from ye same manor by service and ye annual rent of 44*s.*, certain lands and tenements in Rothiston; and that William Rathe, in ye like manner, holds by service, and ye annual rent of 12*d.*, certain lands and tenements in Dromcashell; and that James Grafton, in like manner, holds by service and ye annual rent of 2*s.* 4*d.*, certain lands and tenements in Donlere; and that Sir Walter Hedlew, knight, in like manner, holds there certain lands and tenements at ye annual rent of 12*d.*; and that Oghorcagh Vigan holds there in like manner, by service and ye annual rent of 6*d.* a messuage, also an ancient castle and 120 acres of arable land in Templeton, and a castle and 120 acres of arable land in Moreton; and a house called a Frank-house, in Ardee.

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The following rectories and chapels were appropriated to ye prior: ye church of Moreton, with ye tithes, alterages, and in Templeton, Moreton, and Mollagh in Cowley, annual value 66*s.* 8*d.*; ye rectory of Kilsaran, annual value £10; Kilmoke, annual value 3*s.*, with ye advowson of ye vicarage, and 12*d.* chief rent payable by ye vicar to ye rector; ye tithes of ye chapel of Gernonston, annual value 20*s.*; ye rectory of Donlere, annual value £4 5*s*; and ye advowson of ye vicarage, ye rectory of Moylare, annual value 80*s.*, with ye advowson of ye vicarage; ye rectory of Porte, annual value 70*s.*; ye rectory of Toloneston, annual value 35*s.*; ye alterages of which belong to ye house of St. John, of Ardee; rectory of Ortomarton, annual value 13*s.* 4*d.*; Kepoke, annual value 75*s.*; Kilpatricke, annual value Carlingford, with ye tithes of ye fish, annual value, besides reprises, £12; and ye advowson of ye vicarage, 2 houses to ye prior, and ye third to ye Archbishop of Armagh; Mounsterbuges, annual value 46*s.* 8*d.*; Dysert, annual value, besides reprises, £6 10*s.*; and ye rectory of Clonkeyghane, annual value £10 13*s.* 4*d.*

Inquisition taken 5th January, 34th Henry VIII., finds that ye prior was seized of a messuage and 50 acres of land, mountain pasture, and unprofitable land in Cheterheton, or Hetheton, annual value 20*s.*; and an annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* in ye said town out of ye lands and tenements of Peter Goldinge, of Typersele; another annual chief rent out of ye lands and tenements of Arnold Usher, viz.: one messuage and dove-house in ye said town; and that Walter Delehide, in like manner, holds in ye same town, at will, in right of Joneta, his wife, a messuage and 15 acres of pasture by service and ye annual rent of 16*d.*, parcel of ye manor of Reynoldston, in ye county of Dublin; and that Mathew Bathe holds at will of ye same manor, certain lands and tenements in Hamonston, in ye said county, by service and ye annual rent of 2*s.* 8*d.*; also an annual chief rent of 6*d.* out of a messuage and garden in ye said town, parcel of ye possessions of ye house of Holmpatrick; and ye said Mathew Bathe holds at will certain lands and tenements of ye said manor in Clogherton, by and ye annual rent of 15*d.*; and that ye heirs of Henry Duff, in like manner, hold those of ye said manor, certain lands and tenements by service and ye annual rent of 14*d.*; and Thomas Talbot, of Dardyston, and others, hold there, in like manner, of ye said manor, certain lands and tenements by service and ye annual rent of 8*d.*; and John Pippard, of Balrothery, holds in like manner of ye said manor in Racaston, in ye said county, certain lands and tenements by service and ye annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*; and Peter Goldinge holds, in like manner, certain lands and tenements in ye townland of Curragh, by service and ye annual rent of 13*s.* 4*d.*; in ye townland of Mananston, in said county, are certain lands and tenements lately ye property of Christopher Eustace, attainted, which used to pay to ye said manor yearly one pound of pepper; a messuage in Duleek, called a Francke-house, annual value 6*s.*; 60 acres of arable, pasture, and meadow in Hytton, in said county, annual value 40*s.*; a chief rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly out of Thomas Byrt's lands and tenements in Hoyeston in said county; 6*s.* 8*d.* chief rent out of 6 acres of arable land which Thomas Sarsfield holds in Richardston, in said county; the preceptory or manor of Kilmaynwood, with an ancient castle in ruins, and 8 messuages within ye site of ye said preceptory, and 3 polls of arable, and half a poll of mountain pasture, bog, and underwood, containing 60 acres in ye townland of Kilmaynanwood, annual value £25 10*s.* 6*d.*; 6 messuages, 3 polls of land in Doynags, annual value 53*s.* 4*d.*; 3 polls of land, Tancore, called formerly Oldecore, annual value 26*s.* 8*d.*; 3 polls of land and an half in Ballemodogh, annual value 33*s.* 4*d.*; 2 polls of land in Kowhill, annual value 25*s.* 8*d.*; the manor of Kilmaynanbege, a capital messuage, a barn, 60 acres of land, annual value 60*s.*; 4 messuages, 80 acres of arable land, 30 of pasture, and , and 8 of meadow, a watermill, and ye tithes of ye demesne in ye townland of Kilmaynanbege, annual value £6 4*s.*; 60 of arable land in Sydenrath, annual value 60*s.*; 60 acres of arable in Garrenrath, annual value 60*s.*; a messuage called our lady's house; 24 acres of arable land in ye townland of Kellys, called Oatslands, annual value 24*s.*; 380 acres of arable land, and 40 of bog and common pasture in Quereston, annual value £19 3*s.* 4*d.*; 4 messuages. 60 acres of arable land in Donapatrick, annual value 40*s.*; and ye site of a water-mill beyond ye bridge on ye highway to Lanagh, now in ruins; 60 acres of arable land, 2 of meadow, and 3 of pasture in Bowleer, annual value 53*s.* 4*d.*; 60 acres of arable in Myleston, annual value 56*s.* 4*d.*; 40 acres of arable land in Clongell, annual value 40*s.*; 4 acres of land in Muckfield,

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near Capeliston, annual value 4*s.* 8*d.*; and that Richard Ledwich holds at will ye lands of Kerreneston, in ye manor of Kilmaynanbege, by service and ye annual rent of 30*s.*; Robert Luttrell, clerk, holds Caphetston from ye same manor by service and ye annual rent of 4*s.*; Richard Ledwich de Cokyston, James Begge, of Maghyre, Richard Begge, of Freselston, and Robert Talbot, of Kellys, hold certain lands and tenements in Kilmaynanbege, by fealty and suit of ye court of ye said manor; Christopher Barnwell, Robert Barnwell, Thomas Peter Barnwell, Richard White, Thomas FitzJohn, Thomas Plunket, Thomas Mussett, John Plunket, Henry Corbally, Thomas Dillon, Richard Begge, James Cued, Mathew Begge, and John Rowe, hold certain lands and tenements in Quereston as of that manor, by fealty and suit of ye manor court twice in ye year; 10 cottages, 80 acres of arable land in Killeightonegan, annual value £8; 9 acres of arable land, with a close of pasture, containing 2 acres in Martery, annual value , but are worth 9*s.* 8*d.*; a Frank-house in Foure, and an house in Molyngar, annual value 3*s.* 4*d.*; Daniel ——, clerk, holds in fee , in ye townland of Trym, at ye annual rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*; 30 acres of arable land, 10 of pasture, annual value 30*s.*; 2 acres of arable land called Mortymeley, in Knockmark, annual value
Walter Chynn holds in fee a messuage, and 120 acres of land in Grenoke, at ye quit rent of 26*s.* 8*d.*; and an house in ye said towne, and lately inhabited by Nicholas Roth. The following rectories were appropriated to ye prior, viz.:— Priorston lands, annual value 66*s.* 8*d.*; and ye advowson of ye vicarage Kylmainhambege and the alterages, annual value £4 6*s.* 8*d.*; Ca—, annual value 67*s.* 6*d.*; Donapatrick, annual value £33 6*s.* 8*d.*; and ye advowson of ye vicarage, Dormeri, annual value 53*s.* 4*d.*; 35 acres of arable land in Rathmolyan, 1 acre of arable in Colranan, with ye tithes of ye rectory of Rathmoylan, annual value £26 19*s.* 4*d*; and ye advowson of ye vicarage Killeyhtonegan, with ye alterages of ye same, annual value £29 13*s.* 4*d.*; and the rectory of Martery with ye alterages, annual value £15 4*s.* 8*d.*

Inquisition, 18th Henry VIII., finds that Sir John Rawson, ye prior, 12th April, 17th of his present Majesty, was seized of this priory and all its appurtenances in ye county of Dublin, annual value, besides reprises, £20.

1507. Robert Everes, ye prior, 20th April, did demise to Christopher Flemyng, baron of Slane, all ye lands which did belong to this priory, with their tythes and other appurtenances in Lecaill, in ye Ardes in Ulster, for ye term of 50 years, at ye annual rent of 40*s.*

The Wednesday next after the Feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, 36th of the same King. finds twelve messuages and cottages, 300 acres of arable land, 20 of meadow, pasture, and moor, and 300 of mountain, in Kilpole and Ballymackygill, were found parcel of the possessions of this priory; the rectory of Kilpole was appropriated to the prior, and was found of the annual value, besides reprises, of 26*s.* 8*d.*; the whole situated in the county of Dublin, in the extremity of the English pale, and adjoining the O'Bernes.

Inquisition, King Edward VI., finds that the prior was seized in fee of 6 acres of pasture, in Kilbege, in the county Kildare.

Inquisition 10th August, 3rd Edward VI., finds that ye rectory of Rathmolyn, annual value 106*s.* 8*d.*, and of Ballycrostan, in ye Ardes, and county of Downe, were appropriated to ye prior.

The Monday next after the Feast of St. Finin, 5th King Edward V., it was found that the rectory of Colebanagher, annual value, besides reprises, £22, was appropriated to the prior and his successors, and the advowson of the vicarage was valued, besides reprises, at £11 annually; that William Lentlow, knt., John Mynter, and Rosse Bagnalde, knt., received and enjoyed out of the said rectory and vicarage, for the two last years before the taking of this inquisition, the annual sum of £10 13*s.* 4*d.*

Inquisition 28th August, 19th Elizabeth, finds that ye prior was seized of 6 acres of pasture land, near Lombard's land, in ye county of Waterford, annual value 3*s.* 4*d.*, and in ye occupation of James Wise, of Waterford, gent.

Inquisition 6th November, 19th Elizabeth, finds that 20th June, 18th same reign, a grant was made to Francis Ayar, of Grangegorman, in ye county of Dublin, esq., of ye manor of Newcastle, with the appurtenances, in ye county of Dublin, in le Birne's country, at ye annual rent of £5 16*s.* 8*d.*, Irish money, for all services and demands; and also ye rectory of Newcastle M'Kinnegan, at ye

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annual rent of £8, Irish money; also 2 mills and ye salmon weirs of Kilmainham, with ye appurtenances, at ye annual rent of £20 5*s*. Irish money, for all services and demands; and also ye rectory of Portrane, in ye county of Dublin, at ye annual rent of £8 Irish money; and ye tender of a rose on ye Feast of St. John ye Baptist yearly.

Inquisition 14th December, 19th Queen Elizabeth, finds that the following messuages, &c., in ye city of Waterford, were parcel of the possessions of this priory, viz., a messuage in ye parish of St. Peter. in ye occupation of John Corr, by a demise from George Wise, of ye annual value of 3*s*. 4*d*., situated between ye lands of Lincoln on ye north and east, and St. Peter's-street on ye south, and Mlk-street on ye west; 3 messuages in Barron Strand-street, in ye parish of St. Patrick, annual value 6*s*. 8*d*.. in ye occupation of ye widow of George Wise, and situated between ye lands of ye dean and chapter of ye Holy Trinity on ye west and south, and ye common road on ye north, and ye lands of Patrick Madden on ye east; in ye island of Colbeck (Colpeck), a small garden, annual value 6*d*., in ye occupation of ye widow of James, son of Patrick Walshe, by a demise from Sir William Wise, knt., situated between ye lands of St. Catherine's priory on ye west, and ye pound of Colbeck's mill on ye east; in ye said island of Colbeck, ye hermitage of St. Bryde (which see in ye city of Waterford); a small meadow there, annual value 4*d*.; the mayor, sheriffs, and citizens of Waterford, for ever, hold in fee a messuage, called ye Old Court House, at ye annual chief rent of 6*s*. 8*d*.; Sir William Wise, knt., and Elizabeth Plunket, and on their decease, George Wise, executor to ye said Elizabeth, received ye above rents, but that James Wise, Esq., received ye same on Michaelmas, 1576, by virtue of a custodian; also an annual chief rent of 12*d*. out of ye house of William Browne; out of Patrick Madden's, 2 messuages in Barron Strand-street, 2*s*.; out of 2 messuages of James Lincoln's, in ye said street, 4*s*.; out of 2 messuages in said street, belonging to Talbot of Malahide, 2*s*.; out of a messuage there, belonging to Walter Archer, 12*d*.; out of a messuage there, lately in ye possession of Katherine, daughter of John Lambert, and now of Nicholas Quemerford Fitz-James, 12*d*.; out of a garden there, in ye possession of Thomas Quemerford, held formerly by Isabella Fagan, 12*d*.; and out of a messuage there, in ye tenure of ye dean and chapter of ye Holy Trinity, 12*d*.

Inquisition 14th August, 20th Queen Elizabeth, finds that the prior was seized of the rectories of Rathronan, annual value 20*s*.; Mortelston, annual value 13*s*. 4*d*.; and Ardfinan, annual value, 20*s*.; also of a messuage and a quarter of land in Knockgraffen, annual value 12*d*.; and that the town of Loghwoghree should pay annually to the preceptory of Clonaul, 10*s*.; the said lands being held of the manor of Cahir, and owing service and suit of court thereto, and both lands and rectories lye and are situate in the diocese of Lismore, and county of Tipperary.

August 20th, 20th Queen Elizabeth, the rectories of Kunnaleigha, Kyltaraghta, and Kylveckanainthe, in the county of Galway, with their tithes, &c., parcel of the possessions of this priory, were granted to the burgesses and commonalty of the town of Athenry, in the county of Galway, together with the monastery of Mayo (which see January 4th, 37th Queen Elizabeth) one garden, with the appurtenances lying at the rear of St. Patrick's church, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, parcel of the possessions of this priory, was granted to Anthony Deeringe, at the annual rent of 16*s*. Irish money, to hold for ever, as of the manor of Kells, and not in capite.

24th October, Elizabeth, the lands in Passage, county of Waterford, called Briver's lands, were in the tenure of Patrick Strong. Fitz-Robert, &c., and extending to the low watermark, and although the said occupiers paid an annual rent of 2*s*. for the same, yet they were concealed, but this inquisition found of the annual value, besides reprises, of 3*s*.; Patrick Madden Fitz-John, under the pretext of an house in which Thomas Butler lately dwelt, held another parcel of the from the whole breadth of the said house to the low watermark, and although they paid the annual rent of 12*d*., yet the land, which was found of the annual value, besides reprises, of 16*d*., was concealed; also a garden in Colbeck, alias Colpeck, in the liberties of Waterford, between the garden of Richard Strang and St. Bride's, in the tenure of Paul Sherlock, who paid the rent of 8*d*., although it was found of the annual value, besides reprises, of 12*d*.; all the said lands were parcel of the possessions of the priory of Kilmainham, and the above recited rents are all Irish money.

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23rd January, Elizabeth, a parcel of land, called the Strande, in the town of Passage, between Peter Aylewarde's quay on the west, and the west part of the Strand, in the possession of Robert Walsh Fitz-Peter, on the east bounded by the houses of John Lukar, Patrick Molgan, Paul Sherlock, and John Synnot, on the south, and the low watermark on the north, was part of the possession of this priory, and found of the annual value, besides reprises, of 2*s.* Irish money.

11th March following, a garden near Baron's-street, in the parish of St. Peter, in the suburbs of Waterford, was found to be part of the possessions of this priory, and of the annual value, besides reprises, of 12*d.* Irish money.

3rd June, 1584, a grant was made to George Alexander, gent., of 30 acres of arable, called Walshman's lands, in the county of Dublin, parcel of the possessions of this priory, for 21 years, at the annual rent of 30*s.*

12th August, 32nd Elizabeth, it was found that this priory was entitled to an annual rent of 12*d.*, out of a certain house in the city of Waterford, called a Francke house.

14th May, Elizabeth, it was found that 60 acres of land in the townland of Kilton, and parish of Pierstown, and the rectorial tithes of the parishes of Pierstown, Laundie, alias Lecknoe, and St. Patrick of Caveragh, in the county of Meath, with all their rights, &c., were parcel of the possessions of this priory; and that 22nd June, 23rd same reign of the same, for the term of 21 years, was granted to Sir Edward Waterhouse, knight, at the annual rent of £14 6*s.* 8*d.*

April 22nd, 36th Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to William Browne of an house, called a Frank house, with the appurtenances, in the town of Skrine, in the county of Meath, part of the possessions of this priory, together with the tithes of Tebehyn, in the said county, parcel of the possessions of the abbey of Clonard, and the priory of Ballimore Loughsendy, in the county of Westmeath, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, in free soccage, and not in capite, at the annual rent of £57 10*s.*

4th August, 44th Queen Elizabeth, the rectory of Downynges and Keraugh, in the county of Kildare, was appropriated to this prior; and 6th June, 32nd King Henry VIII., the said rectory was demised to Edward Sutton, gent., for the term of 60 years, at the annual rent of £10 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish money.

45th Queen Elizabeth, an inquisition taken in this year finds that the following rectories were appropriated to this priory, viz., Oregane, commonly called Rosseunolles, Kyerimore, Kylmainin, and Castlebracke, in the county of O'Boyre and Queen's county; Coulbenker, in same county; Ballycolle, near Ardscolle, in the county of Kildare, with the nomination to the vicarage or rectory of Erree; also the rectories or vicarages, together with the advowsons and nominations of Ballynekylle, alias Ballytample, in Offalye, in the King's county, all which were demised by letters patent, for a term of years, to Maurice Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Gerald, of Lackaghe, in the county of Kildare, knt.

13th May, 3rd King James, the prior was seized of 10 carucates or cowlands in the townland of Inishbohin, alias Eastbohin; 1 cowland in Mayherybeg; 1 in Ballinecary; 1 in Ballynepahe; 1 in Ballydonegan; 1 in Baneckellin; 1 in Ballynegran M'Dermot; 1 in Ballydowline; and 1 in Ballynemon; annual value, besides reprises, £9.

9th July, 3rd King James I., the moiety of a carucate or cowland in Ballinegrane, in the tenure of Loughlin Duffe; and the moiety of another carucate, in Gormanstown, alias Ballygorman, in the tenure of Richard Birne, of the annual value, besides reprises, of 5*s.*, were parcel of this priory, and situated near the town of Inishbohin, in Birne's country, county of Dublin.

Inquisition 4th October, 12th King Charles, finds that Hugh Viscount Ardes was seized in fee of the 2 townlands of Ballyheas, in the Ardes, both in spirituals and temporals, parcel of the possessions of this priory.—*Rot. Canc.*

KILNAIS.[72]

Near Swords, where St. Cumania is honored.[a]

[a] *Act. SS., p.* 785.

[72] Kill Nais is the Church of Naas, now Kill, in the county Kildare; St. Corban was its patron. Some of the Kings of Leinster and Hy Faelan were buried here, as appears from a poem quoted in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, at A.D. 904.

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KILSAGHLAN.[73]

Situated eight miles north of Dublin, in the barony of Castleknock.

In the 28th year of King Henry VIII. an inquisition was taken in the county of Dublin of the lands belonging to this monastery.[b] We can find no other account of this ancient house.

LUSK.[c]

In the barony of Balruddery, twelve miles north of Dublin; where an abbey was founded in the first ages of Christianity.

A.D. 497. Died St. Macculind; he was bishop or abbot of Lusk, where his feast is celebrated 6th September.[d]

498. Died the bishop Cuynea M'Cathmoa.[e]

616. Died the bishop Petranus.[f]

695. Died Cassan, the learned scribe, or chronographer of Lusk.[g] In the same year, or in the following, St. Adamnanus held a synod in this abbey, at which were present all the principal prelates of the kingdom, and amongst whom we find Colga, the son of Moenach, abbot of Lusk.[h]

734. Died the abbot Connmoile M'Colgan.[i]

781. Died the abbot Conel;[k] he is, by some writers, called Coelchan, or Colgan, the son of Crunmail.[l]

799. Died Cormac, the son of Conall, procurator of this monastery.[m] And Fergul, or Virgil, notary or scribe of Lusk, flourished about this year.[n]

825. The abbey was pillaged and destroyed about this time.[o]

835. Died Ferbassach, bishop of Lusk.[p]

854. In this year the abbey, together with the whole town, was consumed by fire.[q]

874. Died Benacta, the bishop.[r]

882. Died the bishop Mutran.[s]

[b] *King, p.* 142. [c] *Called anciently Luscanum.* [d] *Calendar.* [e] *M'Geogh.* [f] *Usher, p.* 499. [g] *Act. SS., p.* 781. [h] *Id.* [i] *M'Geogh.* [k] *Id.* [l] *Act. SS., p.* 382. [m] *Id., p.* 360. [n] *Annal. Ult. Harris, vol.* 2. [o] *Tri. Thau., p.* 633. [p] *Annal., Ult. Harris, vol.* 2. [q] *Tri. Thau., p.* 633. [r] *Annal. Ult. Harris's Collect., vol.* 2. [s] *Id.*

Cumaine and Sodealbh were venerated here; the former on the 8th of March, the other November 10th. They were venerated on the 29th of March, at Donabate, near Swords, which has its name from them, as they were called Ingena Baithe, *i.e.*, "the daughters of Ardent Charity." Baithe was not the name of their father, who was Cairpre, King of Leinster, who died A.D. 546; he was son of Cormac, King of Leinster, who became a monk in 535, and died A.D. 567; he was son of Oilill, son of Dunlaing, whom St. Patrick baptized at Naas. Vide *Mart. Donegal*, Hy Dunlaing pedigree, *Loca Patriciana*, part viii.

[73] The Church of Killsallaghan is stated by Dalton, *History of the County of Dublin*, p. 392, to have been dedicated to St. David in 1197. This church was granted to the Abbey of St. Thomas, in Dublin, with the consent of Aubert de Lockhart, the owner of the estate at that period; in the 13th century the Dela Fields were proprietors here. In the next and following centuries the families of Cruise were connected with Killsallaghan.

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901. Died Buadan, the bishop.[t]

906. Died the Bishop Colman.[u]

924. Died Tuathal, M'Oenagan, bishop of Duleeke and Lusk.[w]

965. Died the blessed Alild, son of Moenach, bishop of Swords and Lusk.[x]

1135. This town, the abbey, and the whole country of Fingal, were burnt by Donel M'Murrogh O'Melaghan, in revenge for the murder of his brother Connor, Prince of Meath.[y]

Edmund, who was prior of Newtown, near Trim, was also prior of the abbey of Lusk; he was fourth brother to Sir Robert Dillon, who, in the year, 1513, was made Chief Baron of the Exchequer.[z]

The church of Lusk consists of two long aisles, divided by a range of seven arches; the east end is fitted up for the use of the parish. Adjoining the west end stands an handsome square steeple, three angles of which are supported by round towers, and near to the fourth angle is one of those ancient round towers, so peculiar to this kingdom; it is in good preservation, and rises several feet above the battlements of the steeple.[74]

[t] *M'Geogh.* [u] *Annal. Ult. Harris's Collect., vol. 2.* [w] *M'Geogh.* [x] *Tri. Thau., p.* 509. [y] *M'Geogh.* [z] *Lodge, vol.* 1., *p.* 151.

[74] Lusk means a cave in the old Irish language.

St. Macculinn died A.D. 496, September 6th. His proper name is Cuinnigh Cinneadh, or the son of Cuillind; that of his father Cathbaidh, son of Catan, son of Fergus, son of Amcadh, son of Findcaem, son of Fiac, son of Imcadh, son of Conla, son of Tade, son of Cian, King of Ele, in Munster, who was slain at Samhair in A.D. 250. The death of Cuynea Mac Cathbaidh, in 498, has no foundation whatsoever; such a person never existed; Archdall misunderstanding M'Geoghegan's translation of the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, makes two individuals of the one saint. Dr. Lanigan falls into the same error. A holy well, St. Macullinn's well, still exists in a garden in the town of Lusk, near which is a stone on which he used to kneel, with two indentations, supposed to be the mark of his knees. The old Celtic round tower of the primaeval Church of Lusk is still extant, and is incorporated with a square tower, with round towers in the three corners; on the fourth corner is the old tower. The church is of Anglo-Norman construction, doubled aisled. About 1840 the roof was blown down in a storm; the ancient monuments inside were injured and broken. Some years after 1845, it was restored to its pristine condition, in a manner worthy of its ancient grandeur, under the judicious care and taste of the Rev. William Reeves, the Vicar, and now Dean of Armagh, the learned editor of *Adamnan's Life of St. Columba*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society, and numerous other works of genuine antiquarian research. The co-founder with the late Dr. Todd and Dr. O'Donovan of a new school for the study of Irish antiquaries, they have effected much to rescue that study from the neglect and obliquy cast on it by the pseudo-antiquarians of the last century. About the period of the late restoration of the Parish Church of Lusk, the coffin-plate of the Most Reverend Doctor Patrick Russell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, was found; it bore the following inscription:—HERE UNDERLIETH YE BODY OF PAT * RICK RUSSELL, ROM. CATHOLICK LD. ARCH. * BP. OF DUBLIN, AND PRIMAT OF IRELAND, * SON TO JAMES RUSSELL, OF RUSH, * WHO * DIED IN YE 63RD YEAR OF HIS AGE, ON YE * 14TH OF JULY, 1692, AND IN YE 9TH

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In the year 1753, a tomb-stone was raised from the surface of the earth, in this church, with the following mutilated inscription: "ic jacet Walterus Dermot et uxor e v. Monica qoru ambus proptur Cris amen Jesus. Anno dmii. cccccxxxv."*

YEAR OF * HIS CONSECRATION. This plate measures 6⅜ by 6⅛ inches, is now preserved in the residence of His Eminence Cardinal Cullen.

A.D. 731. Died the abbot Crunnmael M'Colgan.[1]

779 *recte* 784. Died the abbot Conal, son of Crummaol.

782 *recte* 787. Colga, abbot of Lusk, died; Ailill, the son of Crunmaol.

786 *recte* 791. Muiridach, son of Aengus, abbot of Lusk, died.

873. Died Beandacta, the bishop of Lusk.

825. Lusk spoiled by the foreigners, *i.e.*, the Danes.

838. Maelruanaidh Mac Cathal, vice-abbot of Lusk, died.

848. Ruaidhri, abbot of Lusk, died.

851. Aillil, son of Robhartach, abbot of Lusca, died.

878. Aenacan, son of Ruadhrach, abbot of Lusk, died.

880. Maelruain, bishop of Lusk, died.

887. Seachnasach, abbot of Lusk, died, son of Macnach.

891. Muredeach, son of Mael Ruainaidh, prior of Lusk, died.

902. Died Colman, a learned scribe and bishop of Lusk and Duleek; and the same year died Flann M'Oenacan, the abbot of Lusk.

904. Ruadhan, bishop of Lusk, died.

927. Thuathal, son of Oenacan, bishop of Dumliag (Duleek) and Lusk, and steward of the family of Patrick, *i.e.*, Proctor of Armagh, died.

965. Ailill, son of Maenach, bishop of Swords and Lusk, died.

1055. Died Odhar na Muireadaigh, archinneach of Lusk, a chief of Ni Colgain.

1059. Died Aneslis, son of Odhar, archinneach of Lusk.

1069. The abbey was destroyed by fire.

1089. Lusk was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its damliag, *i.e.*, stone church.

1054. Doncadh Mac Briain and Conchobar Ua Maelseachlain, led their army into Fingall, and the men of Teffia, *i.e.*, the Shinnach, *i.e.*, the Foxes; and they took many prisoners from the Daimhlaig of Lusca, Lusk.

1059. Aneslis, son of Odhar, airchinneach, of Lusca, died.

1133. Conchobar Mac Duncadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Tara, was slain by Duncadh Mac Giolla. Mac Colmog, royal heir of Leinster, and Duncadh himself were slain by the men of Meath, *i.e.*, by (the people of) Aedh Ua h Aedha at the end of the month, in revenge of Conchobar. Lusk, with its church full of people and relics, was burned upon the Finegall, the same party, in revenge of the son of Dunchadh, *i.e.*, Conchobar. A great depredation was committed by Duncadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his son; and he plundered Finegall and the East of Leinster.

* This monumental slab is now inserted in the wall of the porch of the Catholic church of Lusk. Archdall's text is quite erroneous; the correct legend thus reads: "(H)ic jacet Walterus Dermont et uxor ejus Monica quorum aiabus. propicietur (D)eus amen. Anno Dni. mccccv." This inscription is of no great interest; any that may be attached to it is due to its being very probably the last memento of the FitzDermots or MacDermotts, the representatives of the now extinct race of the MacGilla Mocholmocs of Hy Dunchada, situated between the sea and the Dublin Mountains in the south of the county Dublin. Of this race was John MacDiarmaid, Lord of Rathdown, living A.D. 1408. Other branches of this family settled in Fingall, and had property at Raheny and Kilbarrack early in the 12th century, which Vivian De Coursun got by a grant from Earl De Clare (Strongbow). MacGillacholmac, living A.D. 1302, married Claricia, daughter of Gilbert, son of Griffin, a Welsh settler at Balgriffin, in Fingal. O'Dugan's *Topographical Poems* describe the MacGillacholmacs as chieftains in Fingal. A branch of this family, the MacDermotts, Dermonts, or Fitzdermonts, lived about Lusk. Of this branch was Richard, son of John and Claricia, who gave Balrothery, or Knightstown, now Whitestown, near Rush, to Richard de la Field, which he appears to have held under the community of the abbey of St. Thomas.—See page 43, vol. 2.

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NUNNERY.

This house, which originally was founded for nuns of the order of Arroasia, was afterwards appropriated to the priory of All-Saints, Dublin;[a] and in the year 1190, it was translated to Grace-Dieu, by John Archbishop of Dublin.[b]

The walls of a church, said to have been this ancient Nunnery, are still to be seen in Lusk.

MOORTOWN.[75]

St. Cronan Mochua was the first who received the monastic habit from St. Carthag in his monastery of Rathenen. A.D. 571 or 572, he placed St. Cronan over the church of Cluain-Dachrann, near Rathenen; he was afterwards a monk of Lismore, and was probably abbot there; on quitting which, he presided over the monastery of Glassmore, where, on the 10th of February, he was inhumanly butchered, together with all his monks, by a party of Danish pirates, who landed at Inbher-domhnann, a port in the east part of Leinster, and not far from Dublin; the year in which this uncompassionate act was perpetrated, is uncertain, but we are told that St. Cronan was living about the year 631 or 636. The above account strongly evinces, that Glassmore was situated near to Swords; and as a further proof of this, the *Calendarium Casselense* tells us, that St. Cronan rests near Swords, Surdum Sti. Columbani.[c] From hence we may, with some probability, infer, that the site of the ancient Glassmore, and the present Moortown, are the same; the latter is situated about a mile from Swords.

MOUNTOWN.

Or Monkstown, near Dunleary, in the barony of Rathdown, and about five miles from Dublin. Jones, in his life of St. Patrick, places a Cistercian friary here; but he is certainly mistaken, for it was unquestionably only a grange belonging to the priory of the Holy Trinity, Dublin.

PALMERSTOWN.[76]

Situated on the river Liffey, three miles west from Dublin, and in the barony of Newcastle.

[a] *Life of St. Patrick, p.* 74. [b] *Id. p.*, 104. [c] *Vard., p.* 352, *Act. SS., pp.* 303, 304.

[75] Inbhir Domhnaan was the old name for the harbour of Malahide, *i.e.*, the "estuary of the Damnonians," a people who gave their name to Devonshire, in England, and to Erris Domhnaun, in Mayo. St. Cronan's well is marked on the Ordnance map at Moortown.

[76] The hospital here was dedicated to St. Laurence.

Inquisition 2nd Elizabeth, 20th October, finds, that Nicholas White, of Leixlip, Knt., was seized the town of St. Catherine, in this county, with 200 acres of arable. 2 of meadow, 6 of pasture, and 11 of wood and copse, in said town; all held in capite by knight's service, and of annual value of £12, besides reprises. Sir Nicholas White died 20th March, 1593, seized of this priory and the possessions thereof.—*Chief Rem.*

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Richard, who was prior of the house of St. Laurence, near Dublin, sued Reginald de Bernevalle, and Joan his mother, for a freehold in Tyrnewer, which they had taken possession of contrary to law; and a writ was issued to the Sheriff to produce their bodies in court.[d]

A.D. 1427. King Henry VI. granted the custody of the Leper's house, near Palmerstown, to John Waile, to hold the same with all the messuages, lands, and tenements thereunto belonging, so long as the same should continue in the King's hands, at the yearly rent of three shillings.[e]

We cannot find any other mention of this hospital.

SAGGARD.[f] [77]

In the barony of Newcastle, and six miles south from Dublin. St. Mosacre, who flourished before the middle of the seventh century, founded Teg-sacra, near Tallagh.[g]

A.D. 1311. Tassagard and Rathcoole were invaded by the rebel tribes of the O'Brinnes and O'Tothiles, on the day next after the nativity of St. John.[h]

1387. On the Saturday before the festival of St. Patrick, in this year, John, the son of Gilbert Lawless, and his servant John Brown, turned out of the earth by the plough, in a field near Hogthorne, between the villages of Rathcoole and Tassagard, a ring of pure gold, of the value or estimation of forty pounds sterling, which they secreted; but the concealment being discovered, they were presented for the same, and on being asked, what they had to offer by way of defence, in respect to the said ring, and why they should not make satisfaction to the King for the value of the same, they pleaded, that his Majesty, out of his especial grace, had pardoned the transgression and also the concealment.[i]

Tassagard, commonly called Saggard, is now a parish church, but in ruins.

[d] *King, p.* 140. [e] *Id. p.*, 132. [f] *Was anciently called Teg-sacra, afterwards Tassagard.* [g] *Act. SS., p.* 454. [h] *Pembridge.* [i] *King, p.* 129.

[77] St. Mosacra, or Sacra, the son of Senan, flourished at the close of the 7th century. He was present at a synod held at Armagh under Flann Febhla, about the year 696. At this synod were Aedh, Bishop of Sletty, who died February 7th, 699; Colga, Abbot of Lusk; Cillin, son of Lubhne, Abbot of Saighair Ciaran. The date of the death of St. Mosacra is not recorded in the existing annals. Judging from the period of his contemporaries, the foundation of the monastery of Saggard, or Teach Sagra, may be referred to the last quarter of the 7th century. Mosacra was abbot of Fion Magh, a monastery located in the south-east of Kildare, near the old Palladian church of Killeen Cormac, which was probably identical with that ancient foundation. The erection of the monastery of Tallaght superseded Teach Sagra, as there are no records of it preserved in any existing authorities. After the English invasion, Saggard was made one of the four royal manors in Dublin, and soon after made a deaconal prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick. Its value then was £20 per annum, and in A.D. 1306 it was reduced to the value of £10 per annum.

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ST. CATHARINE'S.

In the barony of Newcastle, and near the river Liffey; here was a priory of canons of the Congregation of St. Victor.

Warrifius de Peche, about the year 1220, for the health of his soul, and the soul of Alard Fitz-William, and also those of his ancestors and successors, granted to the church of St. Catharine, situated near the Salmon-leap, the land in Incherathyn, on which the priory was built, and several parcels of land adjoining thereto, with liberty to the said canons to build a mill on the river, and to make a mill-pool whenever they should see convenient. He further granted to them the church of the Blessed Virgin of Lyvecan,[k] with all its appurtenances, &c., &c. Witnesses to this grant, Henry, archbishop of Dublin; Simon, bishop of Meath; Peter, bishop of Ossory; Simon, abbot of St. Thomas's abbey, Dublin, &c.[kk]

John Warrifius was prior, and their patron, who was Lord of Lucan, enfeoffed him with a messuage and a carrucate of land in Lucan, enjoining him, out of the produce thereof, to find six chaplains to celebrate divine offices for ever, in the priory of St. Catherine, for the souls of all his progenitors; and he farther enfeoffed the said prior and chaplains with the moiety of a mill upon the river Liffey. Adam de Hereford, Knight, Lord of Leixlip, did also enfeoff the said prior with a carrucate of land, in the lordship of Leixlip, for the purpose of finding six chaplains in the priory of St. Catharine, in like manner as Warrifius had done. Richard Shirman is named as prior in this deed, which is dated between the years 1218 and 1224.[l]

1323. Richard Turnour was prior; in whose time this priory fell into so great poverty, and was so oppressed with debts that they were not able to support themselves. The King, therefore, granted his licence to the said prior, to enable him to assign and make over to Stephen Tyrrell, abbot of the house of St. Thomas, in Dublin, the said priory, with all its lands and possessions; and William de Hastend, descended from Warrifius, the first founder, confirmed this assignment. Witnesses, Alexander, archbishop of Dublin; William Rodier, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin; William de Nottingham, precentor; Peter de Wilby, official to the said archbishop; and William Donce, mayor of Dublin.[m]

William Donce was mayor in the year 1323.

[k] *Lucan.* [kk] *King, p.* 162. [l] *King, p.* 162. [m] *Id., pp.* 162 *and* 173. *War. mon.*

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ST. DOULOUGH.[78]

Four miles N.E. from Dublin; here is a celebrated well, dedicated to that Saint, and there was also an ancient abbey here; for we find that St. Dulech, son of Amalgad, the son of Sinell, &c., is honoured at Clochar, near Faeldrium,[o] in Fingall, on the 17th November.[p]

[o] *Feltrim.* [p] *Act. SS., p.* 598.

[78] The church of St. Duilech, commonly called St. Doulagh's, owes its origin to St. Duilech, who flourished about the year 600. He is of the same descent as St. Mochaemog, or Pul Cherius, of Leamakeevogue, near Thurles, who died A.D. 656; St. Jarlath, of Tuam, who flourished A.D. 540, and St. Brendan, of Clonfert, who died May 16th, 576. St. Mobhi Mac Ua Aldae, of Kilmoree, near Skerries, who died A.D. 630, December 13th, was his uncle. In the *Martyrology of Donegal* his festival is given at November 17th: "Duilech of Clogher, to the south of Faeldruim, in Finn Gall; and Cloghar-Duiligh is the name of his place, *which is situate* by the side of Surd Colum Cille. He was of the race of Conmac, son of Fergus, son of Ross, son of Rudhraighe." Besides his church at Cloghar, which was the old name of this locality—that is, a stony place—which is cognate with the name Cloghran, a place west of St. Doulach's, there was another called *Cilldúleg*, which Archbishop Alan identifies with Grangegorman, in Dublin.—See Note 4 in Dean Reeves's learned paper on the Church of St. Duilech, read before the Royal Irish Academy, April 11th, 1859. The present church, or rather the tower and annexed buildings east and west of the tower, date probably from the middle of the 13th century. In the Bull of Alexander III., in 1179, the church of St. Duilech is not named, but a place styled *Tertia pars Cloghar* is named, which may have been, as Dean Reeves suggests, the site of this ancient church, then probably waste.

The old parish was absorbed into the parish of Belgryffin, *i.e.*, Gryffinstown, and the site of the parochial church is still to be seen on the east side of the avenue, leading to Belgryffin house.

Towards the close of the 13th century, Walter Fitzsimons, Archbishop of Dublin, confirmed to the cathedral of the Holy Trinity the church of Balgryffin, with its glebe, and the *chapel of St. Dolachy* in the parish, with the tithes and oblations pertaining to the same.

John Burnell, of Balgryffin, gentleman, granted to John Yong, chaplain, and his successors, for the support of a chantry in the chappel of St. Dulach, all the messuages, lands, and tenements in Bothomer, Balnacarryk, and Netilbed, with their appurtenances, of the annual value of £4, without obtaining or asking the royal licence. The said John Yong having paid a certain fine into the hands of Gerald, earl of Kildare, Deputy of Ireland, the king pardoned and remitted to Yong the said offence, notwithstanding the said lands were seized, ratifying and confirming to Yong and his successors the same, according to the tenor of the donation. Ratified by writ of the said deputy, 23rd of January, 21st King Henry VII.

In 1406, Eustacius Roche was the chaplain of St. Duilech's. Nicholas Fleming, the Archbishop of Armagh, granted certain indulgences to those who would contribute to the support of the same, who appears to have been an "inclusus" in the chapel of the B. V. Mary, and SS. Peter and Paul, at Bothhomer, commonly called St. Doulagh's. This document is dated May 15th, 1406 (*Op. Cit.*) Bothomer is now a townland beside St. Doulech's church. A place called Bodhammair, situated in Westmeath, is mentioned in the *Annals of the Four Masters* at A.D. 834. In 1615, the regal visitations represent St. Dowlock's as the parish church, and Ballygriffin as a ruined chapel appertaining to St. Dowlock's. The notice and history of recluses, given in the paper referred to, are extremely valuable and interesting. In Lynch's *Life of St. Patrick*, p. 278, Appendix, there is a record of certain prayers ordered to be repeated at St. Doulech's well and church to gain an indulgence granted by Dr. Patrick Russell, Archbishop of Dublin. The well, which is still in existence, is covered over by an octagon building of very graceful style and proportions. Patrick Fagan, of Feltrim, about the middle of the 17th

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SWORDS.[q 79]

A village in the barony of Coolock, and six miles north o Dublin.

[q] *It was anciently called Surdum Sti. Columbae.*

century, decorated this building and had the walls inside covered with paintings, that on the ceiling representing the descent of the Holy Ghost, and the figures of St. Patrick, St. Columcille, St. Bridget, and St. Duilech in a hermit's garb on the side walls, much in the style of these figures as given in the title-page of *Messingham's Florelegium* (the plate of which is reproduced from the original copper-plate in the work). See also *Dalton's History of the County Dublin*, p. 224. Lynch tells a story, p. 279, that after the battle of the Boyne, Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Dunlavin, returning to Dublin with a troop of dragoons, defaced the decorations over the well, which led probably to its present ruinous state. Sir Richard was a man of weak mind and of deformed body, being hunch-backed, filled with the vanity usually accompanying this particular malformation. He fell into the hands of a set of fanatics who, pretending to have the gift of prophecy, promised to restore him to his proper shape and proportions. So deluded was he by their wiles, that he determined to sell out his estate at Dunlavin, and divide the produce of the sale among these impostors. His death, which was rather sudden, occurred in April, 1710, and prevented the realization of his foolish design.—Vide *Lodge's Peerage*, vol v., p. 22, edition of 1787. The patron of St. Duilech's was held up to about forty years ago, being a scene of rioting and dissipation, it was suppressed through the exertions of the parochial clergy, and the hamlet which existed beside the church has also passed away, and only one house remains to mark the site of this once populous locality. A very ancient granite cross, rudely sculptured, erected on a base of masonry, stands in front of the road leading to the church. It is probably coeval with the primitive cell or church of St. Duilech.

[79] Swords *Hibernice* Sord, *i.e.*, *Nomen* Fontis.

The date assigned by Archdall for the foundation of the Monastery of Swords is quite erroneous. Its founder, St. Columba, was not born till A.D. 521, on the 7th of December, a day marked in our annals as the obit of St. Bocte, of Monaster Boice. Swords was most probably founded by St. Columba, before A.D. 563, the year of his migration to the Island of Hy, in the 42nd year of his age. He returned to Ireland in 574, to Ulster, to attend the Synod of Drumceat, and left for his island home on its termination, so that it is certain he did not found any churches in Ireland after that date. He died June 9th, A.D. 597. The year of the obit of St. Finnian the Leper (March 16th) is not recorded. He was son of Conall, son of Eochaid, a descendant of Taidg MacCian, the ancestor of the Cianackta, some of whom were settled in Bregia, in which Swords was situate. Taidg lived to the close of the third century.

A.D. 965. Died son of Macnach, bishop of Swords and Lusk.[r]

1020. The abbey was destroyed by fire.

1023. Died Moelmuire Hua Cainen, bishop of Swords. He was surnamed the wise.[s]

1028. Died Gidlla Padruig O'Flaherty, Archinnach of Swords.

1035. This abbey was plundered and burnt by Conchovar Maoluachlainn, in revenge for the plunder of Ardbraccan by Sitrick.

1060. Died the Archdeacon O'Robocher Maolcieran.

993. Swords was burnt by Maolsechlain.—*Ann. Ulster.*

1193. John, earl of Morton, granted a fair to be held in the town of Swords, to hold for the space of 8 days about the feast of St. Columbkill.[79]

In the church of Northfleet, Kent, is a handsome brass figure of a priest, under a pointed demiquatrefoil arch, with bouquet and finials, and round the ledge "... us Petrus de Lacy quondam Rector istius ecclie et prebendarius prebende de Swerdes in ecclia cathedral Dublin. Qui obiit decimo octavo mensis October anno d'ni mill'mo CCC septuagesimo quinto cujus ...."—*Gough's Sepulchral Monuments*, vol i., p. 204. In 1659 a Capuchin Convent was founded in this town.

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REGULAR CANONS.

A sumptuous monastery was founded here, A.D. 512,[r] by the great St. Columb, who gave to it a missal written by himself, blessed the well there, and placed St. Finan Lobhair, or the Leper, over the abbey; he died some time before the year 563;[s] although other writers extend his years to 593 or 597.[t]

St. Columb is honoured at Swords on the 9th of June;[u] where St. Finan is honoured on the 16th of March;[v] and the feast of the Holy Virgins Ethnea and Soldevia, was observed here on the 29th of March.[x]

965. Died St. Alild, son of Moenach, bishop of Swords and Lusk.[y]

1012. This year the Danes reduced the town of Swords to ashes.[z]

1014. Brien Borombh, monarch of Ireland, and his son Morrogh, having gloriously lost their lives in the battle of Clontarf, the monks of this abbey, as soon as they were informed of the melancholy event, came to the camp, took thereout the bodies of Borombh and his son, and carried them to the abbey of Duleek, and there committed them to the care of the religious of St. Cienain, who conveyed them to Armagh.[a]

1016. Sitric Mc'Amlaoimh and the Danes of Dublin burnt Swords this year.[b 80]

1025. Died Marian Hua Cainen, bishop of Swords; he was surnamed the Wise.[c]

1028. Died Gilda Patrick, or Patrician Hua Flathbhertaich, archdeacon of Swords.[d]

1035 or 1037. This abbey was plundered and burnt by Conchovar Hua Moeluachlainn.[e]

1042. Died Geochegan, archdeacon of Slane, a celebrated scholar and scribe of this abbey.[f]

1048. Aid, the son of Moelan Hua Nuadhah, archdeacon of Swords, was killed there this year.[g]

1060. Died the archdeacon Mailkieran O'Robachain.[h]

1069. The abbey and town were consumed by fire.

1130. The town and abbey were again laid waste by fire.[k]

1135. Connor O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, sacked and depopulated the town of Swords, but happily he was slain in his expedition.[l] See Lusk.

[r] *Conry.* [s] *Tr. Th., pp.* 400, 450, *and* 509. [t] *Act. SS., p.* 628. [u] *Tr. Th. ut sup.* [v] *Tr. Th., p.* 509. [x] *Id.* [y] *Id.* [z] *M'Geogh.* [a] *Annal. Munst.* [b] *Id.* [c] *Tr. Th., p.* 509. [d] *Id.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Id.* [g] *Id.* [h] *Id.* [i] *Id.* [k] *Id.* [l] *M'Geogh.*

[80] *Vide* 1023. 1020. Swords burnt.

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1136. Mackieran, archdeacon of Swords, was killed by the Fernmagii.[m]

1138. The town of Swords, together with all its holy reliques and churches, was burnt.[n]

1150. A like calamity happened.[o]

1166. About this year we meet with a repetition of the same.[p] Swords is now a parish church in the diocese of Dublin.

NUNNERY.

In the 14th year of the reign of King Edward IV., A.D. 1474, we find an actual grant, by the parliament, of 20*s.* yearly out of the revenue of the crown, to Eleanora, prioress of Swords, and her successors.[q] But we meet with no other account of this nunnery.

There are in this village some ruins of a palace, which was formerly the residence of the archbishops of Dublin.

TALLAGHT.[r81]

In the barony of Newcastle, and five miles from Dublin. An abbey was founded here in an early age, of which St. Mælruan, who died 7th of July, was the first bishop.[s] He was succeeded by a number of saints, whose names are here inserted, and their festivals are observed on the following days, viz. :—

Eochodius, 20th January ; Findlogus, 3rd January ; Joseph, 5th January ; and Arennanus, February 10th.[t]

824. St. Ængus was abbot, and his festival is kept 11th of March.[u]

889. Died S. Dichull.[v]

937. Died Laidgnene, comorb of Ferns and Tamlacht.[x]

964. Died Cronmalius, professor of this abbey.[y]

1123. Died Moelsuthumius, another professor.[z]

The archbishop has a noble and ancient palace here.

[m] *Tr. Th. p.* 509. [n] *Tr. Th. pp.* 509 *and* 364. [o] *Id. p.* 509. [p] *Id. and p.* 634. [q] *King, p.* 136. [r] *Was anciently called Tamlachten, and also Taulat-mulruny.* [s] *Act. SS. p.* 583. [t] *Vard. p.* 158. [u] *Calendar.* [v] *Act. SS., p.* 92. [x] *Id. p.* 223. [y] *Tr. Th. p.* 632. [z] *Id.*

[81] Tamlacth means a burial-place, or rather a cemetery of plague-stricken corpses. An ancient bardic legend states, that the followers of Partholan, one of the earliest settlers in Ireland, were cut off by a pestilence, and that some of them, "the Muinter Partholain," were buried in Tamlacth Partholain, which appears to have been the earliest form of the name of the place now noticed. This old legend is verified by the discoveries of primæval interments, discovered from time to time on Tallow hill, where kistvains and sepulchral urns are of frequent occurrence. Its mediæval name was Tamlacht Maelruain, so called from its first abbot, who founded this monastery, which is noticed in the *Annals of the Four Masters* in the year 769, as the first erection of Tamlacth Maelruain. The site was given by a local dynast, Ceallach, the son of Donncadh, son of Duncadh Mor, who died A.D. 726 ; son of BranMut, *i.e.*, the Silent-King of Leinster, of the Hy-Dunlang tribe, who

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TEGH SACRA.[82]

Was an ancient abbey near Tallaght, founded by St. Mosacre, in the 7th century.

died A.D. 689. Donncadth, the father of Ceallach, was the ancestor and founder of the Ui-Donchada, whose territory embraced the country from Dublin Bay to the Wicklow Mountains, and eastwards to Kingstown, where it bordered on the Ui-Bruiain Cualann, an older but cognate race. Cellach gave the site of the monastery to "God and St. Michael," and to St. Maelruain, who was the first abbot of the new foundation, where he died July 7th, A.D. 787. Celleach, his friend and patron, died July 18th, 771, and was buried in the newly-founded monastic church. *Vide* the *Ui-Donnchada Genealogy*, *Loca Latriciana*, part 9. Of the saints who, as Archdall states, were venerated at Tallagh, Eochaidh is given at the 28th of January in the *Martyrology of Donegal*.

Finlogh does not appear to be connected with Tamlach Maelruain: he was honored at Tamlacht Finlogha in Glengiven, January 3rd. Joseph, a bishop of Tallaght, was culted January 5th, and a note in the *Martyrology of Donegal* adds: "Fuit discipulus vel socius Sancti Albini Flacci cujus extat Epistola 19 pag. 53, ad S. Coicum Scholarcham in Hibernia." Vide *Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History*, vol. i, p. 231, &c. *Usher's Works*, vol iv, p. 466. The celebrated Ængus, the Célè Dè, was for some years an inmate of this monastery, where he concealed, as a lay brother, the great virtues and learning which, on their discovery, made him so eminent: he became abbot of this monastery.

769. Tamlacht founded by St. Maelruain.
787, *recte* 792. St. Maelruain died July 7th.
798, *recte* 802, 803. Airflimdan, abbot, died.
806, *recte* 811. Aedh Oirnidhe, of the Hy-Nial kings, violated the sanctuary of Tallaght; the abbots and monks went to the games of Tailtin, which they prevented, so that neither chariot nor horse was run until the king gave their full demand, with gifts to the family of Maelruain.
807, *recte* 812. Eochaidh, bishop and anchorite, died.
823. Aedhan, abbot, died.
825. Echtgus, successor of Maelruain, died.
863. Conmhal, prior of Tamlacht, died.
866. Daniel, abbot of Tamlagh and Glendaloch, died.
868. Comgan Fadha, anchorite and daltha of Maelruain, died.
872. Torpadh, bishop and scribe, and abbot of Tamlacht, died.
873. Macoighe, abbot, died.
889. Dinchill, of Tallaght, died.
894. Leachnasech, abbot, died.
913. Scanlan, abbot and bishop, died.
937. Maeldomnaigh, abbot, died.
957. Martin, anchorite, successor of Cœmghin and Maelruain, died.
964. Cruinmael, abbot of Beg Eire, bishop and lector of Tamlacht, was drowned at Tochair Eachdach.
966. Erc Ua Suailen, abbot, died.
1125. MacMaelsuthan, chief lector of the west of Ireland, died at Tamlacht.
1179. Pope Alexander III. confirmed Tallaght, with its appurtenances, to the See of Dublin.

The civil history of Tallagh is very fully given by Mr. Dalton in his *History of the County Dublin*, page 761, &c.

[82] Tegh Sacra and Saggard are identical; its history is already given under Saggard.

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APPENDIX.

IRELAND'S EYE.

[83] Ireland's Eye lies one mile north of the peninsula of Howth. Ptolemy calls it Eremos-Edrou Adros; Pliny, Andros; and Richard of Cirencester Adria Deserta, which are evidently derived from the Celtic name of Howth, viz., Ben Edair. Its olden name was Inis Erin and Inis Faithlean, or the woodbine island. Nessan, from whose sons the island is named, was the great grandson of Colman, King of Leinster, who died A.D. 576. Nessan had seven sons, who were all ecclesiastics; of these, Dichnill, Monissa, and Nadsluagh, were the three connected with Inis Mac Nessan, or the "Insula filiorum Nessani," of the Bull of Pope Alexander III.—*Circa* 1179. They lived here towards the close of the 7th century, and probably wrote on this island the copy of the Gospels called the *Kerloure*, i.e., *The Quadruple Book*, and the *Garland of Howth*, which were kept in the church on the island in the time of John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin, 1528—murdered July 20th, 1534—who, in his *Repertorum Viride*, gives a very interesting account of the MS. and the veneration in which it was held, and also a legend regarding it, which is still remembered in Howth in connexion with Puck Rock, at the Nose of Howth. This MS. passed into the hands of Archbishop Ussher, and was with his books transferred to the library of Trinity College, where it is still preserved. This MS. has been described by the late Dr. Todd in the sixth volume of *Vetusta Monumenta*, published by the Society of Antiquaries, 1869, and illustrated by the graceful pencil of Miss Stokes. In the year 701 Irgalach, King of Cianachta, grandson of Conaing, was slain here by the Britons. In 897, *recte* 900, the foreigners, *i.e.*, the Danes of Dublin, were besieged in this island by Mac Finnan, King of Bregia, and Cearbhall Mac Muiregan, King of Leinster. On this occasion their leader was Sithric, son of Imhair. After being reduced to great straits, they were defeated, "and escaped half dead across the sea" to Scotland, leaving behind them many of their ships.

In 1179 Innocent confirmed *inter alia Insula filiorum* Nessani to the See of Dublin. In 1235 the prebend and parochial church were removed to the mainland at Howth, where the present existing ruins of the old church there were built on the site of an older church, first erected, A.D. 1033, by Sitric, third Danish King of Dublin, by Luke, Archbishop of Dublin, (Dalton's *History of the County Dublin.*) In 1548 Sir Christopher St. Laurence had a suit with the Archbishop regarding his title to the island, which was decided to have been always the property of his predecessors in the See of Dublin.

The small church or oratory erected on this island by the sons of Nessan, early in the eighth century, partially survives the wreck of time. The earliest building, which was the nave, measures 34 feet by 17 feet 6 inches. Early in the eleventh century a chancel was added to the original building, and the whole partially remodelled. The chancel measures 9 feet 3 inches in depth, and 15 feet 3 inches wide. Over this was erected at that time a round tower, the circular base of which touched the edge of the east wall and the edge of the opposite gable over the chancel arch, leaving at the north and south sides a space which was roofed up with stone to the sides of the tower, and spurred off at the north and south corners of the chancel. This tower, which was over 13 feet in external diameter, and 8 internally, was roofed, as usual, with a cone, and did not rise higher, very probably, than one stage above the church roof, which was of stone, not unlike the Cro Ceamghin. now vulgarly called St. Kevin's "Kitchen." instead of "House," at Glendalough. The church at Ireland's Eye resembled the Cro Ceimghin, except that the tower of the Cro Ceamghin is much smaller. In which feature the church of St. Michael le Pole in Dublin, was like it, while that at Killosey, near Naas, more resembled that of the Sons of Nessan. In the restoration of the eleventh century the primitive doorway was retained. It had inclined sides, with a rude projecting abacus at the spring of the arch, which was composed of 13 stones. It was 3 feet wide at the sill, 2 feet 8 inches at the abacus, and 6 feet 6 inches high. In 1828, when Dr. Petrie made five sketches of these ruins, taken at different points, the west gable was standing, the north wall, and the east and west corners

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of the south wall. The chancel was all standing, and a portion of the round tower above, which was about 15 feet high on the north side. In the summer of 1870 the writer of this article undertook to restore, or rather repair, the church. At that time the north wall was standing, and 2 feet of the west gable, and about the same height of the south wall; about 3 feet of the chancel was concealed by rubbish, and a third of the chancel arch remained standing. The old materials were replaced, the chancel arch re-set, as most of the arch stones remained where they had fallen; the west door was also restored with the fallen materials, the builder being guided by the sketches made by Dr. Petrie in 1828. The ruins thus present the same appearance now as they did forty years ago, and are substantially the same. Thus has been preserved, as far as possible, the ruins of an old church hallowed by so many memories. On the 5th of May, 1868, when the island was tilled, a remarkable grave was found near the church containing human remains. It was a Christian interment—a coffin-shaped grave built around with stones, with a space for the head, and all covered over with flags, preserved the bones from contact with the soil; no ornaments or weapons were found. Could it have been the grave of Irgalach, the son of Conaing Sl. A.D. 701, by the Britons on Inis MacNessan? It was as old as his period, and at the same time, but in another part of the island, was found a coin of Constans, son of the Emperor Constantine.

In 1235, Archbishop Luke removed the prebend from the island to the mainland, and the now ruined church of Howth was erected in the vicar's garden. In 1543 Sir Christopher St. Lawrence had a suit with the archbishop of Dublin concerning his right to this island, which resulted in favour of the latter.

LAMBAY.

[84] *Rechen*, anciently Recra, *i.e.*, the rocky isle; Lambey, the lamb island; *Oe*, the Danish for isle, so called from the custom of sending sheep to yean on that island. Rechrea Insula, *Adamnan's Life of St. Columba*, cap. 41, Reeves' ed., p. 164. Potolemy calls it Racina, a name also given to Raghery Island, off the coast of Antrim. Rechra belongs to the parish of Portrane, which is a corruption of Port-Rechrain, the port or landing place of Rechra. St. Columba founded a church on this island. *Reeves' Adamnan*, p. 280. For a notice of Rechrea, vide, *Tr. 2h.* vide *Life of St. Columbae*, cap. 81, p. 425, where St. Columba received the complaints of Lughnaid against his wife, and reconciled them.

Colman, son of Roi, of the race of Conaire Mor R.I., was abbot of Rechrain—perhaps the first—towards the close of the 7th century. His mother was Eithne, the daughter of Concraidh, one of the Munster usurpers in Ossory.—Vide *Loca Patriciana*, part xi., and the *Eoghanacth Genealogy*, No. 2.

738. Cuimmen Ua Cearain, abbot of Rechrain, died.

764. Murghal MacNinnidh, abbot of Rechrain, died.

768. Aedh, son of Cairpre, abbot of Rechrain died.

795. Rechrain burned by the Danes, and its shrines were plundered. This was the first attack made by the Danes on the Irish coasts.—*An. Ult.*—*Annals Four Masters*, 790, note h.

848. Tuathal, son of Feradach, abbot of Reachrain, died.

973. Feardalach, abbot of Rechrain, slain by the foreigners.

1038. Rechru (Rathlinn, off Antrim?) plundered by the foreigners.

ST. MARY'S ABBEY.

Abbey of St. Mary's.—For Cartularies of St. Mary's, see *Nicholson Hist. Library*, p. 113.

A.D. 1213. R. Abbot (*Charter Book*, fol. 61).

A.D. 1234. The abbots of "S. Mariae, juxta Dublinium, Vallis S. Salvatoris, et, De Voto," were appointed by the General Chapter of the Order to inquire into the conduct of the Abbey de Surio in the matter of a dispute with the Abbey of St. Mary's de Portu (*i.e.*, Dunbrody)—(Cap. Gen. Ord. Cistercien, apud Martene).

1305. 33rd Edward I., the monks of St. Mary Abbey, Dublin, dwelling at Portmarnock, were indicted for taking and carrying away the goods of the seamen belonging to a ship driven on shore; but they were acquitted, it appearing that the goods were taken away for safe custody, and were restored.—Plac Coronae B.T., 33 Edward I.

March 8th, 1517. John, abbot of St. Mary Abbey, by Dublin, demised to

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INTRIA
Orate pro aīa magistri Galfridi fyche hūius Ecclesie
Cathedralis decani qui hūius mortalitatis diem clausit
extremum Anno dñice incarnacōnis millesimo CCCCC
xxx° septimo ac mensis Aprilis die octauo et sepultus est
in hac tumba cuius anime propicietur deus amen

Longmate, del. et sc. 81, Margaret St. London.

THE MONUMENT OF DEAN FYCHE.

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Gerald, Earl of Kildare, the two parts of the tithes of Catherlagh and Chirchetown of Reban for ten years, paying therefor the two first years 1. s. at halowstyde, and every year from that forth c. s.

Rot. Pat. Henry VIII., yearly pension 40*s.* to Thomas Walsche, late of Monastery of B. Mary, near Dublin; 40*s.* to John Tyrrell, 40*s.* to John Whytrell, 40*s.* to William Ley, 40*s.* to William Walsche, 40*s.* to Robert Lyde. 40*s.* to William Loghan, issuing out of hereditaments in Morragh, in the parishes of Wespelleston and Kilkeragh, and the Grange of Clonliff; also out of the Church of Santreff.—10th March, 1540.

A.D. 1534. The abbot "was rated at 10 able archers or gonners for the hostings."

Pat. Roll 30, 2 Henry VIII., William Landey, abbot, and convent surrendered on 28th October, 1539.

Pat. Roll 31, 5 Henry VIII., yearly pension of 40*s.* to Walter Esmonde, late parson of the Monastery of St. Mary, near Dublin, payable out of all messuages, &c., in Drysshoke, in St. Glanoke's parish, near Dublin.—10 March.

Item—Yearly pension of £3 6*s.* 8*d.* to William Cottrell, late parson of the Convent of the Monastery of St. Mary, near Dublin, issuing out of Robockeswalles.—20 Jan., 1540.

Item—Yearly pension of £3 6*s.* 8*d.* to Henry Veysen, late parson of the Convent of the Monastery of St. Mary, near Dublin; 53*s.* 4*d.* to James Barret, 40*s.* to Patrick Bennet, 53*s.* 4*d.* to John Festan, 40*s.* to Seth Pecoke, and 53*s.* 4*d.* to John Barret, issuing out of hereditaments in the Grange of Balgeth, Newgrange, otherwise Ballichelin, and Galroweston, in Dublin County; and out of the Churches of Killen and Scryne, in Meath County.—10 March, 1540.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY.

About the year 1259, a monastery for Augustinian hermits was erected by a member of the Talbot family on the southern bank of the Liffey, on the site now occupied by Cecilia-street, and the north part of Crow-street. There are no records preserved of this monastery and of its priors. Roger, A.D. 1309, was one of the witnesses against Templars. A.D. 1328, Rodger de Carlow was prior; and in 1357, John Babe was Vicar-General of the Order. In the 33rd of Henry VIII., the site and precincts of the late Monastery of St. Augustine, near Dublin, were granted to Walter Tyrrell, merchant, for the sum of £114 13*s.* 4*d.* This grant included one messuage, three orchards, and ten gardens, in St. Andrew's parish; with four acres of meadow and a park of four acres near "Le Hoggen Grene;" a messuage and a garden in Patrick-street; two messuages and three gardens in St. Michan's parish; sixty acres of arable, two of meadow, and twenty of pasture in Tipper Boyne (Tubber Boinne, *i.e.*, Newmilk well, in the parish of Santry), &c., to hold in capite by knight's service at the rent of 6*s.* 1*d.* Irish. At the time of the suppression, the prior was seized of a church and belfry, hall, dormitory, cemetery, and garden within the precincts. William Crowe, to whom was granted in 1597 the office of Cheirographer and Chief Protonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, got an assignment from the heirs of Tyrrell of their interest in this monastery. An Inquisition of January 20, 1627, mentions a large garden with a capital messuage, lately built therein by William Crowe. About this period, houses and garden occupied the site of the monastery, with Sir George Sexton's house abutting on Dame-street. William Crowe's house became known as the "Crow's Nest;" and in 1654, the offices of the Down Survey were held by Sir William Petty in this house. In 1684, "Crow's Nest" was occupied by an apothecary named Wetherel, in some rooms of which the Dublin Philosophical Society held their meetings. Crow-street Music Hall and Crow-street Theatre were celebrated resorts in the last century.—*Gilbert's History of Dublin*, vol. i., p. 170, Appendix I.

ST. FRANCIS'S FRIARY.

1322. Two friars of the Franciscan Friary of Dublin went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Their names were Simon Fitzsimon and Hugh "the Illuminator." They wrote an account of their journey, which was published in 1778, by Nasmith, of Cambridge.—*Vide* Preface to *Clyn's and Dowling's Annal I.S.A.*, p. 5.

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COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

Ariodhmuilt;[a] We find an ancient monastery of this name near Lough-Earn, of which St. Ternoc was abbot;[b] but it is now unkown.

[a] *War. Mon.* [b] *Tr. Th. p.* 451.

[1] This church or monastery is now called Derryvullan, partly lying in the barony of Tyrkennedy, but chiefly in that of Lurg, county Fermanagh. The ruins of the old church and graveyard are still extant in the townland of Derryvullan, situated 3 miles to the south of Enniskillen, on the eastern shore of Lough Erne. This place is described by Mr. Wakeman, at page 62 of his *Guide to Lough Erne*—not however under its usual and correct name of Derryvullan, but by the misleading designation of Tamlaght. This latter happens to be the name of a townland adjoining, on which the modern Protestant church stands; but the old church is never known at the present day by any other name than Derryvullan.

On either side of Derryvullan lay the ancient churches of *Derrybrusk* and *Cleenish*. Both these latter places (though giving name to independent neighbouring parishes) are themselves included within the limits of the civil parish of Derryvullan. Nearly all the ancient remains have disappeared at Cleenish, but a portion of the old church of Derrybrusk still stands in the old graveyard of that name, which is situated *not* indeed in the townland of Derrybrusk, but near the confines of same in the townland of Fiagh, lying between the former and Lough Erne.

The *Martyrology of Donegal* has five Saints Ternog. but none of them ascribed to this place. It has, however, at 28th February: "St. Diochuill, son of Maoldubh, of Airiudh-muilt on Loch Eirne;" and on the same day a Saint Tearnog. In the *Four Masters* it is variously called Aireach-Maelain, and Doire Mhaelain, the word Aireach (arable land) being curiously anglicized Derry, in the county of Fermanagh, as observed by Dr. O'Donovan in a note under A.D. 1441. The following entries occur in the *Four Masters*:—

A.D. 1420. Matthew O'Brannain, Master, Parson, and Erenagh of Doire-Maelain, died on the sixth of the Ides of September.

A.D. 1441. Murtough, son of Cithal More MacManus, Archdeacon of Clogher, and Parson of Airech-Moelain, a select ecclesiastic, died.

A.D. 1447. Owen, the son of Petras, who was son of Saerdalach O'Breislein, chief Brehon of Fermanagh and Erenach of Airech-Moelain, died.

A.D. 1495. John Maguire, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain, and Erenagh of Claoin-inis [Cleenish], who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick) died.

O'Donovan gives the corresponding entry from the *Annals of Ulster*, as follows:—"A.D. 1495. John, son of the Bishop Maguire, *i.e.*, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice the Archdeacon, died in this year, *uio· die mensis Maii in festo Johannis ad Portam Latinam*. He was Parson of Daire Maelain and Erenagh of Clain-inis, and a man who kept a house of general hospitality."

A.D. 1504. Turlough Maguire, who was Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Doire-Maelain, and Prior of Lough Derg, fell down a stone staircase at the town of Athboy, about the festival of St. Patrick, and died of the fall; and he was buried in the monastery of Cavan.

An Inquisition 1st James I. finds, that there was in the half barony of Tirecannada (Tirkennedy) *inter alia*, the parish church of Dermollen having six quarters of land, and possessed by O'Bristlan, O'Carrnan, and Munterloonyne as corbes. In another Inquisition opened at Enniskillen 18th September, 1609, it was found that the parish of Dirrimoyllan, lately annexed to the half barony of Tircannada, contained *in toto* eight ballibetaghs, and one quarter and a half of the new measure in the said county, viz.: the half-barony of Coolmackernan, containing three ballibetaghs and three quarters, and one ballibetagh and three quarters in Farrenariaght, within the half-barony of Cuyle, and one other ballibetagh of Ballyvarrall, adjoining to Farren-

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Clinish;[2] An island in Lough-Earn, three miles south of Enniskillen. St. Synell, son of Manacus, or Maynacur, was abbot of Cluain Inis about the middle of the sixth century; his feast is held 11th of October. St. Fintan dwelt with this saint upwards of eighteen years.[c]

Cleenishe is now a parish church in the diocese of Clogher.[d]

[c] *Usher, p.* 485, *and Calendar.* [d] *Bps. Visitation Book.*

ariaght aforesaid; the half ballibetagh of Ballihanulty, the four quarters and a half of Derrimoielan; one quarter of Caricke, the half quarter of Enishmore; and that over and besides the said lands, there were five quarters called Brade, in the county of Tyrone, theretofore parcel of the said parish; and that in said parish was both a parson and vicar collative, and the whole tithes of the said parish (except the tithes of Farrenarioght and Ballivarrall) were paid in kind, and the parish church repaired in such manner as the tithes were paid, and the church repaired in the parish of Maghericoolemanny; and that the said parson and vicar paid yearly to the Bishop of Clogher, viz.: the parson 8*s.*, and the vicar 4*s.*; and it was also found that in said parish one chapel called *Magherinecrosse*, in Farrenerioght, with two small tates of land, the *duoghasa* whereof paid thereout yearly unto the said bishop 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, and that there was a vicar endowed with care of souls; and that one-fourth part of the tithes of Ballivarroll and Farrenarioght were paid to the said vicar, another fourth to the Bishop of Clogher, and the other two fourths to the parson of Derrimoyllan, and that the bishop's proxies out of said chapel was 2*s.* per annum.

The chapelry of Magherinecrosse, whereof the Clan McRoony were corbes, has been long since erected into a civil parish, lying in the baronies of Lurg and Tirkennedy, county Fermanagh, and East Omagh, county Tyrone.

The Duoghasa mentioned in the foregoing Inquisition would seem to have been a sub-collector of tribute under the corbe, derived from *dubhchios*, signifying tribute, or black rent, as explained in *O'Reilly's Dictionary*.

In 1704 the Rev. Philip McGwyre, residing at Boyoghill, was parish priest of Derryvolan and Derrybrosk, being then fifty-six years old, and had received orders in November, 1671, in Dublin, from Dr. Oliver Plunket, Primate of Ireland.

[2] *Clinish*, now *Cleenish*, a corruption of the original name Claen-inis, or Cleeninish, which, as Joyce informs us, means "the sloping island." The *Martyrology of Donegal* has at 12th November—"Sinell, son of Mianach (or Moenach), of Claoin-inis, in Loch Eirne." St. Sinell was a disciple of St. Finnian of Clonard, and founded the Monastery of Claein-inis about the year 550. It was here that the great missionary, St. Columbanus, first applied himself to sacred studies; and before he quitted this monastery he composed his *Commentary on the Psalms*, which affords abundant proof that the Greek and Hebrew languages were profoundly studied by the disciples of St. Sinell. Another illustrious ornament of Cleenish was St. Fintan Munnu, who, towards the close of the 6th century, passed sixteen years in the paths of sanctity on this island.

The survey of County Fermanagh (Ulst. Inq. xxxiv.) has, under the barony of Clynawley, among the spiritual lands:—

"The parish church of Cloaninis hath five quarters of land: it is possessed by Sleught Laughlin Maguire as corbes. The chappell of Temple Anaaiffrin hath two tates of land: it is possessed by Clangillilaisn as corbes; all these lands are likewise small measure."

In the margin is printed:—"We find these said lands belonging to these churches to be hospital or termon land, and that the king's majesty is justly entitled thereunto by Act of Parliament within this realm, in the 33rd year of King Henry VIII., of famous memory, and that the same are now actually and really in his majesty's rightful possession."

Temple Anaaiffrin, now Templenaffrin, signifying "the tempie or church of the Mass," is now the name of a townland containing 159*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.* in the parish of Clenish.

By an Inquisition taken at Enniskillen 18th September, 1609, it was found "that

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Derough,[3] There was a corbeship here, which was in the nature of a collegiate church; and Archbishop Usher tells us, that a corbeship was subject to the visitation of the bishop, and sometimes also was sequestered by him in like manner as other ecclesiastical places were. This corbeship, with its possessions, was vested in the crown on the general suppression of religious houses [e]

[e] *Sir John Davis's Letter to the Earl of Salisbury. Collectanea, No. 2, pp.* 156, 190.

in the barony of Clanawlie was the parish of Clenys, the parish church whereof stood in the island of Clenys, in which parish was both a parson and viccar collative, that the tithes were paid in kind, one-fourth part to the Bishop of Clogher, another fourth part to the viccar, and the other two fourth parts to the parson, the parish church to be repaired by the parson and vicar, bearing one-third part, and the herenagh the other two-third parts. And it was also found that in the said parish were three acres of glebe, or thereabouts, belonging to the viccarage of Clenys; and that the said parson paid unto the Bishop of Clogher yerelie proxies, 8*s.*, and the viccar 4*s.*; and that the bounds of said parish were as followeth, viz.: it extends unto the half-barony of Tircannada, and boundeth upon Lough M'Kealie; on the north and north-east upon the bog of Eskenanawde, in the barony of Magheristeffanagh; and on the south upon the river of Bealaghinmlagh, within the said barony of Clonawlie; and on the west, to the hill of Dromboy, in the same barony."

The *Annals of the Four Masters* make the following references to this island :—

A.D. 1394. Mathew MacGilla-Coisgle, Vicar of Claoin-inis, died.

1423. Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Aghalurcher, and Lord of Claoin-inis, died on the 6th of the Calends of May.

1450. Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred at Lisgool.

1487. Brian O'Corcran, Vicar of Cleenish, and Denis MacGilla-Coisgle, Erenagh and Vicar of Derrybrusk, died.

1495. John Maguire, the son of Pierce, son of Maurice, Parson of Doire-Maelain [Derryvullan] and Erenagh of Cleenish, who kept a house of general hospitality, and the Parson O'Hay (Patrick) died.

1515. James, the son of Thomas Roe, son of the Abbot Maguire, was slain by Maguire, the Coarb, on the land of Cleenish. Gilla-Patrick O'Hultachain, Parson of Achadh-beithe (Aghavea in the same county), died the same year.

1518. Hugh, the son of Rossa, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, Canon Chorister at Clogher, Parson of Aghalurcher and Parson of Cleenish, in Lough Erne, a hospitable and cheerful man, and learned ecclesiastic, died.

1524. Ross, son of Rory, son of Thomas Oge Maguire, was drowned in the port of Cleenish, after having carried off a prey from the son of Maguire, *i.e.*, Gilla-Patrick, the son of Conor.

In 1704 the Rev. Charles Scolloge, aged 58, residing at Mullaghdon, where there is now a Catholic chapel of ease, was parish priest of Clenish, having received holy orders, May, 1670. in Dublin, from the martyred Primate, Oliver Plunket.

[3] *Derough.*—Sir John Davies, whom Archdall gives as his authority for this corbeship, merely states that it was in the County of Fermanagh, but affords no clue to its precise locality, nor does the name appear in the Fermanagh Inquisitions published by the Record Commissioners. It seems, however, to have been one of the two Dooras, near Edernagh, in the present civil parish of Drumkeeran, formerly part of the ecclesiastical parish of Magheraculmoney and barony of Lurg, granted, with other lands, to Thomas Blennerhasset by James I.; and in which parish there was, in that king's reign, the chapel of Ballioconnell, having one tate of land, whereof O'Connelly was Herenagh, paying to the Bishop of Clogher 2*s.* 8*d.* yearly; the name, however, has disappeared from the Ordnance Survey of Fermanagh.

In the above named parish of Magheracoolmoney, on two islands lying near

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Devenish;[4] An island in Lough-Earn, and one mile and an half N.W. of Enniskillen.

Regular Canons; St. Laserian, called also Molaisse, built a celebrated monastery, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, in Daimh-inis, *i.e.*, the Ox's Island. St. Laserian died September 12th, A.D. 563, and was succeeded by St. Natalis,[f] son of Ængusius, King of Connaught; he was also abbot of Inbernaile, in the County of Donegall, and of Kilnaille in Breffinia.[g]

[f] *Usher, p.* 498. *Act. SS. p.* 192. [g] *Act. SS. p.* 169.

each other in the lake, as also on the neighbouring mainland, are the remains of remarkable ecclesiastical buildings. One of these islands, called White Island, contains an old graveyard and the ruins of a church, whilst on Davy's Island, to the south, otherwise Inishmore, are the remains of an abbey. Opposite to White Island, on the mainland, lies the townland of Drumbarna, supposed to be identical with Drumbarr, commemorated in our Calendars in connexion with the festival of the "Sons of Ailill." Here, also in the deerpark attached to the residence of the Archdall family, are remains of some monastic buildings. The portion of the townland of Drumbarna extending towards White Island (like so many similar promontories all along Lough Erne) is locally known by the common Fermanagh designation of "the derry." Could Derough be merely another form of this word, so frequent as a place-name on the shores of the Erne? And if so, could our author, under the present Derough, have referred to some of the above group of religious foundations?

[4] The *Martyrology of Donegal* gives the following notice of St. Molaise on the 12th of September:—"Molaissi, son of Nadfraech, Abbot of Devenish. He was of the race of Irial, son of Conall Cormach. Monua was the name of his mother, according to his own *Life*, chapter fifth. On a certain time as he and his monks were taking their scanty meal, the refectory took fire and the monks rose up suddenly to fly from the house. He requested of them to remain, to go on their knees, and to make prayer; and he himself did the same, and he reached forth his hand to the fire, and the ridge-pole of the house fell in, and the fire did them no further injury than that; then he permitted the monks to rise from their posture of prayer. Cuimin, of Coindeire, states in the poem which begins 'Patrick of the fort of Macha,' &c., that Molaiss loved to be in a stone prison, and also to keep a house of hospitality for every one in Erin. Thus he says:—

"'Molaissi, of the lake, loves
To be in a prison of hard stone,
To have a guest-house for the men of Erin,
Without refusal, without a particle of churlishness.'

"The *Life of Ciaran of Clonmacnoise* states that the order of Molaissi was one of the eight orders that were in Erin; but perhaps it speaks of some other saint of the same name. After completing thirty years, he went to heaven, A.D. 563. On the 15th of this same month (September) is celebrated the festival and holiday of Molaisse in his own parish and termon at Bealach Mi-Michein, as Brother Michein testifies." So far for the *Martyrology of Donegal*. In the notes is added the following extract from an ancient office for St. Molaise, who is also called Laserian, or Lasrean:—"*Antiphona communis.* Vir Dei, dum verbum vitae populo, praedicaret, visus est a terra paululum sublimari, et in aere pendere, et mirati sunt universi. *Oratio.* Adesto nobis quaesumus Domine ut beati Lasreani confessoris tui atque abbatis interventu ab omni inquinatione mundemur mentis et corporis, per Christum Dominum nostrum."

The death of St. Molaise, founder of the Monastery of Devenish, is entered in the *Annals of Ulster* and of the *Four Masters*, in 563; and in the *Chronicon Scotorum* in 564. There is, however, a second entry in the *Annals of Ulster*, at the year 571, from which it appears that some ancient authorities referred his demise to

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658. Sillan, bishop of Daivinis, died May 17th.[h]

746. Died Keledulaffius of Daminis.[i]

822. The Danes plundered this island, and spared not the abbey.[k]

834. They repeated their devastations.[l]

867. Died the learned Martin; he was a scribe of this abbey.[m]

868. Died Moyledor, anchorite and scribe.[n]

894. Died Fogartach, another scribe.[o]

917. Died the abbot St. Queran.[p]

961. The island was again plundered this year.[q]

995. Died the abbot Cormac Hua Congaile.[r]

1025. Died Christian, the professor of this abbey.[s]

1157. In this year we find that the abbey, although not wholly consumed, was much hurt by fire.[t]

1360. It also suffered much from fire this year.[u]

[h] *Act. SS. index.* [i] *Id.* [k] *Ann. Munst.* [l] *M'Geogh.* [m] *Tr. Th. p.* 632. [n] *M'Geogh.* [o] *Tr. Th. index.* [p] *M'Geogh.* [q] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [r] *Act. SS. p.* 360. [s] *Tr. Th. p.* 632. [t] *Id. p.* 633. [u] *Id.*

that year. His name appears in all our *Martyrologies* on 12th September, and his monastery was regarded as one of the most famous in the kingdom. The *Feliré* of St. Aengus, in the *Leabhar Breac*, gives the following quatrain as composed by St. Molaise in praise of Devenish:—

> "Good is the discovery we have made;
> A broad lake with mountain and field—
> A general cemetery for the Gaedhil;
> The rightful residence of God the Father."

In the Royal Irish Academy there is a transcript of a very ancient Irish Life of our saint, from which we take the following particulars:—He was seventh in descent from Crund Badrai, King of Uladh, by whom Muiredhach Tireach, King of Ireland, was slain. St. Molaise's mother is called Monoa, or Monollain. She was daughter of Midhloca of the Corca-Raidhe (a tribe seated in the barony of Corkaree, county Westmeath) who was descended from the regal stock of Tara and of Cashel. The following is the account of the saint's birth:—"Molaise's mother saw a vision in the night, viz., that she had found seven sweet apples, and the last of them which she took in her hand, she could not hold it on account of its bulk, and it seemed to her that gold was not more beautiful than this apple. She told her vision to her husband. 'I understand it,' he replied; 'you will bring forth an illustrious son, who will excel all his contemporaries.' In the meantime, the period of her travail came, and a druid said to her: 'If the birth of your child is delayed till after sunrise to-morrow, he shall be an illustrious, dignified, miraculous, truly righteous, and truly noble man; and the son whom thou wilt bring forth will be a man of blessing and salvation to the western world.' The true God detained the infant in Monoa's womb until she brought him forth at Airiud-Bhairr, upon the flagstone, after sunrise on the morrow. And he was brought to Bishop Eochaidh, who baptized and blessed him, and it was this bishop that conferred the first orders on him afterwards." From his earliest years, the grace of the Holy Ghost shone forth in him, and he often spoke the praises of God. As he grew up, he was remarkable for his charity, bestowing even his meals on the poor for the love of his Creator; he fasted most rigidly, and so great were the austerities of his penitential life, that "his body was reduced to mere skin and bone." The sons of Declan visiting him, he besought them to write a *Soscel*, i e., a copy of the Gospels for him. They did so, and completed the whole Gospels in two days, the light

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1449. Bartholomew O'Flannagan was prior; and same year the church was built.

1462. Died the prior O'Flannagan.[w]

This abbey was a large and curious building, and the workmanship remarkably good; to the east of it stands a beautiful round tower, 76 feet high and 41 in circumference; the walls, which are 3 feet thick, are built of hewn stone, each stone about a foot square, within and without, and with scarcely any cement or mortar; the roof is in the form of a cone, and of the same materials, and finished with one large stone, shaped like a bell; with four windows (and the form of a man's face over each) near the top, and opposite to the cardinal points;

[w] *Annals Four Masters.*

during the night being as bright as the day. He proceeded to Clonard, "like the other Apostles of Erin," to learn the Gospel under the guidance of St. Finnian; and when he returned thence, St. Finnian accompanied him, and remained a year with him in Devenish. The men of Erin attributed to Molaise's prayers that they were freed from the plague called the *Buidhe Conall*, and on that account offered many gifts and tributes to him. Among the latter were "a screpall from every house having three in family; a cow from every king of a tricha-ced; a steed from every provincial king; and the horse and battle-dress from the King of Erin; these to be paid every Lughussadh (*i.e.*, the 1st of August) to Molaise." Travelling one time in Crich-Cairpre, he, by his prayers, and by giving blessed water to drink, obtained the happy birth of Bishop Finnchadh of Cill-Earga, who was the fifth successor of St. Molaise.

Conall Derg, son of Damhin, was king of the territory in which Devenish is situated, and at the instigation of the Druids, resolved to expel the saint from his tranquil retreat. Proceeding towards Devenish, the feet of his horses became immovable at *Omhna-gabhtha*, which place thence derived its name. Moved by this and other miracles, the King made a gift of the island to Molaise. From another local king he received Drumcleathchoir, our saint having performed a remarkable miracle there. He visited King Aedh at Magh-Caim and received from him also a gift of territory.

Having acquired great fame throughout Ireland for sanctity and miracles, St. Molaise resolved to go to Rome, there to perfect himself more and more in the paths of holiness, and "that he might bring over some of its clay and Relics to Erin." He proceeded first to Ferns to visit his bosom friend, St. Aidan, and with him entered into the closest spiritual covenant. [See many particulars relating to the friendship of these two saints, in *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, vol. vii., pag. 318, seqq.] Afterwards he proceeded to Tours to visit the relics of St. Martin. Thence journeying on to Rome, he reproved on the way some artificers whom he saw negligent at their work, whereupon they resolved to murder him; he was, however, miraculously freed from their hands. He found the gates of Rome closed against him, and was at first refused admission to the city. When, at length, permission was given him to enter, the whole city was in the greatest commotion; and he "was forthwith led to the Abbot of Rome." Pope John III. at this time sat on the Cathedra of St. Peter, and his Pontificate was marked by the ravages of the Lombards, who, with the exception of Rome, and one or two other cities, subjugated the whole of Italy. No wonder, then, that the citizens viewed his arrival with suspicion: when, however, he was found to be a pilgrim from Erin, the Pope showed him every kindness, and permitted him to say Mass at the shrines of the Aposles, "in the presence of the Pope and the whole community of Rome." When Molaise had come "to the great altar of Peter in Rome, the altar was clothed in his presence but no Mass Book was put upon it, nor chalice, nor bell." Without these three things Molaise never celebrated the divine mysteries, and whilst he prayed, they were divinely sent upon the altar. After

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the door is 9 feet from the ground; the inside of the building is nearly as smooth as the barrel of a gun, and on the outside, at the base, a circle of stone projects 5 inches. The church, which is the most easterly building, was large and beautiful, with a noble, carved window over the high-altar; next to this window, to the right, about 10 feet from the ground, is the following inscription, the letters and points of which are raised:

"Matheus O'Dubagan hoc opus fecit Bartholomeo O'Flannagan priori de Daminis, A.D. 1449."

Round this inscription is a frame, somewhat raised, with another inscription on it, which is now illegible.

he had said Mass the Pope offered him these three things as gifts, but Molaise consented only to accept the *Soiscel Bec*, or small Mass Book, which was afterwards enshrined in a rich case, and was held in the highest veneration throughout Ireland, as the *Soscel Bec* of St. Molaise. Other gifts were also given to him by the Pope, and especially some holy relics, as he had desired, viz., of SS. Peter and Paul, of SS. Lawrence, and Clement, and Stephen, of the garment of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of St. Martin, and other relics. With these sacred treasures St. Molaise hastened back to Erin; a portion of them he bestowed on his friend, St. Aidan, of Ferns; the rest were deposited in the *Relic Bic*, or small cemetery, to which, on this account, great privileges were attached.

Of the other facts connected with St. Molaise's life, suffice it to mention that the settlement of the dispute between Dermid McCerbhaill and St. Ruadhan, of Lothra, was referred to him. and he found fault with the latter for the cursing of Tara; he, too, it was that, after the battle of Cuildremne, advised St. Columba "to serve God on a foreign soil," adding the prophetic assurance that "he would there lead many souls to God." The T.C.D. extracts from the old Register of the See of Clogher, also inform us that St. Molaise, on his return from Rome, exercised, by special delegation from the Pope, a general jurisdiction over the whole Irish Church, "non solum Ergalliae sed totius Hiberniae principatum habens tamquam sedis Apostolicae legatus."

Among the memorials of St. Molaise that have come down to us is the shrine known as the *Soiscel Molaise*, which is now preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and has been admirably illustrated by Miss Stokes for the Society of Antiquaries in London. See *Archaeologia*, vol. xliii, 1871. "This venerable work of early Irish Art," writes Miss Stokes, "is a small box, or *cumdach*, of yellow mixed metal, such as that made to hold the *Gospel of St. Moling*, or the *Book of Dimma*, in T.C.D., Dublin. The date of this reliquary, if so it may be called, can hardly be of a period later than the close of the 10th century. The inscription which it bears, 'A prayer for Cennfailad, the comharb of Molaise, by whom this case was made, and for Gillabaithin, the artificer, who made these ornaments,' proves that it was executed for the use of Cennfailad, who died early in the 11th century, as we are told in the *Annals of the Four Masters*, A.D. 1025, 'Cennfaeladh, son of Flacthbheartach, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis, died,' . . . . On one side of the case is seen a robed ecclesiastical figure holding an object, believed by Dr. Petrie to be a pastoral staff of a very ancient form. Details are revealed, however, by the magnified photograph, which would rather lead us to believe it to be the aspersory in use at the present day in the service of the Roman Catholic Church. A book is held in the other hand. The figure was probably intended to represent St. Molaise himself. The chasuble worn by this ecclesiastic was evidently embroidered. The design upon it would appear to have been palm-leaves."

As regards the island, its name *Daimhinis*, is interpreted in the old records to mean "island of oxen." Thus, in the ancient *Latin Lives of St. Aidan;*

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Next to the tower is a vaulted building of hewn stone, which ends in a point, and is called St. Molaise's house; near to this is his bed, in the shape of a stone coffin, in which he used to pray. The neighbouring inhabitants say, that pains in the back are relieved by lying in this bed.

"Beatissimus Lasreanus ad aquilonalem partem Hiberniae exivit, et construxit clarissimum monasterium in stagno Herne, nomine Daimhinis qui sonat latine Bovis insula:" and again: "regebat plures monachos in insula posita in stagno Erne, quam Scoti nominant Daimhinis, id est, Bovium insulam." The ruins of the sacred edifices, which, in early times, adorned this island, are some of the most interesting in Ireland. Of these the oldest was known as "the House of St. Molaise." Within the memory of the present generation it was preserved almost in a perfect state, and was a small, oblong, stone roofed structure, with a square-headed doorway at its western end. Only a few feet of its walls now remain standing. The walls were of great thickness, built of large stones, in what has been termed the Cyclopean style. The Round Tower of Devenish is the most perfect that now remains in Ireland. Its conical cap is still complete, and the ornamentation on its cornice seems as fresh as it was a thousand years ago. The "great church" is all but a featureless ruin. It consisted of a nave and chancel, with a transept to the south. Its style of architecture and building is much more modern than that of the Round Tower, and has been referred to the 11th or 12th century. Many other details connected with the holy well of the saint, and the font, and the monumental cross, and other antiquities of the island, will be found in a valuable paper, "The Antiquities of Devenish," contributed by Mr. Wakeman to the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, and published in its Journal for January, 1874. He remarks that in the general simplicity of construction, the building known as "the Devenish House or Oratory of St. Molaise" is "a remarkable connecting link between what is usually admitted to be the oldest style of stone church, as found in Ireland, and storeyed and crossed edifices like the Houses of St. Columba and St. Kevin." The font, which once belonged to the Abbey Church, is now preserved in the parish church at Monea. There is a tradition that the bells of the monastery were thrown into the lake, in order to preserve them from sacrilegious hands. Mr. Wakeman inserts in his paper some letters regarding Devenish, written in 1808, which refer to some interesting features of the island and its ruins, now entirely destroyed. The church, dedicated to St. Molaise, he describes as 80 feet long and 23 feet wide. The south aisle is the burial-place of the Maguire family of Tempo; however, "a violent storm, twenty years ago, threw down the entire gable of the south aisle, and a dreadful hurricane, the 20th of January, 1803, threw down the top of the upper gable of the above church with several houses, and tore up many trees from the roots." He adds, that the structure known as St. Molaisse's house, 14 yards from the church, was 30 feet long, and 18 feet wide: it was covered outside with cut stone till one of the Protestant Bishops of Clogher had it stripped in order to flag the floor of Enniskillen Church.

By the survey of County Fermanagh, 1st James I., it was found that in the barony of Magheryboy was the "monastery or abbey of Channons, in Devenishe, whereunto belonged in the same barony, 8 tathes (tates) of land, and the tithes of Ballyosey, and the tithes of 3 half tates of land belonging to the chappel of Collydea, and that the Prior O'Flanegan possessed this intirely by authoritie from Roome, and had held it 3 yeres, notwithstanding the king's majestie was justly entitled to all the landes, possessions, &c., of this abbey." It was also found that the parish church of Devenish "whereunto belonged two quarters of land, were possessed by Hugh M'Hugh Maguir, as corbe; and that the Chappell of Collydea possessed 3 tates of land, possessed by Rory Ballogh O'Corcon, as corbe."

By another Inquisition taken at Eniskilline, 18th September, 1609, it was found that the Bishop of Clogher was, in right of his bishoprick, entitled out of the herenagh land of Devenish, containing in all four quarters, of which, so much as lay in the island of Devenish (excepting Rossimartine, containing a fourth part of a tate) was free, and belonged to the corbe or chief herenagh of that place, four

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There appears to have been many ancient inscriptions here, but they are all erased and destroyed by time.[x]

Priory of Colidei ; In the interpolations of the *Ulster Annals*, at the year 1130 we read, that the Monastery of Daminis was founded that year ; the author must mean either the repairing of the ancient Monastery of St. Laserian, or the founding of this priory of the Colidei, or secular priests.[y]

[x] *James Butler's Tour., Ms. Twiss's Tour p.* 114. [y] *War. Mon.*

marks, every mark being but 26 groats sterling, and 2 white groats per annum, and eight days' cosheire in his visitation, as in Maghericoolmanny, and for want of flesh and wine, or aquavite, four shillings, and three score sroaghans [stroans or baunocks] of oatbread, and a beef per annum, or ten shillings in lieu of said bread, and a noble per annum in lieu of the beef ; and it was also found that there were three herenaghs of the said land, viz :—O'Tullie, who was chief and herenagh of one half of the said land ; O'Cassidie, who was herenagh of one quarter ; and O'Casy, who was herenagh of the other quarter of said land ; and it was also found that in the said barony, eight tates on the south side of Lough Erne, therein specified, all of which, together with the tithes thereof, belonged to the late dissolved abbey of Devenish; and that the said abbey, with one orchard and more, were situate in the island of Devenish, and that out of the said abbey the Bishop of Clogher had yearly a refection for a day, or ten shillings in lieu thereof, and not else, but not to stay all night. And it was also found that the late priory, or house of *secular priests* of Collidea, with an orchard thereunto belonging, was likewise situate in the said island of Devenish, and that to said priory belonged four tates of land in the said barony, viz. :—two tates of Fanagrane, and two tates of Tullagh; and that out of the said priory the Bishop of Clogher had a beef per annum. or twenty groats in lieu thereof. And it was also found that the two small tates of Gorticloghem and Farrenerioght, in the parish of Derrimoillan (Derryvullan), were parcel of the possessions of the said Priory of Collidea.

Doctor Reeves, in his "Essay on the Culdees" (*Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. xxiv., p. 140), referring to the foundation of St. Molaisi, states, though without quoting his authority, that in the twelfth or thirteenth century a body of regular canons superseded the ancient community of the island, and became possessed of their church and endowments, allowing, however, a small society of secular canons, probably the representatives of the original occupants, to remain, but in a subordinate position. At the dissolution of monasteries, there were two conventual societies on the island—one a priory of regular canons, and the other described as "the late priory or house of secular priests in the same island, with an orchard thereunto belonging, and four tathes of land possessed by Rory Ballogh O'Corcon" (*recte*, Corcron), "as corbe ; the tithes of which were possessed by the Prior O'Flanagan of the abbey.' In a patent of James I., the buildings are described as a cell or chapel called *Callidea*, alias *Colidea*, in said island, to said abbey, near and belonging. In the table annexed to the *Martyrology of Donegal* (under Molaissi), Michael O'Clery writes in 1630:—'Ubi prioratus saecularis Colideorum, pertinens ad templum magnum ecclesiae parochialis S. Molassi (ita antiquitus), et vicaria ejusdem ecclesiae.' The house of these secular priests appears to have been a relic of the ancient establishment of St. Molaisi, who were superseded by the regular canons, and to whom they stood in the same relation that the Colidei of Armagh did to the cathedral chapter."

St. Natalis, otherwise Naile, referred to in the text of Archdall as immediate successor of St. Laserian, is thus mentioned in the *Calendar of the O'Clerys*, at 27th January :—

"Naile, of Inbher Naile, in Tir-Baghuine, in Cinel-Conaill" (now the parish of Inver, barony of Banagh, county Donegal), "and afterwards Abbot of Cill-Naile" (now incorrectly anglicized Kinawley, the name of an old church and parish in the barony of Knockninny, in the County of Fermanagh, extending into the barony of Tullyhaw, in the County of Cavan, where his well of pure spring water is still in existence, according to O'Donovan's Note in *Four Masters*, at

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At the dissolution of religious houses, the possessions belonging to this priory were found to be as follows:—The circuit and precinct of the priory, with an orchard adjoining; a church and a building joining to it, together with a cellar under that building, and some chambers lately built thereon, and also some other small buildings; an orchard, with a small garden and a few closes, containing three acres, within the said precincts; the whole island of Devenish, containing thirty acres of small measure, four tates of old measure, with their

1387), "and Daimhinis in Feara-Manach. He was a son of Aenghus (son of Nadfraech, son of Corc, son of Lughaidh), who was King of Munster; and Eithne, daughter of Crimhthann Cosgrach, was his mother, according to his own life. It was to him God gave water from the hard stony rock when great thirst had seized him, and Meadhog of Ferna, with the monks of both, when he made a distant cast of his crozier at the hard stony rock, so that a stream of pure spring water gushed therefrom; just as the spring is now to be seen at Cill-Naile, according to Naile's own life, chap, 10." [This is the well referred to by O'Donovan as being still in existence.] "The *Life of Colum-Cille*, chap. 90, states that Naile came into the presence of Colum-Cille for the first time, at the Inbher, and that Colum-Cille and Naile blessed the place, and that it is from Naile the church has been thenceforth named." In the Donegal Inquisitions and Ecclesiastical Returns, it is always called the parish of Inver-nale.

The following entries taken from the *Four Masters* are wanting in Archdall's text:—

ABBOTS AND COMHARBAS OF DEVENISH.

A.C. 815. Reachtabhra Ua n Andola, abbot of Daimhinis, died.

A.C. 867. Martin, abbot of Cluain-mic-nois and Daimhinis, a scribe of the sept of Dartraighe-Daimhinsi (correctly Coininnsi), died.

A.C. 890. Loichene, abbot of Daimhinis, died.

A.C. 891. Maelachaidh, vice-abbot, *i.e.*, prior of Cluain-mic-nois, and abbot of Daimhinis, suffered martyrdom from the Dealbhna-Eathra; and he took an oath at his death, that he had no part in the killing of Scolaighe. This Scolaighe was son of Macan, Lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, in the now King's County, who had been slain by the people of Clonmacnoise the year before.

A.C. 922. Maelmordha, son of Conghalach, abbot, died.

A.C. 944. Maelbeathadh, abbot, died.

A.C. 955. Colman, son of Conghal, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis, died.

A.C. 972. (*recte*, 974) Diarmaid, son of Dochartach, abbot, died.

A.C. 984. Fogharlach Ua Conghaile, a distinguished scribe and abbot, died.

A.C. 995. Cormac Ua Conghaile, abbot, died.

A.C. 1001. Cathalan Ua Corcrain, abbot, died.

A.C. 1025. Ceannfaeladh, son of Flaithbheartach, successor of Molaisi; and Gillachrist, its rector, died.

A.C. 1038. Colman Caech Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, died.

A.C. 1049. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh, Comharba of Daimhinis, died. O'Donovan writes that this name is now anglicized Tully and Tilly. In 1347, Maelmaedhog O'Taichligh was official of Lough Erne.

A.C. 1114. Flann Mac Flan nhadha, now Mac Clancey and Clancy, successor of Molaise, died.

A.C. 1168. The great priest, Ua Mongachain, successor of Molaisi, died.

A.C. 1336. O'Mechin, Coarb of St. Molaisse, died. O'Donovan in his note on this entry writes however, that he was the coarb of the Church of Ballaghmeehin, in the parish of Rossinver, in the north of the county of Leitrim, where his linea descendant and representative still farms the termon lands. According to the Fermanagh Inquisitions there was in that county a family named O'Manchan.

A.C. 1390. Niall O'Taichlich, Canon Chorister of Clogher and Coarb of Devenish, died.

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tithes, viz.:—Fennagran, two tates ; Tallah, two tates ; two small tates, Gortaghlaghan and Farranaghreyaght, in the half barony of Cool ; five tates in the barony of Coolmackernan ; Bonanibber, one tate ; Tullagh and Toghill, one tate ; Killencloghan, one tate ; Dromaklawnagh, one tate ; Arderry, half a tate ; Ardinabyly, half a tate ; and one quarter and a half of land containing eight tates, each of which contain thirty acres of the measure used there ; and all the tithes of the land of Ballyhasy, in the said county. The prior paid to the

BISHOPS AND PRIORS.

A.C. 658. St. Sillan, Bishop of Daimhinis, died on the 17th of May. The *Calendar of the O'Clerys* spells the name St. Siollan, giving the same date for his death.

A.C. 868. Maelodhar, Anchorite, Bishop, and Abbot of Daimhinis, died.

A.C. 1379. James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, died.

A.C. 1462. The Prior of Devenish, *i.e.*, Bartholomew, the son of Hugh O'Flanagan, died on Lough Derg. O'Donovan in his note on this passage, writes, this was the prior who repaired or rebuilt the great abbey church in 1449.

A.C. 1505. Laurence O'Flanagan, Prior of Devenish, died.

A.C. 1521. The Prior of Devenish, died—Redmond, son of the Parson of Inis-Maighe-Samh, a clerical, kind, charitable, and humane man.

A.C. 1417. Master John, Parson of Devenish, died.

A.C. 1520. Nicholas, the son of Pierce O'Flanagan, Parson of Devenish, was unjustly removed from his place by the influence of the laity, and died at Bohoe. This is a parish lying in the baronies of Magheraboy and Clanawley, County of Fermanagh.

OTHER REFERENCES.

A.C. 721. Deivir of Daimhinis, of the Ui-Colla, died.

A.C. 746. Ceile-Dulaisi of Daimhinis, died.

A.C. 836. The churches of Loch-Erne were destroyed by the foreigners, with Cluain-Eois and Devenish.

A.C. 980. Rothectach of Daimhinis, a priest, died.

A.C. 1011 (*recte*, 1012). Crenchomrac Ua Scanlainn, Airchenneach of Daimhinis, died.

A.C. 1058. Maelfinnen Ua Guaire, anchorite of Daimhinis, died.

A.C. 1076. Gillachrist Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Manach themselves, on the island of Daimhinis.

A.C. 1157. Daimhinis, Lismor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned.

A.C. 1259. Hugh O'Conor and Brien O'Neill held a conference at Devenish, in Lough Erne.

A.C. 1411. Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey, in Devenish, died.

A.C. 1479. Piarus, otherwise Pierce, the son of Nicholas O'Flanagan, who had been a canon chorister at Clogher, a parson and a prior of Culdees, a sacristan at Devenish, an official on Lough Erne, a charitable, pious, truly hospitable, and humane man, died, after having gained the victory over the devil and the world.

A.C. 1489. Nicholas, Vicar of Devenish, died.

A.C. 1537. Cuconnaught Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh, a charitable and humane man, and the most renowned of the race of Colles for a long time, was treacherously slain on the 8th of October on Creachan, an island in Lough Erne, belonging to the Friars, by the descendants of Thomas Maguire. He was first buried in Devenish, but was some time after disinterred by the Friars Minor, who carried him to the Monastery of Donegal, and there interred him in a becoming manner.

A.C. 1602. Niall Garv O'Donnell, with his brothers, and the English, went in boats on Lough Erne, and took and destroyed Enniskillen. They also took (the monasteries of) Devenish and Lisgoole, and left warden in them.

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bishop of Clogher a fat beef annually, or twenty groats in lieu of it.

The Herinagh of Devenish contains four quarters of the new measure, beside the island which was free ; it paid annually to the Bishop of Clogher four marcs, each marc being twenty-six groats, with the liberty to coshire therein for eight nights at his visitation, and sixty loaves (in Irish stroughans) of oaten meal (or in lieu thereof 10*s.*) a fat ox (or 6*s.* 8*d.* in lieu thereof) ; there were three erenarchs of this land, viz., O'Tully the first, and he was erenarch of half of the said land ; and O'Casy, erenarch of the other part ; and there were eight tates of land of the ancient small measure, on the fourth bank of the river of Loghern, belonging to the said canons, viz.:—Drumgemple, two tates ; Enislern, Rosleagh, Moynenergidi, Findraught and Charranchirrin, Magherinegananah, and Fogher ; and the prior to pay annually to the Bishop of Clogher one refection on the day of his visitation, but not to tarry all the night (or 10*s.* in lieu of the said refection.)[z]

Domhnagh-Mor ;[5] In Magh-ene,[zz] St. Nennidhius, or Nennius, was abbot and bishop here ;[a] this place is now unknown.

Gola ;[6] Adjoining Lough-Earn, five miles south-east of Enniskillen, and within three miles of Maguire's bridge.

[z] *King, p.* 238, *&c.* [zz] *A small territory to the south of the river Erne, having the lough to the east, and the ocean to the west ; in this territory are the ruins of several churches.* [a] *Act. SS. pp.* 113 *and* 115.

[5] There are several Saints Nennius in the *Calendar of Donegal*, but none of them appropriated to this church. According to the *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick*, this church was founded by him :—"Patrick went afterwards past Druim-cliabh (Drumcliff) from Caisel-Ivra, by the Rosses eastwards, along Magh-Eni, and founded Domhnach-mor of Magh-Eni." This small territory of Magh-Eni was sometimes called Magh-Cedne and Moggene, and is now called "the Moy," a plain lying between the rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south of the County Donegal. Some have supposed that Domhnachmore is in the parish of Inishmacsaint, where, in the vicinity of Carrick-lake, are the ruins of an ancient church.

As however Carrick-lake is not situate in Magh-Ene, it is more probable that Domhnachmor is identical with Tigh Tunny, an ancient graveyard lying on the south bank of the Erne, half a mile west of Belleek, where formerly existed the ruins of an abbey, the stones of which some forty years ago were used to form the wall which at present surrounds the little graveyard. The name Tigh Tunny may be a corruption or transformation of the name of the founder, St. Ninny, or St. Dianach, who is said to have been Bishop at Donaghmore in Magh-Ene. The situation of Tigh Tunny is within the territory of Magh-Ene, and though not within the limits of the County Fermanagh, it is on the confines of same, in the townland of Clyhore, and County Donegal. Here also is a holy well and little island close by in the Erne, where was formerly held a station on a day not well remembered now in the locality. The river scenery of the Erne at this spot is surpassingly beautiful.

[6] Gola is now the name of a townland in the parish of Derrybrusk, barony of Magherastephana, county Fermanagh. There is another townland of the same name in the parish of Aghavea, same barony and county. When *Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* was compiled in 1837, some ruins of the ancient

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A monastery dedicated to the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, was founded at Gaula for Dominican friars, by M'Manus, lord of the place; Maguire, the dynast of Fermanagh, contributed largely to the foundation, and John, the son of the founder, who had been educated at the Dominican friary of Athenry, was extremely solicitous in forwarding this work; some remains of the monastery are yet to be seen, and particularly where formerly stood the village of Gola.[b]

[b] *Burke, pp. 331 and 333.*

monastery were in existence; but when Mr. Wakeman published his work on Lough Erne in 1870, he writes that not one stone remained above ground. Mr. Wakeman also writes, that Gola was of ancient foundation—one of those seminaries where, according to the Venerable Bede, Saxons and other foreigners were so hospitably entertained, educated, and furnished with books, &c., and all gratuitously, or for the love of God, by the since libelled "barbarous Irish;" and that it was stated that here Alfred, King of the Northumbrian Saxons, tarried so long that he learned not only to speak, but to become a bard in the Irish tongue. He then gives the late Dr. O'Donovan's translation of Alfred's poem on his experience of Ireland. Mr. Wakeman, however, gives no authority for the ancient foundation of Gola, or Alfred's residence therein; and it is most likely that any traditions to that effect ought to be referred to Lisgoole, which is partly similar in name, and dates from the early Irish church.

Gola is not returned in the Great Survey of Fermanagh made at Devenish, 7th July, 1603, of the temporal and spiritual lands of that county; and in the Inquisition sped at Enniskillen, 18th September, 1609, to inquire into the ecclesiastical lands, the only mention of the place is that it was then part of the herenagh lands of Derrivoruske, now Derrybrusk, in which parish, as previously stated, it is still situate. It was probably at the time too inconsiderable to excite the cupidity of the settlers and be formally escheated to the Crown. It appears from Dr. Burke's *Hibernia Dominicana*, p. 332, that in 1660, shortly after the restoration of Charles II., the Dominicans being desirous to revive their old houses in Ulster, Father Dominic O'Connor, of Sligo, sent Father John O'Hart, the Provincial of the Order, to restore this monastery and others in Ulster; and that subsequently Fathers Cathal M'Manus, then returning from his studies in Italy, and Father Thomas M'Mahon, of the Convent of Coleraine, erected a new house near the ancient monastery, under patronage of Macmanus, likely a descendant of the founder, and Maguire, Lord Inniskillin, where the society flourished for some time, and obtained the friendship of the nobility and people. He writes that the modern founder was James King, Esquire, but no proprietor of that name appears in the Fermanagh Inquisition. The restoration agrees with the statements in the letters of Primate Oliver Plunket, as published in the *Life of Dr. Plunkett*, p. 242, *et seq.* A dispute having arisen between the Dominicans and Franciscans as to the right of soliciting alms, or questing, as it was called, in the dioceses of Armagh, Down, Dromore, and Clogher, the decision was referred by Rome in 1671 to the Primate, who associated with himself as consultors the Most Rev. Patrick Plunket, Bishop of Meath; the Very Rev. Oliver Dease, Vicar-General of that diocese; and Dr. Thomas Fitzsimons, Vicar-General of Kilmore. The Primate made visitations of the convents in dispute, where, as Dr. Moran writes, the Dominicans, to their surprise, found that these convents were in the hands of other religious (the Franciscans), who attempted not only to withhold them, but even controverted their right to quest. The Primate made his report 18th September, 1672, in favor of the Dominicans, and in it he refers to Gola, or Gaula, as follows; and it is deeply to be regretted, that the ancient Irish annals of Enniskillen, which were adduced in evidence, are now lost, or their habitat unknown; as, if extant, we would have an authentic account of the foundation and history of the house, and much information as to the families of MacManus and Maguire, and the countries of which they were lords:—

"I went to the diocese of Clogher, and near Enniskillen, in the Convent of the

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Iniscaoin,[7] An island in the great Lough-Earn; in the early ages we find an abbey here, of which St. Mochaimoc, the son of Endeus, was abbot, about the middle of the 7th century; his festival is observed 13th of April.[c]

[c] *Act. SS. p.* 598.

Franciscan Friars, called the contending parties. The Dominicans adduced the authority of the ancient annals of that town, written in the Irish language, which gives the name of the Convent of Gaula, the year in which it was founded, the Pope in whose pontificate it was founded for the Dominicans. They also brought forward the testimony of an old priest, who swore that he heard from his father that the Convent of Gaula belonged to the Dominicans; they also produced other witnesses who gave like evidence. Now, on the other hand, the Franciscans could bring forward nothing but negative arguments, that is, the signatures of those who attested that they had never seen or heard of the Dominicans being in these convents; that the people were not able to support both Dominicans and Franciscans; that the secular clergy were opposed to the Dominicans. They went about seeking the signatures of the gentry and others against the Dominicans; and, what is more strange, they even went to Protestant gentlemen asking them to speak to me against the Dominicans, and, *de facto*, many of these spoke to me, and almost threatened me if I did not remove the Dominicans from these dioceses. The Franciscans, moreover, added, that the Dominicans, in case these convents once belonged to them, must, nevertheless, have lost their right to them, having abandoned and deserted them for many years, so that prescription now holds against them. The Dominicans, however, replied, that in the time of war, pestilence, and persecution, no prescription can hold good against those who abandon their convents."

The Franciscans appealed to Rome against the Primate's judgment, which was not finally settled till 1678, when it was confirmed by the acts of the Propaganda; but in the interim, in the storm of persecution, especially in 1673, all the convents and novitiates were destroyed, thus for the time putting an end to the controversy. Eventually, the Convent of Gola was in some degree restored; and here, as we find from Bishop Burke, were educated Dr. Dominick Maguire, Archbishop of Armagh, 1681 to 1708; Fathers Gelasius MacMahon, and Antony Maguire, Provincials of the Order. In 1756, Father John Maguire, aged 55, was prior, and Fathers Thomas Nolan and Antony Maguire brethren.

[7] The Survey of Fermanagh 1st James I., returns as in the half-barony of Cooil, correctly Coole M'Kernan, amongst the spiritual lands:—"The parish church of *Iniskeane*, having five quarters of land possessed by Munterdoogan as corbes; the chappell of *Popul*, alias Collidea, having two tates of land possessed by Gilleroe O'Haine as corbes; and the chappell of Maghery ne Cross, having two tates of land possessed by Clan M'Roory as corbes." This half-barony of Cooile, being the northern, has been incorporated into the present barony of Tirkennedy. The ecclesiastical districts of Iniskeane and Popul have been absorbed into the present civil parish of Enniskillen, the former being represented by the townland of Iniskeen, containing 260*a*. 1*r*. 15*p*.; the latter by the townland of Pubble, containing 270*a*. 1*r*. 20*p*.

In an Inquisition taken at Enishkilline 18th September, 1609, it was found that in the half-baronies of Cuyle and Tirrecannada (Tirkennedy) was the parish of Eniskine, containing *in toto*, six ballibetaghs, viz.: *Ballieniskine* one ballibetagh, Ballybreaghan and Garvorie one ballibetagh and two tates (now the townland of Garvany, containing 330*a*. 0*r*. 37*p*. in the civil parish of Enniskillen), and the three ballibetaghs and three quarters of Tirecannada, and that the parish church standeth in the island of Eniskine; and that in the said parish is both a parson and vicar collative, the tithes being paid in kind, and the parish church repaired as in Maghcrecoolemanny, that was: the parson and vicar bearing one-third part of the charge, and the herenagh the other two-third parts; and they also found that the Bishop of Clogher received yearly, proxies from the said parson, eight shillings, and from the vicar four shillings, and that to the vicarage belonged half an acre of glebe; and it was also found that in the said parish of Eniskine was a chapel of

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St. Fergus, the son of Endeus, was also abbot here; his festival is held 29th of March.[d]

[d] *Id. p.* 713.

ease, called Puble, with half a quarter of herenagh land called Puble-Patricke, and Drumkenada thereunto adjoining, out of which the said Bishop of Clogher had two shillings per annum, and that the herenagh of the said land was Munterowen, who had to maintain the said chapel, and the said vicar to maintain a curate. It was also found that the Bishop of Clogher was seized in fee, in right of his bishopric of, and in several rents and duties issuing out of, certain parcels of herenagh land, within the half baronies of Cuyle and Tircannada, viz.. out of the herenagh land of Eniskine, containing three quarters and an half tate (whereof Munterowen was the herenagh, and half a quarter and half a tate free to himself) two marks per annum, and also cosherie and refections.

The following entries are taken from the *Four Masters*:—

A.D. 1389 The Vicar of Inis-Cain, died. O'Donovan adds, in a note that according to the Dublin copy of the *Annals of Ulster*, this vicar's name was Nemeas O'h-Eoghain, a name still common in this parish, but anglicized Owen

1393. Matthew O'Howen, Chaplain of Inis Caon, died. O'Donovan in his note writes, that the island of Inis Caoin, now Inishkeen, having an area of 260 acres, English measure, contains the ruins of the old church in a burial ground,

1394. Gilla-Downey O'Howen, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson and Erenagh of Inis-Caoin, died.

1467. Miall, son of Mahon Magrath, Official of Lough Erne, and Parson of Inis-Caoin, died.

1490. Fergus, the son of John, son of Mathew [O'Howen], Anchorite of Inis-Cavan, died.

1498. MacManus of Seanadh, *i.e.*, Cathal Oge, the son of Cathal, son of Gilla-Patrick, son of Matthew, &c., a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, a biatach at Seanadh-Mic-Manus, a canon chorister in Armagh, and in the bishopric of Clogher, Parson of Inis-Caoin, Deacon of Lough Erne, and Coadjutor of the Bishop of Clogher for fifteen years before his death, the repertory of the wisdom and science of his own country, fruitful branch of the canon, and a fountain of charity and mercy to the poor and the indigent of the Lord: he it was who had collected together many historical books, from which he had compiled the historical book of Baile-Mic-Manus, for his own use—died of galar breac [the small-pox], on the tenth of the Calends of April, which fell on a Friday, and in the sixtieth year of his age.

The following is Doctor O'Donovan's note on this entry:—"*Seanadh.* This was the ancient name of an island situated in the Upper Lough Erne, between the baronies of Magherastephana and Clanawley, in the County of Fermanagh. It is called Ballymacmanus Island, in various deeds and leases, and by the natives of Clanawley, who speak the Irish language; but it has lately received the fancy name of Belle-Isle, from its beauty. The Cathal Oge MacManus here mentioned, was the compiler of the *Annals of Ulster*, which are often called *Annales Senatenses*, from this island in Lough Erne, where they were compiled, the situation of which has not been hitherto pointed out. The *Annals of Ulster*, of which the late Dr. Charles O'Conor has published an edition, begin with the year 444, and were carried down to 1498, the year of his death, by the original compiler. and they were continued to the year 1537, by Rory O'Cassidy, and to the end of the 17th century, by the O'Luinins of Arda, and others."—See also Harris's Edition of *Ware's Writers of Ireland*, p. 90.

The *Calendar of Donegal* has, at 10th January, "St. Diomman of Inis-Caoin,' not given by Archdall. Wakeman in his *Lough Erne*, p. 58, mentions Iniskeen as "the beautiful island," and as once the site of the parish church of the district including Enniskillen, adding that some fragments of the old edifice remain, but in a state of utter ruin, and that portions of stone crosses of early Irish type indicate the *very ancient* importance of the place, the cemetery being still, next to that of Devenish, the most sought for place of sepulture among the old families of the district.

In 1704. the Rev. William O'Hoyne, aged 56, was parish priest of Eniskeen, having received orders in November, 1670, from Primate Oliver Plunket.

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Inis-Eo, or Eonois,[8] Another island in the same lough; St. Constans, the son of Fuasclac, who was abbot and anchorite here, died November 14th, A.D. 777.[e] His bones were translated into a shrine by Matthew, Bishop of Clogher, on the 6th of September, 1308.[f]

Inis-Mac-Saint;[g9] An island in Lough-Earn, about half-a-mile from the shore of the barony of Maghereboy.

[e] *Act. SS. p.* 222. [f] *War. Bps. p.* 183. [g] *Called anciently Inis-mhuighe-samh.*

[8] Iniseo, or Eonois, now Aughnish. There do not seem to be any ancient remains now existing on this island, which lies in the Upper Lough Erne, in the parish of Kinawley, and not far from the island called Friar's Island, in the parish of Aughalurcher, on which there were ruins within present memory, but which have now disappeared.

[9] The *Martyrology of Donegal* records at 18th January:--"Ninnidh, Bishop of Inis-Muighe-Samh, in Loch Eirne; and he was Ninnidh Saebhruisc, who was of the race of Enda, son of Niall. It was he who was usually called Ninnidh Laimhodhan, to my knowledge.—See the *Life of Brigid*, chap. 41. The *Book of Hymns* states that Ninnidh, son of Eochaidh, was Ninnidh Laimhiodhan." According to Joyce (*Irish Names of Places*, 2nd Edition, page 427), the name in Irish signifies "the island of the plain of sorrel," now by a very gross mispronunciation called Inishmacsaint. The fame of St. Ninnidh, or Nened, who flourished on the island must, no doubt, have facilitated the change of name. He was a disciple of St. Finnian of Clonard. and a cotemporary of St. Sinell and St. Columba. He erected his monastery here before the close of the sixth century, and judging from the remains of the earth-works and foundations which may yet be traced, it was of great extent and importance. The church seems to have been a small oblong structure. One window remains in a tolerably perfect state. The stone cross is very rudely cut, and may be as ancient as the time of the saint himself. To the west and north of the church are mounds of earth, which mark the form and position of the community-dwellings; and enclosing all, was a rampart of mixed earth and stones, which formed a sort of rath, and served the double purpose of enclosure and defence.

Besides his connexion with the present island and parish of Inis-Mac-Saint, on Lower Lough Erne, St. Ninny must have been connected also in some way with a widely remote territory on the Upper Lough Erne, where he has given his name to the barony and remarkable hill of Knockninny, and where there is still pointed out a holy well called after the saint. His festival is given in the Calendars on the 16th as well as the 18th January. St. Dianach's festival is also marked on the former day. Could they have been the same person? Both are stated to have been Bishops of Donaghmore Magh-Ene. Besides the place of this name already alluded to, there is a Donagh in the parish of Galloon, in the plain of the Upper Lough Erne, on its eastern side, nearly opposite to Knockninny. In this old burying ground of Donagh (much used to the present day) was an ancient church.

The survey of County Fermanagh, 1st James I., finds that amongst the spiritual lands in the barony of Magheryboy, is the parish church of Inismoysoan, having two quarters of land, and Ball osey, containing four quarters and a half, being possessed by Patrick O'Flanagan, as corbe.

An Inquisition taken at Eniskilline, 18th September, 1609, finds that in the barony of Magheriboy and Twora, is the parish of Enishmissaugh, wherein is both a parson and a viccar collative; and that the parson paieth yerely to the bushopp of Clogher, eight shillings, and the viccar, fower shillings, proxies, per annum; and that the tithes of the said parish are paid in kinde, one-fourth parte thereof to the said bushopp of Clogher, one other fourth parte to the said viccar, and the other two-fourth partes to the parson; and that the said parson and viccar are equallie to beare one-third parte of the charge in repairinge and maintaininge the parish church, and the herenaghe to beare the other two-third partes of the

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St. Nenn, or Nennid, of the blood royal of Ireland, who was educated under St. Fiech at Sletty, and afterwards under St. Finian at Clonard, founded this famous abbey, and died in the year 523 or 530; his festival is commemorated here 18th of January. The saint's bell, ornamented with gold and silver, is yet preserved here as a precious relic, and is held in so great veneration amongst the lower class of people, that it is often judicially tendered them to swear on.[h]

This ancient abbey, in process of time, was converted into a parish church, with a very large district, being a rectory and a vicarage in the diocese of Clogher, but the situation being at length found to be highly inconvenient, it was, in the reign of Queen Anne, removed to Drumenagh, in the same parish, on the main land.

Innis-Rocha;[10] In Lough-Earn, about the beginning of the sixth century, St. Berchan, the son of Declan, son of Fieg, son of Deodatus, son of Rochad, son of Colla Dachrioch, was abbot here, where his festival is held 24th of November.[l]

Kilskirry;[11] A monastery of this name was founded A.D. 749.[k]

Kilskirry is now a parish church in the diocese of Clogher.[l]

[h] *Act. SS. pp.* 111, 113, *and* 114. *Vard. Vita Rumd. p.* 160. [l] *Act. SS. p.* 713. [k] *Conry.* [l] *Liber. visit.*

said charge; and they alsoe saie, that in the said parish is a chapple of ease, called Ffennoare in Macginy, unto which said chapple the viccar of the said parish is to send a curate to saie divine service; and that in the said parish also is an other chapple called Ballihanny, with a quarter of herenagh land of the ould measure, belonging thereto, whereof M'Gackequin is the herenagh, and paieth thereout yerelie to the lord bushopp of Clogher, three shillings and fower pence per annum; and that the said parish for soe much thereof as lieth within the said county of Ffermannagh is bounded as followeth, &c.; and they also found that the Bishop of Clogher was seized in right of his bishoprick out of the herenagh land of containing one quarter, whereof O'Flanagan was herenagh, one mark and not else. At present there is in the civil parish of Inishmacsaint, so far as it extends into the County Fermanagh, 36,993*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.*, and 7,126*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.*, in the barony of Tirhugh, County Donegal. The chapel of ease called in the above Inquisition Ffennoare, is now called Finner, it and Ballyhanny being in the county Donegal portion.

At an Inquisition held at Liffer (Lifford), 12th September, 1609, it was found that the Bishop of Clogher was entitled to divers tithes and duties out of that part of the parish of Enismisaugh, lying in the barony of Tirhugh, county of Donegal, which are all enumerated, as also out of the quarter of land called Ballymacgockquin, whereof M'Gockquin was herenagh.

[10] There is an Inishroosk in Upper Lough-Earn, not far from Aughnish and Friar's-island.

[11] There was another church or monastery of this name in the County Meath, where St. Sgire, Virgin, was commemorated at the 24th March, according to the *Martyrology of Donegal*, and the *Feliré of St. Angus*. The *Martyrology* adds, that there was another Cill-scire in Fermanagh, which probably was dedicated to the same saint. The situation of this place corresponds with that of the Disert called Sirach, alluded to by Colgan as in the upper part of Glendorachy, where St. Foillan is stated to have built a church previous to his connexion with Scotland. The name of Glendorachy seems to be still preserved in that townland of Glen not far

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Lisgool;[12] On the west bank of the river Earn, near Enniskillen.

In the early ages of Christianity, a monastery was founded here, where we find the festival of St. Aid, or Hugh, of Lisgovel, was observed 25th of January.[m]

An abbey, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, was afterwards founded here, and probably on the site of the ancient monastery, for regular canons following the rule of St. Augustin, by McNoellus Mackenlef, King of Ulster, in the year 1106.[n]

1287. Matthew McCatasaid was consecrated Bishop of Clogher, in this abbey.

1320. Nicholas McCatasaid was also consecrated bishop here.[o]

1360. This abbey was consumed by fire.[p]

1380. The prior Domnald ua Unnain died this year.[q]

[m] *Vard. Vita Rum. p.* 158. [n] *War. Mon.* [o] *King, p.* 201. [p] *M'Geogh.* [q] *Annal Dungal.*

from Kilskerry, on the confines of Fermanagh and Tyrone. The designation of "Glendorachy," *dark* or *shady Glen*, would accurately describe this place at the present day, which is overhung with hills covered with dark heath. This Glen, or Glendorachy, situated 6 miles north of Enniskillen, is mentioned as the spot where Ever M'Mahon was captured by a detachment from the garrison of that town on his flight from Letterkenny. The entire parish of Kilskeery, containing 20,436*a.* 1*r.* 27*p.*, is altogether in the barony of East Omagh, in the present County Tyrone, no portion thereof being in Fermanagh.

This parish contains Trelic, "the three stones," now Trillick, where, according to Conry, there was an abbey at 613. The *Martyrology of Donegal* has, at 29th May, St. Mobecce, at Trelic; and the *Four Masters* at A.C. 809 (*recte* 814), record the death of Cinardh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Airchinneach of Trelecc. O'Donovan, in his note on this passage writes, that the *Annals of Ulster* at 813, call it Trelic-moer. Joyce, in his admirable work, *Irish Names of Places*, second Edition, p. 252, in writing of the triple combinations in the names of places, quoting from the *Book of Lismore*, observes that Duntryleague, near Galbally, in County Limerick owes the origin of the name to the fact, that when Cormac Cas, King of Munster, was dying, his attendants placed him in a *Dun*, with three *liagars* (pillar stones) around it, on which was laid the bed of the King, so that his head was in the middle between the three pillars. He died there, and was buried in a cave within the *dun*; and from that arose the name of the place, *Dun-tri-liag*, the fortress of the three pillar stones. He further observes that a similar erection of three stones must have been very usual, as we find several names containing the compound *tri-liag*, and simply in the form of Trillick, the name of a village in Tyrone, and of two townlands—one in Donegal, and the other in Fermanagh.

The parish priest of Kilskerry in 1704 was Bryan O'Kerulan, aged 45, who had received Holy Orders in April, 1688, in Kilkenny, from Dr. James Phelan, Bishop of Ossory.

[12] *Lisgoole*, in Irish *Lis-gabhail*. The *Martyrology of Donegal*, at 25th January, preserves the memory of "St. Aedh, Bishop of Lisgabhail, on Loch Eirne." The MS. *Martyrology of Tallaght* has, on the same day, "Sancti Aedha Episcopi." Duald Mac Firbis, in his Tract on *Certain Bishops of Ireland*, gives, under the heading of Gobhuil, two bishops, viz., "Guaire, Bishop of the Gobhuil: and Aodh (*i.e.*, Hugh), Bishop of Lisgabhuil, on Loch Erne, 25th January." The mounds which mark this district prove it to have been a secure place of refuge, and it is probable that its monastery was founded at a very early period. It

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Cohonaught More McGuire, the grandfather of Brien Oge, held the whole right of presentation and patronage of all the churches and vicarages in the County of Fermanagh, until the Pope, in the Council of Trent, deprived him of that patronage.[r]

This abbey having gone to ruin for want of necessary repairs, and divine service being totally neglected therein, the

[r] *King, p.* 201.

is supposed that Alfred of Northumbria lay concealed here for a considerable time, when he was compelled to seek safety by flight from the shores of England. A poem written by this royal exile, to commemorate his sojourn in Erin, is still preserved in the most ancient Gaedhlic dialect, and has been thus translated by the learned Celtic scholar, O'Donovan:—

"I found in the fair Inisfail,
In Ireland, while in exile,
Many women, no silly crowd,
Many laics, many clerics.

"I found in each province
Of the five provinces of Ireland,
Both in Church and State,
Much of food—much raiment.

"I found gold and silver,
I found honey and wheat,
I found affection with the people of God,
I found banquets and cities.

"I found in Armagh, the splendid,
Meekness, wisdom, circumspection,
Fasting in obedience to the Son of God,
Noble, prosperous sages.

"I found in each great church—
Whether inland, on shore, or island—
Learning, wisdom, devotion to God,
Holy welcome, and protection.

"I found the lay monks
Of alms the active advocates,
And, in proper order with them,
The Scriptures without corruption.

"I found in Munster, without prohibition,
Kings, queens, and royal bards,
In every species of poetry well skilled—
Happiness, comfort, pleasure.

"I found in Conact, famed for justice,
Affluence, milk in full abundance,
Hospitality, lasting vigour, fame,
In this territory of Croghan of heroes.

"I found in the country of Tirconnel
Brave, victorious heroes,
Fierce men with fair complexion,
The high stars of Ireland.

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abbot, Cahill McBrian McCuchonnaght Maguire, entered into articles with Cuchonnaght Fitz-Cuchonnaght Maguire, Lord of the County of Fermanagh, to restore it to its pristine state. Maguire being grieved at seeing the church, which he and the principal people of the country had chosen for the place of their sepulture, so nearly demolished, requested the before-mentioned lord-abbot to surrender his title, and suffer him to

"I found in the province of Ulster
Long-blooming beauty, hereditary vigour,
Young scions of energy—
Though fair, yet fit for war, and brave.

"I found in the territory of Boyle
* * (MS. effaced),
Brehons, Erenachs, palaces,
Good military weapons, active horsemen.

"I found in the fair-surfaced Leinster,
From Dublin to Slewmargy,
Long-living men, health, prosperity,
Bravery, hardihood, and traffic.

"I found from Ara to Gle,
In the rich country of Ossory,
Sweet fruit, strict jurisdiction,
Men of truth, chess playing.

"I found in the great fortress of Meath
Valour, hospitality, and truth,
Bravery, purity, and mirth—
The protection of all Ireland.

"I found the aged of strict morals
The historians recording truth—
Each good, each benefit that I have sung
In Ireland I have seen."

The Survey of County Fermanagh (1st James I., Ul. In. xxxiv.) returns among the spiritual lands of the barony of Clynawley, "The Monastery or Abbey of Channons, at Lisgoole, whereunto belongeth in the same barony twenty tathes of land and certain medders of barley, with the appurtenances of butter, arisinge as a chief rent out of Ballymacsagart. This is entirely possessed by Shane Mc, an abbot for ten years past, as prior from the Pope. The Abbay of St. Fraunces, in Lyssgoole, whereunto belongeth no landes or lyving, save onely the gardens and croftes about yt. It is possessed by the said Shane, notwithstanding wee find the king's matie. intiteled to all the landes and possessions of theis 2 abbayes, by act of pliamt., enacted within this realme, in the 33rd yere of King Henry ye Eight of famous memory, and so actually possessed thereof."

An Inquisition held at Enniskillen 18th September, 1609, after finding the lands belonging to Lisgoole, as stated in the text, further found that the Bishop of Clogher was entitled out of said abbey to one meal per ann., if he came, and six shillings and eight pence proxies, for the impropriation of Rosserririe.

The following entries, not given by Archdall, occur in the *Four Masters*:—

A.C. 1329. Augustine, Abbot of Lisgabhail, died. O'Donovan, in his note on this passage, writes Lisgabhail, *ie*, the fort of the fork, now anglicized Lisgole, or Lisgool.

A.C. 1345. Gilla-na-naemh O'Keenan, Abbot of Lisgabhail, died. His death is repeated at 1348.

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provide another order for the house, who should keep it in proper repair, and engage that there should be constantly divine service therein. The abbot, together with the bishop and chapter, entered into an agreement, which received the confirmation of the Pope, who ordered the Franciscan friars to take possession of the abbey; and the Lord Maguire made a recompense to the abbot Cahill of ten dry cows yearly, to

A.C. 1360. Roscommon, Devenish, Sligo, the Monastery of Lisgool, Fenagh, and Drumlias, were burned.

A.C. 1373. Adam O'Keenan, a canon and learned historian, died at Lisgool. O'Reilly states in his *Irish Writers*, p. 102, that he had in his possession two volumes on vellum in his handwriting.

A.C. 1380. Donnell *O'Lennan*, prior of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1390. Bartholomew O'Congaile, canon and sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1419. Hugh O'Flanagan, prior of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1430. Gilla-na-neer O'Leannain, canon and sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1431. Simon MacGaraghan, a canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1434. Lucas O'Leannain, prior of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1443. Ængus MacGillafinnen, abbot of Lisgool died.

A.C. 1445. Thomas O'Leannain, canon and sacristan of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1446. John O'Leannain, prior of the Monastery of Lissgool, died.

A.C. 1447. Donnell Ballagh Maguire, who was slain by John, son of Philip Maguire, was interred in the Monastery of Lisgool.

A.C. 1450. Pierce Maguire, Bishop of Clogher, died at Cleenish, and was interred in Lisgool.

A.C. 1465. Thomas, the son of Maurice, son of Matthew, abbot of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1466. Brian, the son of Gillapatrick Maguire, abbot of Lisgool, and Donnell O'Leannain, a canon of the family of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1477. Ailbhe, the daughter of Hugh Maguire, a woman who, a year before her death, had retired with all her fortune to the Monastery of Lisgoole, died.

A.C. 1515. Teige O'Higgin and Walter Walsh, two priests, were drowned alongside of Lisgoole.

A.C. 1522. Redmond Roe Maguire, prior of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1527. Laurence, abbot of Lisgool, died.

A.C. 1602. Niall Garv O'Donnell, with his brothers, and the English, went in boats on Lough Erne, and took and destroyed Enniskillen. They also took the Monasteries of Devenish and Lisgoole, and left warders in them.

Archdall, following Ware, incorrectly states this monastery to have been founded by M'Noellus Mackenlef, King of Ulster, in 1106, whose correct name was Niall McDuinsleve Ui Eochada, slain in 1127. The house founded by him was Carryke, near Downpatrick, and was afterwards called St. Finian's of Greencastel, and was destroyed by Sir John de Courcy on his first invasion of Ulster.

In 1106, Maguire, Prince of Fermanagh, founded a house for Regular Canons at Lisgool, and there the lords of that delightful territory had their last resting place, and there, too, were interred their historians and poets, the O'Keenans and the O'Husseys. It is not easy to determine the precise time when the Franciscans superseded the Canons of St. Augustine. Archdall seems to imply that it was before the year 1530, but it was certainly some years later. Cornelius MacCardell, whose name appears in the deed of transfer, was not appointed to the See of Clogher till the year 1560, and it was about the same time that Turlogh O'Neill was inaugurated Lord of Tyrone. The Franciscans continued to reside in the monastery till 1598, when they were compelled by the violence of the persecution to seek refuge in the neighbouring mountains. They soon, however, returned to this hallowed retreat, and we find them here in 1631, when Michael O'Clery and his four assistants began to compile the *Book of Invasions*, under the protection of Brian Roe Maguire, first baron of Enniskillen. It was the son of this baron who, as Lord Maguire, was one of the originators of the great Irish Revolution of 1641.

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him and his lineal heirs for ever. In this deed, a fine was ordered of —— cows to the O'Hosies and M'Crifferties, the poets, who were to reprove, infame, and reprehend, in their satiric writings, every disturber of the friars, otherwise the ordinary fine of 20 cows was to be levied out of their own proper goods and lands. At the perfecting of this deed, Turlogh O'Neill, Lord of Tyrone; Hugh McManus O'Donnell, Lord of Tirconnell; Cuchonnaght Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh; Brian McBrian O'Roirk, Lord of the Breiny; and Daniel McTaig O'Conor, Lord of Lower Connaught, were present; as also Connor McCardell, Bishop of Clogher; and Owyn O'Duffie, Minister Provincial. Maguire afterwards began to rebuild the abbey in a most agreeable and eligible

He was, however, betrayed at the very outset, and committed to the tower of London, where he was executed in 1644. A short time before execution, he made his will, which clearly proves that he never forgot the convent on the shore of Lough Erne, before whose altar he often knelt in youth, and at which he desired to be remembered after his heroic soul had gone to its account:—

"I do enjoin my said heirs and executors, to make equal distributions, and give fifty pounds to those convents or friaries following:—that is, Lisgool, twenty pounds; ten pounds to sundry of the convents of Ardmagh, Cavan, and Monaghan; and that to have Masses said for my soul. And I do most ardently pray that this money be given with the greatest speed that may be. . . . .

"I do desire those, my friends herein mentioned, and all other my friends, to have many Masses and prayers said for my soul; and, last of all, I do appoint this, my will, to be and remain in custody of the friars of Lisgool, whom I entreat to keep it safely in their custody, until it pleases God that the contents be fulfilled; and also, to send authorised copies of it to each of those, my friends, entrusted and mentioned by me as above mentioned. I do likewise beseech the said Friars to solicit, frequently and earnestly, all those that ought from time to time to fulfil and perform this, my last will and testament, to be mindful of their duties in discharging their parts; and also, I do desire the said friars to be mindful always in all their Masses and prayers to pray for my soul. . . . .

"What is in this paper contained, although with many blots and interlinings, is my last will and testament, and so I desire it may be confirmed and taken to all intents. I did intend to have it fairly written after this form and meaning herein contained, but that I was denied this. I enjoin and desire it may be fulfilled in all as if it had been fairly engrossed, and to that intent I now have put my hand and seal to this draft the day and year above written.

"CONNOR ENNISKILLEN."

Mr. Wakeman (*Lough Erne*, p. 57) thus writes:—"Before us we have Lisgoole Abbey (Lisgoole, 'the fort of the river fork'), once a monastery of considerable note, but at present the seat of —— Jones, Esq. The foundation of the abbey is of early date: of the old building a very small portion has been incorporated in the modern house. Indeed, nearly every trace of monastic character has disappeared, even the graveyard being devoted to agricultural purposes. Of the date of the dissolution of Lisgoole we have not been able to trace any information. Probably the community may have been obliged to remove to some other site, still keeping up the old name. The Rev. G. N. Wright states in 1834, that a chalice, formerly belonging to Lisgoole Abbey, is still preserved in the family of a learned member of the medical profession, a well-known and much esteemed resident in Enniskillen, bearing the following epigraph:—

"'This chalice was given by Sir Bryan Maguire, Knight of the Noble Order Militaire of St. Louis, for the use of the Convent of Lisgoole, in the county of Fermanagh, near Inniskilling, Anno Domini 1739.'"

The Maguires' arms and motto, *Pro Deo et patria*, were engraved beneath.

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situation ; but before the completion of the building, the destroying powers of King Henry VIII. overwhelmed it in the year 1530.[s]

By several Inquisitions, it appears that this abbey was possessed of Drumcion, two tates ; Gortret, one tate ; Colkie, three tates ; Grangeth, three tates ; Lifredy, two tates ; Cappoge, one tate ; Lanchall, two tates ; Drumkeen, two tates ; Moyleat, four tates ; all of the ancient measure, with their tithes, in the County of Fermanagh. They had six quarters of land, containing twenty-four tates, each tate being thirty acres of this country measure, with the tithes thereof, and certain liberties, payable out of the lands of Ballynasagard, all in this county.[t]

Temple Mullin (a chapel of ease), in the parish of Boghae, and barony of Clonawley, in M'Garrahan's country, paying yearly to the abbot five gallons of butter and an axe ; and also the rectory and vicarage of the parish of Rossierrie, in same barony, were appropriated to the abbey ; one-fourth part of the tithes did belong to the Bishop of Clogher (excepting only the tithes of Ballinbort), and the other three parts were the property of the abbot ; a moiety of the tithes of Ballinbort was appropriated to the use of the parson of Iniskeen, one-fourth part to the vicar of Rosberry, the half of the last fourth part to the Bishop of Clogher, and the remaining half to the abbot.[u] The chapel, and grange of Bally M'Mataggart, containing one tate of the new measure (which is two tates of the old measure), together with the tithes of the same ; the lands of the sept of Munteraran, paid annually to the abbot four meathers of butter and five of barley, each meather to contain six quarters ; and it also paid 6*s.* for the tithes of said lands, and 2*s.* yearly to the bishop. These, together with the site, &c., of the monastery, a small church, and cemetery, and certain tofts, gardens, and closes adjoining, containing three acres, were granted to Sir John Davis, Knight.[w]

Lough Uva ;[13] An abbey was founded here in the year 500.[x] It is now unknown.

[s] *King, p.* 319. [t] *Id.* [u] *Id. p.* 202. [w] *Id. p.* 319. [x] *Conry.*

[13] *Loch Uva.*—This is incorrectly placed in Fermanagh by Archdall. It was near Drumlease, in the County of Leitrim, where St. Patrick had erected a church.

The *Four Masters*, at 811 [*recte*, 816], record the death of Nuadha of Loch-Uamha, Bishop, Anchorite, and Abbot of Ard-macha. Colgan gives a short but meagre life of him at 19th February (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 373). He was abbot of this place, and in 808 succeeded Torbach in the primacy of Armagh, and made a primatial visit of Connaught in 810 (*recte*, 815). O'Donovan, when annotating the Annals, at the year 811, was unable to identify Loch-Uamha, "the lake of the cave," but in his Addenda, vol. ii., p. 1193, states it to be a small lake, containing twenty acres, between the townlands of Fawn and Mullagh, and in process of draining when he wrote.

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Ross Orry;[14] On the west side of Lough-Earn, near Enniskillen. St. Fanchea, or Fuinchea, founded a nunnery

[14] The entry in the *Calendar of Donegal* is:—"Funiche Garbh, Virgin, of Rosairthir [the eastern promontory], on Loch Eirne, in Ulster, of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall."

St. Fanchea, whose name is also written Fuinche and Funchea, was daughter of Conall Derg, King of Oriel, in Ulster. Her mother was Briga, surnamed Aibfinnia, *i.e.*, the Fair, daughter of Ainmire, of the Dalaradian race. Four other saints sprung from the same holy family—St. Enda, the patron of Arann, and Saints Lochina, Carecha, and Darenia. This last named saint was espoused to Aengus, son of Natfraich, King of Munster, and is supposed to have been the mother of St. Colman, Bishop and Abbot of Derrymore. St. Fanchea grew up in the practice of virtue, and we find her numbered among the holy virgins who received the veil at the hands of our Apostle St. Patrick. It was to her prayers and holy influence that St. Enda owed his conversion; and to prove his gratitude, he wished to labour with his own hands in fencing in her monastery, and erecting a rath or earthen wall, and other necessary works for its protection. Two-thirds of this enclosure yet remain, and at the western side the earthen wall is 18 feet in thickness. A neighbouring church, that of St. Lasser, also of the sixth century, is surrounded by a very marked earthen wall, which likewise measures about 18 feet in thickness. The relics of St. Fanchea were deposited at Killaine, now Killany, in the County of Louth, which was a branch house of her monastery and which is supposed by Colgan to have derived its name from our saint, and to have been originally known as Kill-Fainche. The saint's death must be referred to a date at least thirty years later than that marked by Archdall.

In the Fermanagh Survey of 1st James I., it is returned amongst the spiritual lands of the barony of Clynawley, as "The parish church of Lassassaire, having one tath of land, and possessed by Munterclaryk as corbes, the lands being hospital or termon land." This munter, or family, was probably the O'Clearys, anglicized Clerk.

The Inquisition of 18th September, 1609, finds, that in the barony of Clonawley is the parish of Rosseriere; the parsonage and vicarage are impropriate to the late dissolved abbey of Lisgoole; and that the one-fourth part of the tithes (except the tithes of Ballinebort) are paid to the Bushop of Clogher, and the other three parts belong to the late dissolved abbey of Lisgoole; and that the tithes of Ballinebort, before excepted, are paid as followeth, viz.:—two fourth-parts thereof to the parson of Inishkine, another fourth part belongeth to the vicarage of Rosseriere, and the moiety of the other fourth belongeth to the Bishop of Clogher. and the other moiety to the late abbey of Lisgoole; and they also say, that the said parish of Rosseriere is bounded as followeth, viz.:—on the west, upon the half tate of Moyglass, called Lieugh; on the east, upon Loughglassan; on the south, by the river of Sroughodromconrie; and upon Loughearne, on the north. The same Inquisition found that the Bishop of Clogher was entitled out of the herenagh land, containing two quarters (whereof the chief herenagh had two acres free), to two marks per annum, with like refections as out of Maghericoolmanny, which were four nights' refections in the bishop's two visitations, and not else, viz.: two nights' in May visitation, and two nights' at Allhallowtide visitation, and for want of flesh and wine or aquavite, four shillings; and also at every Hallowtide, half a beofe, or three shillings and fourpence, and thirty sroghans of oate breade, or five shillings in lieu thereof. And it was also found that there were three herenaghs of the said land, namely, Slut Laughlin MacGuire, Munterluynn, and Munter Connellie.

The following are extracts from the *Four Masters*:—

A.D. 1084. The monastery of Fuinche. *i.e.*, Ross-airthir, was founded. This was probably a reconstruction of the old monastery.

A.D. 1365. Paidin O'Congaile, Parson and Erenagh of Ross-airthir, died. O'Donovan, in his notes, writes that the name Paidin O'Conghaile in modern times would be anglicized Paddy Conneely, and that it is to be distinguished from O'Congalaig, pronounced O Connalaig, and now always anglicized Connolly. without the prefix O. The Munter Conyly were also corbes of the parish of Bally Congaile, according to the Fermanagh Survey, but in the Inquisition of 18th Sep-

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at Ross-Oirthir, near Lough-Earn; she died about the year 480; and her festival is observed here the 1st of January.[y] Ross Orry is now a parish church in the diocese of Clogher.[z]

[y] *Act. SS. p.* 3. [z] *Lib. visit.*

tember, 1609, Ballioconnell is returned as a chapelry of the parish of Magheriecoolemanny, having one tate of land, whereof O'Connelly is the herenagh, paying yearly unto the Bishop of Clogher two shillings and eightpence per annum.

A.D. 1379 James O'Conolly, Prior of Devenish, and Flaherty O'Mongan, Erenagh of Ossory, died.

A.D. 1411. Conor O'Casey, Erenagh of the lands of Muintir-Casey, in Devenish, and Johannes Mac Sgoloige, Erenagh of his own lands at Ross-airthir, died. O'Donovan writes that Mac Sgoloige signifies the son of the farmer, and very common in Fermanagh, but anglicized Farmer.

A.D. 1423. Maurice, the son of Matthew, son of Osgar Maguire, Archdeacon of Clogher, Parson of Achadh-Urchair [Aghalurcher], and Lord of Claoin-inis (Cleenish) and Ross-airthir, died on the sixth of the Calends of May.

A.D. 1434. Lucas O'Leannain, Prior of Lisgool, and Matthew O'Conghaile, Erenagh of Rossory, died.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

Abbey Gormogan;[1] In the barony of Longford, and situated about nine miles east of Loughrea.

Monaster O'Gormogan, alias de Via Nova, was founded for regular canons of St. Augustin, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, by O'Gormogan.[a]

We find that Dermod O'Feigher was abbot here some time before the year 1309, in which year William, son of William Hacket, sued the abbot of this house for five acres of pasture and forty acres of turbary in Corbellynenegall. Richard, son of Gilbert de Valle, did also sue the prior for fifty-four acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Fynounta, of which Dermod O'Feigher, the former abbot, had unjustly disseized Gilbert, his father.[b]

July 1st, 34th King Henry VIII., this abbey was granted to Ulick, the first Earl of Clanricarde.[c]

Abbey Knockmoy,[d2] Is situated six miles south-east of

[a] *War. Mon.* [b] *King, p.* 141. [c] *Lodge, vol. i., p.* 60. [d] *Or Knock-muighe, i.e., Hill of Victory.*

[1] This monastery was commonly called "de via nova." In the Patent Rolls of Henry VIII. there is entered on 1st July, 1535, a grant to "Willic Boruc, otherwise MacWilliam," of the style and dignity of Earl of Clanrickard and Baron of Dunkellyn; and further, a grant to him of "all that, the Monastery of Via Nova, Clonfertensis Dioecesis, with all the lands, houses, &c., appurtenant thereto."

[2] The Abbey of Knockmoy is situated six miles to the south-east of Tuam. The name originally was written *Cnoc-Muaide*, i.e., "the hill of Muadh" a woman's name, which, according to O'Clery's and Cormac's glossaries, means "the noble or venerable." The monastery was founded in 1189 by Cathal Croibdearg, in

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Tuam, in Imaney, or O'Kelly's country, in the barony of Tiaquin.

An abbey, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, was founded here for Cistercians in the year 1189,[e] or 1190,[f] by Cathol O'Conor, surnamed Crove-derge, or Red-Hand, King of Connaught. This house was a daughter of the abbey of Boyle.[g]

[e] *Pembridge.* [f] *Ann. Munst. and B. V. M. D. and Stal. Cister.* [g] *War. Cænob. p.* 75.

fulfilment of a vow, when he achieved a great victory on this spot over Sir Amoric St. Lawrence, who was slain in the battle. It was granted by its founder to the Cistercians, and from the occasion of its erection is often called in mediæval records "Monasterium Sanctae Mariae de Colle Victoriae." There are still some fine remains of the ancient abbey. "Several capitals of pillars, beautifully sculptured, lie about the churchyard. The chancel is vaulted with stone; and on the north wall is the tomb of the founder; but that which gives most interest to this ruin are the remains of the frescoes on the north side of the chancel. The martyrdom of St. Sebastian is one of the subjects represented, and though rude in design and faded in colour, the paintings are inestimably interesting to the antiquary, as the most authentic memorials of ancient Irish costumes now to be found. The inscriptions on the wall, while they show that the paintings are not of the time of Cathal O'Connor, yet prove them incontrovertibly to belong to the 13th or 14th century."—*M. Stokes*, "Christian Inscriptions," vol. ii., page 82, One of these paintings represents the Crucifixion of our Lord, with the Blessed Virgin and St. John at the foot of the cross. This painting is in the recess of an arch which still remains, and over which is artistically carved a man's head, wearing a crown. This is traditionally believed to represent the royal founder, Cathal Croibhderg.

1190. The Chief of Muntir-Murchada, with the consent of Cathal, King of Connaught, granted the town or village of Lismacuan, in Clanfergail, to C. D. Abbot, and to the Abbey of Knockmoy, the witnesses present being Cathal, King of Connaught; E. D., his son; C., Archbishop of Tuam; H., Bishop of Aghado; L. Bishop of Elphin; D. Earl of Maglur; T. O'Flanagan; D. Maccoiraghty, and T. Cormacain Cantore.

1201. This year Cardinal Johanes de Monte-Celio came to Ireland as the Pope's Legate, and convened a great synod at Dublin. All the bishops, abbots, priests, friars, monks, &c., with many of the nobility, were present.

1211. Roderick, son of Roderick, the son of Torlough O'Connor, was slain by the people of Lieney, in Connaught. He was interred at Knockmoy.

1217. More, or Mary, daughter of Donald O'Brien, and wife of Cathal Croibh-dearg (the founder of this abbey) died, and was interred here with great solemnity.

1218. Loughlin O'Conor, a man who was remarkable for his piety and hospitality, died at the monastery here. The *Annals of the Four Masters* thus record his death:—"Loughlin O'Conor died in the Monastery of Cnoc Muaidhe."

1224. The Monastery of St. Francis, at Athlone, in the diocese of Clonmacnoise, on the east bank of the Shannon, was erected by the founder of Knockmoy Abbey, Cathal, King of Connaught. The Abbey of Clare Island, which was founded this year, was afterwards annexed to Knockmoy, as appears by Sir James Ware's *Inquiries concerning Ireland and its Antiquities*, which says:—"To this convent was afterwards annexed the Cell of Cleary, in an island of the same name in Mayo." This year King Cathal died. His death is thus recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters*:—"An awful and strange shower fell in Connaught, extending over Hy Maine, Sedain, Hy Diarmada, and other parts, followed by terrible diseases and distempers among the cattle that grazed on the lands where this snow fell, and their milk produced in the persons who drank it extraordinary internal diseases. It was manifest that these were evil omens foreboding misfortunes to the people of Connaught, as they sustained irreparable loss and calamity in the same year by the death of Cathal Crovdearg, the son of Turlogh Mor O'Conor and King of Connaught, the man who had during a long time

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Cornelius de Muntir-moroghow, with the consent of Cathol, King of Connaught, granted to this abbey the village of Lismacuan, in Clonfergaile. Witnesses, Cathol, the King; Catholicus, Archbishop of Tuam, who died A. D. 1201; H., Bishop of Anaghdun; and L., Bishop of Elphin, &c., &c.[h]

King Cathol, the founder, was expelled his kingdom in the year 1200. During his exile, William Burke totally spoiled the abbey;[i] but Cathol was again restored in 1202.[k]

[h] *Ogyg. p.* 30. [i] *M'Geogh.* [k] *Pembridge.*

destroyed more of the traitors and enemies of Ireland than any other had done, the chief supporter of the clergy, and benefactor of the poor and indigent—a man in whom God had planted more goodness and greater virtues than in any other of the Irish nobility of his time. From the period of his wife's death till his own, he led a single and virtuous life. During his reign, tithes were first lawfully collected in Ireland. This upright and noble prince, this warrior of pure piety and just judgments, died on the 28th day of Summer, on a Monday, in the habit of a grey friar, in the Monastery of Knockmoy, which he himself had dedicated to God, and granted to the monks, with its site and lands, and in which he was interred with due honours and solemnity. The place of Cathal-Crovdearg's birth was at the Port of Lough Mask, and he was nurtured and educated in Hy Diarmada, with Teige O'Conceanain."

1228. This year the Abbey of Knockmoy was plundered of its treasures.

1240. According to Martene, tom. iv., col. 1347, the Abbot of Knockmoy, because he allowed his head to be washed by a woman, narrowly escaped being deprived of his office, and a penance was imposed upon him for six days, on two of which he was only allowed bread and water diet. He was also interdicted the abbots' stall for forty days, and a caution was given that no person in Holy Orders should again be guilty of a like transgression.

1249. Marian O'Laghnan, Archbishop of Tuam, died. He appropriated the Church of Kilfelge to the Abbey of Knockmoy. Sir James Ware says of him, after speaking of Felix O'Ruaden, Archbishop of Tuam, who died in 1238:—"It was Marian, or Mœlmurry, O'Laghlan, Dean of Tuam, that succeeded him, a very great canonist. Presently upon his election, he posted to Rome to receive Confirmation from the Pope, where, being appproved of by Pope Gregory IX., he also obtained the pall. This man undertook a pilgrimage (whether before or after he was Bishop I know not) to Jerusalem. He died at Athlone a little before Christmas, in 1249. He appropriated the Church of Kilfelge to the Abbey of Knockmoy, *alias* Conquest Hill."

1262. Thomas O'Conor, Archbishop of Tuam, having received the consent of the chiefs of Hydermader, united the Rectory of Hydermader to Knockmoy.

1266. Turlough, son of Hugh, son of Cathal Croibdearg, died here, having previously taken the habit of the order, where he was interred.

Sava, daughter of Cathal Croibdearg, was here interred.

1267. Bryan, son of Turlough, son of Roderick O'Connor, died here, and was interred in the same tomb with the other members of his family.

Donough, son of Roderick, son of Hugh O'Connor, having been slain by the English, was interred at Knockmoy.

1290. Laurence O'Laghnan, Abbot of Knockmoy, was consecrated Bishop of Kilmacduach. Sir James Ware says of him:—"Laurence O'Laghnan, a cystercean monk, abbot, first of Ashro, afterwards of Buelly, and at last of Knockmoy, succeeded."

1295. Donald O'Kelly, son of Connor O'Kelly, chieftain of Hy-Many, by his wife, the daughter of O'Hynes, died. The *Four Masters* thus record his death:—"Donald O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Maine, the most wise of counsel in his time, died in a monastic habit, and was interred in the Monastery of Knockmoy."

1401. This year Malachy O'Kelly, who had become chief of Hy-Many in 1375, six years before his father's death, died and was interred in the choir of Knockmoy

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King Cathol, the founder, of this abbey, took on him the Cistercian habit, and dying the 28th of May, 1224, was interred here ;[l] where his tomb yet remains.

Marian, who was made Archbishop of Tuam int he year 1235, and died in 1249, appropriated to this abbey the church of Kilfelge.[m]

[l] *War. Cœnob. and Monast.* [m] *War. Bps. p.* 605.

Abbey. He was very much lamented by the monks, as he was during his life a great benefactor of this abbey.

1402. There was a monument erected to the memory of Malachy O'Kelly, by his second wife, Finola, daughter of Turlough O'Conor. It bore an Irish inscription, of which the following is a translation :—" For Mœleachlainn O'Kelly, King of Hy-Many, and Finola, daughter of O'Conor, Matthew O'Anli erected this monument."

1403. Finola O'Kelly died and was interred with her husband at Knockmoy. Her death is thus recorded in the *Annals* :—" Fionnguala, daughter of Torlogh, son of Hugh, son of Owen O'Conor, the wife of Malachy O'Kelly, lord of Hy-Maine, died after a well-spent life."

1484. This year Pope Innocent VIII., by a Bull, established the wardenship of Galway, and gave certain dues heretofore paid to the Church of St. Nicholas in that town, by Knockmoy Abbey, towards the support of the warden.

1542. On the 24th of May, Hugh O'Kelly, the last Lord Abbot of Knockmoy, son of Teige O'Kelly, of Callagh Castle, chief of Hy-Many, and his wife, the daughter of Donough O'Kelly, surrendered this abbey to Henry VIII., but was allowed to retain it on undertaking to furnish a " battle of Gallowglasses " and sixty kern in Conaght, twelve horsemen and twenty-four kern out of Conaght.

1585. It appears by the treaty made by Sir John Perrot, the Lord Deputy, on behalf of Queen Elizabeth, with the lords, chieftains, knights, &c., of Connaught, that Domnick Lynch was " Farmor" (farmer) of Knockmoy this year. At this period, Knockmoy was valued at £209 4*s.* per annum.

1590. In *Lodge's Peerage of Ireland* it is stated that Sir Patrick Barnewall, of Turvey and of Gracedieu, had a lease this year of the lands of Ardnesaddan, Corbally, Uranbegg, Knocknemanagh, Clonkrane, parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Knockmoy, for 60 years, at the rent of £31 7*s.* 9*d.* It is also said that the Lords Justices received a warrant dated at Windsor Castle 12th November, 1582, to make him a new lease, without fine, for 60 years, to commence at the expiration of the former lease.

1604. Notwithstanding the severe measures put in force against the Catholics, in obedience to the order of the Lord Deputy, they repaired several abbeys and monasteries amongst the first of which was Knockmoy.

1611. Valentine Blake, Esq. (to whom the abbey was granted in 1586) was elected Mayor of Galway, but having refused to take the oath of supremacy, was deprived of office by Sir Oliver St. John, in the presence of William O'Donnell, Protestant Archbishop of Tuam.

1622. On the 10th of July, Valentine Blake, Esq., of Menlough Castle, was created a Baronet of Ireland, received a patent to hold a fair at Knockmoy on the 10th of August annually, with the privilege of holding a manor court *and the power of creating five tenures by service of a knight's fee.* Knockmoy having been erected into a manor, Sir Valentine was first lord of the manor.

1630. Sir Valentine Blake, knt. and bart., was again elected Mayor of Galway, but this time was not disturbed in office.

1652. This year an army of Cromwellian fanatics took possession of the town of Galway, and among the numerous native Catholic families who suffered exile by the confiscation which followed were the Blakes. Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P., of Menlough Castle, lord of the manor of Knockmoy, and his younger brother, Sir Walter Blake, knt., were both obliged to leave Menlough Castle in consequence of the great zeal they invariably displayed in behalf of their religion and country. Sir Valentine had been one of the first, in conjunction with the Rev. Walter Lynch, the patriotic warden of the town, to close the gates of Galway

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An Englishman, whose name is not mentioned, was made abbot in 1268.[n]

Laurence O'Laghtnan was removed from the government of Boyle to this abbey; in the year 1290 he was made Bishop of Kilmacduagh, and died in 1307.[o]

In 1306, Peter, the son of James Bermingham, brought his writ against the abbot to suffer him to present a proper

[n] *M'Geogh.* [o] *Ann. Laoghkee.*

against the English, for which he was expelled by the then existing government from the Irish House of Commons, on the 22nd of June, 1642. His estate and castle of Menlough were granted to John Matthews, an English Cromwellian soldier, and Knockmoy was given to another of the regicide party. The tithes of Knockmoy were granted to an Englishman named R. Bogle.

1660. On the restoration of King Charles II., Sir Valentine Blake, bart., who was by right lord of the manor of Knockmoy, was restored his castle of Menlough, and 2,000 acres of land adjoining thereto, by a clause in the Act of Settlement, but he did not receive a re-grant for any portion of the lands of Knockmoy,

1668. Sir Walter Blake, knt., the younger brother of Sir Valentine Blake, bart., of Menlough Castle, mentioned under the year 1652, obtained a patent from the Crown for part of the ancient manor of Knockmoy, including the venerable abbey, and the division known as Abbey—namely, Cullagh, four quarters; the quarter of the Abbey, and the mills thereupon; and the quarter of the Nayle, otherwise Feigh, amounting to 1,372 acres, besides 43 acres in Lissuniskie. However, though Sir Walter Blake received a patent for this portion of the lands of his ancestors, the tithes of Killoscobe were not restored to him by the King, though they had, previous to Cromwell's time, been the property of his forefathers. They were granted to the Protestant Church of Tuam.

1677. Nicholas Browne, Esq., received a patent for a portion of the lands of Knockmoy, namely, Newtown, 4 quarters, 877 acres; Moyne, 1 quarter, 326 acres; Figh, 1 quarter, 144 acres; and Lisniski, 1 quarter and 65 acres; and also various other lands,

1737. This year the monks were living at Knockmoy, as appears by a report made to the Irish House of Commons.

The hill of Knockmoy, which is within a short distance of the abbey, is 557 feet above the level of the sea, and is called by the peasantry "Knock Rua" (or the red hill). Nearly on the summit is a "blessed well" dedicated to St. Bernard. On every 20th of August tents are pitched on the hill, and multitudes of people assemble to invoke the intercession of this saint. The fishermen from the Claddagh, at Galway, particularly attend. Relative to the origin of this well, tradition relates that the night previous to the battle with St. Lawrence, Cathal, the Red-handed, was in want of water to quench the thirst of his army, caused by the long march they had made for the purpose of intercepting the Normans. Cathal, who was always remarkable for his devotion and hope in the aid of Providence, had recourse to prayer, and the result was that a well sprung up through the rock, and is never since without a good supply of water.

To the east of the abbey is a well called after the founder, Tubber Cathal (*i.e.*, Charles's well). To the north is another called "Tubber na fion," formerly said to have the same effect as wine; and there is a third called "Tubber Frinchais," believed to possess powerful medicinal qualities.

Forts are very numerous in the neighbourhood of Knockmoy Abbey. There is a fort or lis on the lands of Cullagh, called Lis na Cinadouna, or the Court of the People of the World; and at Cahir Phooka is another called the City of the Pooka. There was in former times a church or monastery built on part of the lands of South Cullagh, now called Pullogh. According to tradition, the monks who commenced the work became so disgusted with the conduct of those who resided in the neighbourhood, that they abandoned it, and removed to New Castle, in the parish of Athenry. The foundations can be still traced, and it is also said that this part of the lands of Knockmoy was called Bally Bernard. At some distance from this place is a very curious cave.

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person to the church of Odermode; he gave half a marc for licence to amend his writ.[p]

The abbot, Hugh O'Kelly, surrendered the abbey and its possessions, by indenture, on the 24th of May, 1542, at the same time renouncing the supremacy of the Pope, &c.; he also covenanted to furnish the King with sixty horse, a battle of gallowglasses,[q] and sixty kern, when the Lord Deputy should come into Connaught, and with twelve horse and twenty-four kern any where out of the province; on these conditions, the abbey was granted to him during life.[r]

The 27th of Queen Elizabeth (1584), this abbey was found to be in possession of the following lands, &c. :—Their demesne, being twelve quarters of land in the village and lands of Knockmoy, subject to the following chief rents, viz., 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, out of the two quarters of Knocknemannagh; 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling out of the two quarters of Dulysse; 40*s.* out of the four quarters of Uraniebegg; 13*s.* 4*d.* out of the six quarters of the townland of Agherim, alias Monksgrange; 20*s.* out of the four quarters of Grange-Maghery-Reogh; 16*s.* 8*d.* out of the two quarters of Tawnagh; 10*s.* out of the two quarters of Grange Cawlreagh; 10*s.* out of the two quarters of Ardnefallagh; 20*s.* out of the quarter of Coolortin, in the barony of Tiaquin; 10*s.* out of the quarter of Dryssaghan; 20*s.* out of the four quarters of Corbally; with the tithes of all the said townlands; Coolortin and Dryssaghan excepted; the tithes of the rectories of Kiloscoby and Moylaghe, in O'Kelly's country, and the half quarter of the tithes, glebe, fisheries, alterages, oblations, &c., of the rectory of the town of Galway, both within the town and without; and in the towns of Clogh-Lynch, Tyrellia, Ballnebritt, and Corgaddere.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Knockmoy and tithes, yearly value sterling -	18	0	0
Ardnesallagh and tithes - - - -	0	30	0
Grange de Maghery-Reogh and tithes, and Aghe-rim and tithes - - - -	8	0	0
Knocknemannagh and tithes - - -	4	0	0
Uraniebegge and tithes - - - -	4	0	0
Corbally and tithes - - - -	4	0	0
Kiloscoby - - - - - -	6	0	0
Tawnagh and tithes - - - -	0	26	8
Coolortin and tithes - - - -	0	40	0
Cawlreagh and tithes - - - -	0	43	4
Dryssaghan - - - - -	0	10	0
Dowlyssan and tithes - - - -	0	20	0
Galway rectory, } sterling money - -	8	0	0
Moylaghe, } sterling money - -	10	13	4

[p] *King, p.* 368. [q] *Gallowglasses were the heavy, and the kern light, armed foot.*
[r] *Cox. vol. i, p.* 272.

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In the County of Mayo.	£	*s.*	*d.*
The island of Clare, containing one quarter and the tithes	0	13	4
Grange of Tirawly, a small quarter and the tithes	2	13	4
Ballywourry, alias Ballymurry, four small quarters and tithes	2	13	4
Altearenane, a small quarter and tithes	0	13	4
The chapel of Altuenan, in the barony of Tyreragh, in the County of Sligo, with one quarter of land and the appurtenances adjacent to said chapel	0	13	4

all sterling money.[s]

Inquisition 1st April, 27th Queen Elizabeth, finds, that the abbot was seized of twelve quarters of land in the townland of Knockmoy, being the demesne of the abbey, also the following chief rents, viz.—out of Knocknemannaghe, which contains two quarters, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Duliffe, four quarters, 16*s.* 8*d.*; Uranbegge, four quarters, 40*s.*; Aghrem, alias Munck's Grange, six quarters, 13*s.* 4*d.*; Grange Maghery Reoghe, six quarters, 20*s.*; Corbally, four quarters, 20*s.*; Tawnagh, two quarters, 16*s.* 8*d.*; Grange Cowbreogh, two quarters, 10*s.*; Ardnesalaghe, two quarters, 10*s.*; a quarter of land called Cooloorta, in the barony of Tiaquin, 20*s.*; and another quarter called Dryssegan, 10*s.*, all sterling money; the tithes of the said lands appertained to the said abbot; as also the rectories of Kyllaskobo and Moylaghe, in O'Kelly's country, and three half-quarters of the tithes, glebes, fisheries, alterages, oblations, and other spiritualities of the rectory of Galway, both in the town thereof, and in the townlands of Cloghlynch, Tyrolla, Ballenebritt, and Corgaddere, did also belong to the abbot.[t]

First of September, 27th Queen Elizabeth, it was found that the abbot was seized of twelve quarters of land in Knockmoy and the tithes thereof, annual value, besides reprises, 16*s.*; also the following lands with the tithes thereof, Ardnesalaghe, annual value, 30*s.*; Grange of Maghery, Revagh, and Aghrim, annual value, £8; Knocknemanagh, annual value, 53*s.* 4*d.*; Oranbegge, annual value, £4; Corbally, annual value, £4; Tawnagh, annual value, 26*s.*; Cowlourtin, annual value, 40*s.*; Grange of Cowbrewd, annual value, 53*s.* 4*d.*; and Drisseghan, annual value, 10*s.*; the following rectories were also appropriated to the abbot:—Galway, annual value, £8; Doulisse, 20*s.*; Moylagh £10 13*s.* 4*d.*; and Killoscobyin, £6, all sterling money.[u]

Inquisition 29th January, same year, finds, that John de Burgh was, in his life-time, seized of the castle of Carnane,

[s] *King, p.* 368. [t] *Chief Rememb.* [u] *Id.*

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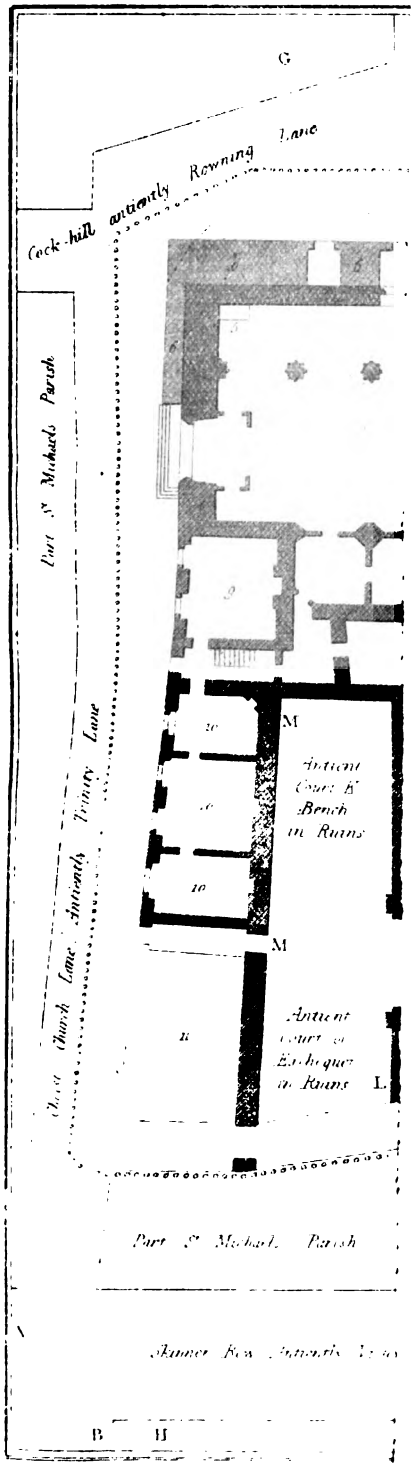
G
Lane
Rowning
Cock-hill anciently
Part St Michaels Parish
Anciently Trinity Lane
Church Lane
M
Antient Court of Bench in Ruins
M
Antient Court of Exchequer in Ruins
L
Part St Michael Parish
B
H

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and two quarters of land commonly called Knocknemanaghe, parcel of the abbey of Knockmoy; annual value, besides reprises, 20*s.* Irish money.[r]

Inquisition 7th October, 29th same reign, finds, that the chapel of Alterenan, with a quarter of land in the barony of Tyereragh and County of Sligo, annual value, besides reprises, 13*s.* 4*d.*, was parcel of the possession of this abbey.[s]

The parsonage of Galway did belong to this abbey,[t] as did also the Cell of Cleary, in the County of Mayo.[u]

There are yet to be seen some beautiful remains of this abbey.

March 22nd, 1620, Valentine Blake, Esq., held and enjoyed the site of this abbey, in which was a church and hall of stone covered with shingles, a cellar under the hall, a dormitory, cloister, an enclosure wherein was formerly another hall and sundry buildings, three houses or cottages now within the circuit of the said abbey; with twelve tofts, twelve gardens, and twelve quarters of land, viz., the monastery quarter, alias Carownemanesteragh; the town and village of Coulagh, and the four quarters commonly called the four quarters of Cnolagh; the two quarters of Sewenemannagh; the quarter of Moyne; the quarter of Bealacheren; the quarter of Kilgarrowe; the quarter of Carroweleynnenaghlowe; the quarter of Carrownemaddagh; all in the County of Galway, with all the tithes, alterages, oblations, and obventions arising and accruing therefrom; a water-mill upon the quarter called the monastery quarter; the rectories of the church or chapel of Killoskobe, in O'Kelly's country, in the county of Galway; the moiety of all the tithes, and of all alterages, oblations, and obventions growing due out of the four quarters of tithes in Killaskarla and Ballinagrossin, with their appurtenances, called O'Kelly's country; of the four quarters as aforesaid in the town and lands of Drumnadda and Ballinesowragh, in the said country; four quarters of tithes as aforesaid of all the lands, with the alterages, &c., yearly, out of the four quarters of the land of Moulagh Crosoughter, and also the rectory of the church or chapel of Moylagh, with the moiety of the tithes in the town and lands of Moylagh; a moiety of all the tithes in Trosnagh and Annaghmore; the moiety of the quarters of all the tithes in the town and lands of Coolove; the moiety of all the tithes of the town and lands of Mullaghmore aforesaid; the moiety of all the tithes in Annaghlyne, Cargarne, and Bonlyneon; the moiety of all the tithes in the town and lands of Clonoran and Cloncolgy; the moiety of all the tithes in the town, &c., of Tonleghy and Ballyronane; the moiety of all the town and

[r] *Chief Rememb.* [s] *Id.* [t] *King, p.* 368. [u] *War. Mon.*

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lands of Corvally, Clonerurrin, Caldragh, and Cillkagh, with their appurtenances; together with the moiety of all the tithes, alterages, &c., accruing out of the several towns and lands of Moylagh, Trasnagh, Annaghmore, Coolowe, Mullaghmore, Annaghleyne, Corgarroue, Boevoynen, Cloonoran, Cloonehalgy, Tonelegy, Ballyroioau, Conbally, Coonecurry, Caldragh, and Cillkagh aforesaid; all the tithes out of Coolereogh, Togher, and the grange respectively; the moiety of all the tithes and of all oblations, &c., yearly, out of the town and lands of Coolewortagh and Drisughan; the fourth part of the tithes, &c., out of Tacenagh; the fourth part of all the tithes &c., out of Corbally; the fourth part of all the tithes of Corbally, Curanbegg; the fourth part of all the tithes of Grange, with the lands of Agherein; the fourth part and the half of a fourth part of all the tithes in Ardneshadda, with all the alterages, &c., out of the said lands of Grange, Curanbegg, Aghenan, and Arneshadda; all which lands, &c., aforesaid, situated in the County of Galway, are worth in the whole, yearly, £25 10*s.* Irish money, besides reprises.[w]

Aghrim;[3] In the barony of Kilconnell, and about four miles west of Ballinasloe and the river Suck.

At Aghrim O'Many, or Eachraim, was a priory of canons regular of St. Augustin, under the invocation of St. Catherine; some say it was founded in the 13th century by Theobald, the first Butler of Ireland; but we cannot find any authenticated account of this abbey.[x]

On the surrender of this priory, the prior was seized of a messuage, or toft, in the town of Athlone, County of Westmeath, value 6*d.*; twelve gardens beyond the east part of Athlone, value 3*s.*; two parcels of land called Aghavallebeg and Aghavallemore, near O'Brien's land, containing an acre and a half in the town and lands of Athlone, value 6*d.*; a meadow extending from the said gardens to the river Shannon, containing seven acres, value 2*s.* 4*d.*; a parcel of pasture ground, near the meadow, called Stradmakan, containing eight acres, value 2*s.*; and an eel weir on the said river.[y]

When the monastery was suppressed, it was granted, together with those of Clonthuskert, St. John the Baptist, in Tuam, Kilcreunata, Rosserelly, Loughrea, Kilbought, and Anagdowne, to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde, and his heirs, in *capite*, at the yearly rent of £68 9*s.* 6*d.*[z]

Ahaskeragh; In the barony of Kilconnell, and situated near the river Suck.

[w] *Lib. Inq. in Bibl. Honoratis. W. Conyngham.* [x] *War. Mon.* [y] *King, p.* 236. [z] *Audit. General.*

[3] At this place was fought the decisive battle so fatal to the cause of James the Second, on the 12th of July (old style), 1691.

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St. Cuan, of Ath-ascrath, died A.D. 788.[a]

Ahaskerath is now a parish church in the diocese of Elphin.

All Farannain; A monastery of this name was situated in some part of Connaught, and was given by Tipraid, Prince of Hy-Fiachria,[b] to St. Columb, who placed St. Farannan over it.[c] We know nothing farther of this abbey.

The Isles of Arran;[d] Three islands in the western ocean,

[a] *Act. SS. p.* 251. [b] *Hy-Finchria-aidhne contained the present baronies of Leitrim, Loughreagh, Kiltartan, Doonkillen. Athenree and Clare, in the County of Galway.* [c] *Tr. Th. p.* 440. [d] *These islands are counted to be in the half-barony of Arran, and are commonly called the Great Isle, the Small East Island, and the Island of Inishmain. The second Act of Settlement.*

[e] When Colgan was preparing his *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae* for publication, he received from Dr. Malachy O'Kealy, Archbishop of Tuam, a description of all the churches of that diocese, from which he published, in the Appendix to *St. Enda's Life*, the following portion that referred to the Aran Islands:—

"Of the three Islands of Aran and their churches—

1. "The parish church, commonly called *Kill-Enda*, lies in the County of Galway, and half barony of Aran, and in it St. Endeus, or St. Enna, is venerated as patron on the 21st of March.

2. "The church called *Teglach-Enda*, to which is annexed a cemetery, wherein is the sepulchre of St. Endeus, with one hundred and twenty-seven other sepulchres, wherein none but saints were ever buried.

3. "The church called *Tempull Mac Longa*, dedicated to St. Mac Longius, is situated near the parish church, which is called sometimes *Kill-Enda*, that is, the cella or cell of St. Endeus, and sometimes *Tempull mor Enda*, or the great church of Endeus.

4. "The church called *Tempull Mic Canonn*, near the aforesaid parish church.

5. "The church called of St. Mary, not far from the same parish church.

6. "The church which is named *Tempull Benain*, or the temple of St. Benignus.

7. "The church called *Mainistir Connachtach*, that is, the Connaught Monastery, in place of which, being afterwards demolished, was built a chapel to St. Kieran.

8. "The church called *Kill-na-manach*, that is, the church or cell of the monks, which was dedicated to St. Cathradochus, or Caradoc, the monk, surnamed *Garbh*, or the rough.

9. "The church *Tempull Assurnuidhe* (or, perhaps, Esserninus); and this church is held in the greatest veneration among the islanders.

10. "The church called *Tempull an cheathruir aluinn*, or the church of the four beautiful (saints), who were SS. Fursey, Brendan of Birr, Conall, and Berchann, whose bodies are also said to be buried in the same tomb, lying in the cemetery of the same church.

11. "The church called *Tempull-mic-Duach*, or the church of St. Mac Duagh, (who is also called Colmanus, surnamed Mac Duagh), which is a handsome church dedicated to that saint.

12. "The handsome, and formerly parochial, church, called *Tempull Breccain*, or the church of Brecan, in which also his feast is celebrated on the 22nd of May.

13. "The church near the aforesaid church of St. Brecan, which is commonly called *Tempull a Phuill*."

Thus far of the churches and chapels of the first island. We read in our Martyrologies that the natalis of St. Enda is celebrated on the 21st of March; that of St. Goban, on the 30th of March and 30th of May; of St. Cronan, on the 2nd of March; St. Nehemias, on the 14th of June; and St. Benedict, on the same 14th of June: "wherefore," adds Colgan, "I think that he is the same saint who is called by the *Calendar of Cashel* Benedict, and by other Martyrologies Nehemias."

In the second island, according to the same list, there is one church called *Tempull Ceannannach*, dedicated to the same St. Ceannannach, and another church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, both subject to the parish of St. Enda.

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opposite to the bay of Galway; the principal of them was called Aranmore.

Inquisition 11th April, 1581, finds, that these islands called Arrynmore, Inishmine, and Inisherye, were parcel of the pos-

"In the third island of Aran :—1. The church of Kill-Choemhain, dedicated to St. Colman, and in which also he is venerated. 2. The church consecrated to St. Paul. 3. The church called Kill-gradh-an Domhain, in which St. Gobnata is venerated on the 11th of February. In this island there was formerly a celebrated monastery called Kill-Cholmain, in which St. Colman was venerated on the 12th of June, from which also the island itself is sometimes called Ara-cholmain."

Half a century later O'Flaherty, in his description of West Connaught (published by Hardiman for the I. A. S., in 1846) gave a more detailed account of some of the holy places of Aran, from which a few extracts will suffice :—"The isles of Aran are famous for the multitude of saints there living of old and interred, or there trained in religious austerity and propagating monastic discipline in other parts; venerable for many sacred churches, chapels, wells, crosses, sepulchres, and other holy relics of saints still there extant as monuments of their piety; reverenced for many rare privileges of sacred places therein, and the instant divine punishments inflicted on such as dare violate or profane them; frequently visited by Christians in pilgrimage for devotion, acts of penance, and miraculous virtues there wrought.

"Aranmore, the greatest of these islands, contains twenty-four quarters of land, and is twenty-four miles in compass; wherein, on the south side, stands Dun-Engus, a large fortified place on the brim of a high cliff (this fortress of the Belgic colonists, dating from the first century of the Christian era, is styled by Petrie one of the most magnificent barbaric monuments now remaining in Europe). This island was inhabited by infidels out of Corcomroe, in the County of Clare, when St. Enda got it by donation of Engus, King of Munster, about the year 480. He there laid the first foundation of Christian piety, and sowed that small grain of mustard seed which so increased, that this island was called Aran of the Saints. The *Life of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise* thus expresseth the infinite number of saints in that island in his own time :—'In qua multitudo sanctorum virorum manet, et innumerabiles sancti omnibus incogniti nisi soli Deo omnipotenti, ibi jacent.' The like expression is to be found in the *Life of St. Ailbhe of Emly* :—'Magna est illa insula et est terra sanctorum; quia nemo scit numerum sanctorum qui sepulti sunt ibi, nisi solus Deus.' St. Enda, son of Conall Dearg, of the noble Oirghiellian family in Ulster, and brother-in-law, by his sister, to King Engus of Munster, followed the evangelical precept, forsaking a rich patrimony for Christ, and his merits brought him to be abbot beyond seas in Italy, before he came with one hundred and fifty religious persons to Aran, where he lived to his decrepit age, being upwards of fifty-eight years in the island; for St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise lived nine years under his discipline and left in the year 538. His successors, abbots of Aran, continued, I suppose, to the time of the suppression of abbeys. The last of whom I find recorded was Donatus O'Leyn, Abbot of Aran, in the year 1400. The memory of St. Gregory the Great, kept in this island, was doubtless because he was much reverenced of old in Ireland, and honoured with the title of golden mouth, as Cumianus writes in his letter about the year 634, by which name he is known to this day in Irish. Near the Castle of Arkin was St. Enna's church and an abbey of St. Francis, both demolished for building the citadel in Cromwell's time. Not far from thence, to the east, is a small chapel of St. Enda, wherein Sir Morogh O'Flaherty, of Bunowan, was buried, A.D. 1666. Outside this chapel, north-east, is the churchyard where anciently were one hundred and twenty graves of saints, in one of which St. Enda was buried, where the stone laid over him is as yet to be seen, together with diverse other tombstones still extant (now, however, covered with the sand). Here numerous saints interred, as in other parts of the island, rest in peace, till the day of general resurrection. There is on the east side of this island Portdoibhche, *i.e.*, *Portus Dolii*, mentioned in *St. Enda's Life*, now corruptly Port-eiche; and in each of the two other islands is Trach-na-neach, or Tract-each, *i.e.*, the Horse's-shore,

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sessions of the ——— religious houses of Fynbour, Annaghcoyne, Kilseaney, and Corcomroe in this county, excepting only that part of the same which belonged to the Bishop of Annaghcoonste.*

Arran Naomh; That is, Arran of the Saints, a number of

* *Chief Rememb.*

situated as in his life; but Leamchoill, where he is said to have first landed, should be Ochoill. Besides which port, there is Port Caradoc, called from St. Caradoc Garth, to whom Kill-na-manach church is dedicated. Near this port is the pool of Loughna-Keanainne, whereof mention is made in *St. Enda's Life.*

"The middle island of Aran contains eight quarters of land, and has a fortification like that of Dun-Engus, and named from Couchobhair (*i.e.*, Connor), brother to Engus, as the tradition goes. Hallowed places in this island are, our Blessed Lady's chapel; St. Kenanagh's chapel: a hallowed place called Atharla-Kenerge; and the chapel of Seactmicrigh, or seven sons of a king. Tradition says that St. Kenanagh was a King of Leinster's son, and Kenerg, a King of Leinster's daughter. Her well (still called Tobar-na-Cindhirge, *i.e.*, St. Kenerg's well) is there in a rock, and never becomes dry.

"The third island of Aran, Inisoirthir, or the Eastern Isle (now commonly called the South Island), contains four quarters of land, with a castle on a height. This island was also called of old Ara-Coemham, from St. Colman of the ancient Dal-Messincorb family, descended of the Kings of Leinster, brother to St. Coemgin, Abbot of Glendalough, and probably disciple of St. Enda, as his brother was. He lies buried in this island, on the north side of the church dedicated in his name, where he is honoured the 3rd of November. There is a marble stone over his tomb with a square wall built about it, on a plain green field in prospect of the sea where sick people used to lie by night, and recover health from God, for his sake. I have seen one grievously tormented by a thorn thrust into his eye, who, by lying thus in St. Colman's burying-place, had it miraculously taken out without the least feeling of the patient. As this Colman gave the name of Ara-Colmhan to the island, so he from the island is called Colman-airne, *i.e.*, 'St. Colman of Aran.'" This saint was born at the close of the fifth century, and is one of those most honoured among the saints of Aran. He is venerated as special patron against storms, and Hardiman, in his notes to *Jar-Connaught*, gives an instance of a violent storm being appeased by the invocation of St. Colman.

A most valuable paper, headed "A Visit to the Aran-Mor of St. Enda," was published in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* for 1870 by the Right Rev. Dr. Conroy, the present learned Bishop of Ardagh; and we select the following extracts from it as giving a faithful picture of the present state of "Aran of the Saints:—

"The Aran isles are three in number, named respectively, Inishmore (the large island), Inishmain (the middle island), and Inisheen (the eastern island). The eastern island is the smallest of the three, and is about two-and-a-half miles long; the middle island is three miles long; the largest is about nine miles in length, and twenty-four in circumference. About the year of our Lord 480, the islands were inhabited by infidels from Corcomroe, the adjacent part of Clare. About that date St. Enda received the island by the donation of Engus, King of Munster, whose wife, Darenia, was St. Enda's own sister. The pagans were converted to Christianity, or quitted the island, which, under St. Enda, soon became one of the great Christian sanctuaries of the west of Europe. The *Annals of the Four Masters* tell of a great conflagration at Aran in the year 1020, and of the devastation wrought there by the Normans or Danes in the year 1081. At a later period it was held by the O'Briens, the head of whom, commonly called MacTeige O'Brien, kept his residence at Aircin, or Arkin, on the great island. The O'Briens were expelled in their turn by the O'Flahertys, who, again, were dispossessed by Queen Elizabeth, under whom the castle of Arkin was erected in 1587, on the site of the residence of the O'Briens. Elizabeth gave the island to John Ransom, from whose hands it passed into the possession of Sir Robert Lynch, of Galway. In Cromwell's time this castle was pulled down, and a strong fort erected in its place,

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churches having been erected in this island, in which the bodies of many saints repose.

Ængus, King of Cashel, at the request of St. Albeus, granted this island to St. Enna, or Endeus, who built ten

of which fort we shall have occasion to speak further on. In December, 1650, 700 of the Irish landed here in boats, flying from defeat on the mainland, and were speedily followed by 1,300 of the English foot, with a battery. The Irish surrendered, and Sir R. Lynch having been declared a traitor, Erasmus Smith became owner of Aran. This crafty undertaker disposed of his interest to the Butlers, one of whom, in 1662, was created Earl of Aran; from the Butlers the islands passed through the Fitzpatricks to the Digbys, who are the present owners.

"The present inhabitants, about 3,400 in number, mainly belong to the race that inhabits the south-western parts of Ireland. We bear cheerful witness to the accuracy of the following account of their social state, given by Dr. Petrie:—'I had heard so much of the virtues of the Aran islanders, of their primitive simplicity, their ingenuous manners, and their singular hospitality, that I could not help doubting the truth of a picture so pleasing and romantic, and felt anxious to ascertain, by personal observation, how far it might be real. . . . Collectively, the inhabitants of the Aran islands may be said to exhibit the virtues of the Irish character with, perhaps, as little intermixture of its vices as the lot of humanity will permit. They are a brave and hardy race, industrious and enterprising, as is sufficiently evinced, not only by the daily increasing number of their fishing vessels. the barren rocks which they are covering with soil and making productive, but still more by the frequency of their emigration from their beloved country and friends to a distant wilderness, led solely by the hope that their indefatigable labour may be employed there to the greater ultimate benefit of their families. They are simple and innocent, but also thoughtful and intelligent. Lying and drinking—the vices which Arthur Young considers as appertaining to the Irish character—form, at least, no part of it in Aran, for happily their common poverty holds out less temptation to the one or opportunity for the other. I do not mean to say that they are rigidly temperate, or that instances of excess, followed by the usual Irish consequences of broken heads, do not occasionally occur; such could not be expected when their convivial temperament and dangerous and laborious occupations are remembered. They never swear, and they have a high sense of decency and propriety, honour and justice. In appearance they are healthy, comely, and prepossessing; in their dress (with few exceptions), clean and comfortable; in manner, serious, yet cheerful, and easily excited to gaiety; frank and familiar in conversation, and to strangers polite and respectful; but, at the same time, wholly free from servile adulation. They are communicative, but not too loquacious; inquisitive after information, but delicate in seeking it, and grateful for its communication.'"

After some interesting remarks on the various styles of architecture in the early Irish Church, the learned writer thus continues:—

"We found a beautiful specimen of the class of larger churches here described, in Tempul-Mac-Duagh, at Kilmurvey. It has the nave and chancel which characterise the first-mentioned species of the Tempulls. The nave is little more than 18 feet long by 14 broad, and the chancel nearly 16 feet long by 11 broad. The stones of the walls are of immense size, and the entire building has a sombre, severe look. The doorway is a remarkable instance of the cyclopean door, and resembles the doorway of the Cathedral Church of Kilmacduagh, erected for St. Colman Macduagh by his kinsman Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught, about the year 610. It is 5 feet 6 inches in height, 2 feet in width at the top, and 2 feet 3 inches at the bottom. The lintel is of granite, and measures 5 feet 6 inches in length, 1 foot 6 inches in height, and extends the entire thickness of the wall, which is 2 feet 6 inches.—(See *Petrie's Round Towers*, p. 174.)

"Our chief interest, however, was naturally centred in the group of buildings which exist at Killeany, and consist of the church of St. Benignus, the church of St. Enda, the round tower of St. Enda, and the stone houses in its immediate

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churches on it; and about the year 490 he was abbot of Killenda, the principal of those churches, and to which all the rest were subject.[f] The feast of St. Endeus, who died in the beginning of the sixth century, is observed on the 21st of

[f] *Usher, p.* 451. *Act. SS. p.* 714. *Ware. Writers, p.* 305.

vicinity. Our readers will have remarked that the first six churches named in Dr. Keely's list all stood near each other, and to the north of the present village of Killeany. Out of the six, four have almost entirely disappeared, namely, *Kill-Enda*, called also *Tempull-mor-Enda*, or the great church of Enda; *Tempull-mac-Longa*, *Tempull-mic-Canonn*, and the church of St. Mary. They were demolished by the unholy hands of the invaders, for the sake of the materials which they supplied, to build the castle of Arkin.

"The church known as Teglach Enda still exists on the shore; it is in good preservation, and is a fine specimen of the single church without chancel. It is 24 feet in length and 14 in breadth. All the walls now standing are by no means of an equal antiquity. The eastern gable and part of the northern side wall are the only parts belonging to St. Enda's time, the remainder of the building being the work of a later period. The eastern gable is built of large stones like those at Tempull-Mac-Duagh, cemented with excellent mortar, one of the stones extending almost the entire breadth of the gable. The window in the eastern gable is 1 foot 17 inches high and 8 broad on the outside, and on the inside 2 feet 3 inches high, and 1 foot 2 inches at the top, widening, however, at the bottom to 1 foot 8 inches. The doorway is placed in the northern wall, and is about 2 feet broad, and 5 high. It is in the modern pointed style, and cannot be more than five hundred years old. There is a narrow window in this northern wall of about 3 feet in height, of the same age as the doorway. Beneath this window, on the outside of the edifice, we found inserted in the wall a beautiful sepulchral slab inscribed, '*or do Scandlain*,' *a prayer for Scanlan*, which, however, was clearly not *in situ*, since the lines ran not parallel but at right angles with the ground. It was, probably, one of the many sepulchral slabs belonging to the cemetery which surrounds the church, and was employed by the restorers of the building. We do not know who this Scanlan was, but in the list of saints of the family to which St. Enda belonged, we find mention made of a Scanlan who was father of Flann Febhla, Archbishop of Armagh. Around the church spreads the cemetery, now almost completely covered up by the sands, in which the body of St. Enda, and those of one hundred and fifty other saints, are interred. Between this cemetery and the castle of Arkin we found some remains of masonry buried in the sands, which had left uncovered what seemed to be the lintel of the doorway of one of the primitive buildings. Probably it was portion of one of the four churches mentioned by Dr. Keely, and which had been destroyed.

"A little beyond this point, in the street of the village of Killeany, we entered a narrow road, leading up the hill at the foot of which this ruined castle still frowns on the sea, and soon reached a small well sunk deep in the ground, known to the natives as the Friar's well. It was the well that served the fathers of a Franciscan Monastery, which was built, Ware says, in the year 1485, probably by the O'Briens, on the slope of the hill just under the round tower of St. Enda. This establishment also was demolished by the barbarians for the sake of its building materials. It was easy for us, however, to trace its site by the lines formed by the foundations of the walls; and the base of a large stone cross, with portion of the cross itself, was found lying in the middle of a field on which the building once stood. The walls of loose stone on the road side were here festooned by thick and verdant shoots of the hop plant, which spread in great luxuriance around. This shrub is not found elsewhere on the island. It, and the ruined cross, and a few shapeless walls, are all that survive to tell where once stood garden and cloister of the Franciscan Monastery.

"A little higher up, on the hill side, we came to St. Enda's well and altar; the atter surmounted by a rude cross, and betraying by its clumsiness the work of a

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March.[g] He was succeeded by St. Benedict, brother to St. Kieran of Saiger.[h]

St. Cronan was abbot, but we cannot assign any date to him.[i]

[g] *Calendar.* [h] *Act. SS. p.* 472. [i] *Id. p.* 564.

modern hand. St. Enda's well, and indeed all the other wells we saw in the island, are carefully protected by the Araners; the scarcity of water rendering the possession of a well almost as precious to them as it was to the Eastern shepherds in the days of Rebecca. At a short distance to the left of the well, stands the remnant of the round tower of St. Enda. Once its height was worthy of the cluster of sacred temples which stood within the circle traversed by the shadow it projected in the changing hours; but now it is little more than 13 feet high. An aged man who joined our group, told us that in St. Enda's time the Mass was not commenced in any of the churches of the island until the bell from St. Enda's tower announced that St. Enda himself had taken his place at the altar in his own church. There have been many theories propounded concerning the uses of the round towers less satisfactory than this of the simple Araner. The contrast between the masonry of the round tower and that of the pagan forts is very remarkable. The round tower was built of chiselled stones, bound together with cement; the pagan fortress of stones not dressed by the hand, and put together without mortar. No one who has had an opportunity of comparing both, can ever be persuaded that they are the work of the same period or of the same builders.

"Ascending the hill where it rises to the south-west behind the tower, we reached the exquisitely beautiful *duirteach* known as *Tempull Benain*, or temple of St. Benignus, pupil of St. Patrick, and Archbishop of Armagh, which crowned the highest point of the hill above us, and stood out with its sharp lines clearly defined against the sky. This church is erroneously called Temple Mionnain. It lies north and south, a peculiarity which distinguishes it from the other churches of these primitive ages, which, as a rule, lie east and west. A solitary arched window in the eastern wall, where the altar stood, gave admittance to the light through an opening a little more than a foot high and a foot broad. The doorway is in the north gable, and commands an enchanting prospect over Casla Bay. It is 6 feet 3 inches in height, and 1 foot 3 inches broad at top, while, like the cyclopean doors, it widens at bottom to a width of 2 feet. The original height of the side walls was 7 feet 4 inches; the northern gable rose to the height of 17 feet, but is now only 15 feet high. In the western wall there is one large stone, in size 4 feet by 4, and 11 inches in thickness. Tempull Benain measures on the outside only 15 feet 1 inch in length, and 11 feet 3 inches in breadth. The roof has totally disappeared, but was evidently a stone roof like that on the building known as St. Kevin's house, at Glendalough. Dr. O'Donovan, who, in company with Dr. Petrie, examined all the churches in Aran, and to whose accuracy we owe those details of measurement, unhesitatingly declares this church of St. Benain to be an erection coeval with St. Benignus himself. It is well known that this saint has always been the object of great devotion in the west, on account of his apostolic labours in that portion of Ireland.

"And here, before leaving this part of our subject, we wish to quote Dr. Petrie's eloquent remarks on the primitive churches of our land, and what are especially applicable to those on Aran. 'That they have little in them,' says the learned man, 'to interest the mind or attract regard as works of art, it would be childish to deny; yet, in their symmetrical simplicity—their dimly-lighted nave, entered by its central-west doorway, and terminated on the other side by its chancel arch, affording to the devout worshipper an unimpeded view of that brighter sanctuary in which were celebrated the divine mysteries which afforded him consolation in this world and hope in the next—in the total absence of everything which could distract his attention—there is an expression of fitness to their purpose too often wanting in modern temples of the highest pretensions; as the artless strains sung to the Creator, which, we may believe, were daily hymned in these unadorned temples, were calculated, from their very simplicity and artlessness, to awaken

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A.D. 650. St. Nemius, or Nehemias Hua Birn, called the comorb of St. Endeus, died the 19th of June this year.[k]

The tomb of St. Nemius is shewn in the church-yard of another church in this island, called Teglagh-Enda.[l]

[k] *Act. SS. p.* 715, *and Tr. Th. p.* 182. [l] *See Colgan, p.* 21, *and Butler, vol.* iii. *p.* 253.

feelings of deep devotion, which the gorgeous artificial music of the modern cathedral but too rarely excites even in minds most predisposed to feel its influences and appreciate its refinement. In short, these ancient temples are just such humble, unadorned structures as we might expect them to have been; but, even if they were found to exhibit less of that expression of congruity and fitness, and more of that humbleness so characteristic of a religion not made for the rich, but for the poor and lowly, that mind is but little to be envied which could look with apathy on the remains of national structures so venerable for their antiquity, and so interesting as being raised in honour of the Creator in the simplest ages of Christianity.'

"But where, it may be asked, did all these religious men live? How were they sheltered from the Atlantic tempests of which the first fury was necessarily spent on the beetling cliffs of Aran? How were they protected from the wintry cold, and from the rain?

"Let not our readers expect, in answer to this question, a description of any vast structure sufficient for the adequate accommodation of communities as large as those that were housed in the stately monasteries of the middle ages. In Aran, as elsewhere in Ireland, the early monastic establishments were composed of separate cells for the abbot, monks, and clergy, while the houses required for the accommodation of strangers, the kitchen, etc., were all separate edifices, surrounded by a cashel or circular wall, and forming a kind of monastery or ecclesiastical town, like those of the early Christians in the East, and known among the Egyptians by the name of *Laura*. The *Laura* herein differed from the *Coenobium*, that the latter was but one habitation where the monks lived in common, whereas the former consisted of many cells divided from each other. Such groups of cells are frequently mentioned in the Lives of the Irish Saints.

"These structures, it is fair to assume, were formed of the materials within easy reach of the builders, and consequently, in many parts of Ireland, of perishable materials, such as wood and clay. For this reason few vestiges of them remain in the northern and eastern portions of the island. But in the west and south, many such buildings yet survive; and of these we found interesting specimens in Aranmore. There, writes O'Flaherty, 'they have *cloghauns*, a kind of building of stones laid one upon another, which are brought to a roof, without any manner of mortar to cement them, some of which cabins will hold forty men on their floor; so ancient that nobody knows how long ago any of them was made. Scarcity of wood and store of fit stones, without peradventure, found out the first invention.' These houses are of a circular or oval form, having dome roofs, constructed without a knowledge of the principle of the arch, and without the use of cement. They are formed upon the model left by the pagan Firbolg and Tuatha de Danaan tribes, as is obvious from the resemblance they bear to the pagan circular stone forts. One remarkable difference between the houses of the pagan and Christian periods, is, that whereas the former are round internally and externally, the latter, though externally round, are occasionally quadrangular in the interior, as if the quadrangular form of the churches had been adopted also for the houses of ecclesiastics. Whole villages of these houses exist on Aranmore.

"The neighbouring island of Ardillaun still exhibits the Laura, founded by St. Fechin in the seventh century, which is one of the most interesting and best preserved anchoretical establishments in Ireland, or perhaps in Europe. On the crest of the hill, on which Tempull Benain stands, about 13 feet to the north-west of the sacred edifice, there was a *cloghaun*, partly under the ground, 10 feet in length, and 5 feet 4 inches in breadth; the doorway was more than 2 feet broad, and the walls 3 feet thick. O'Donovan, who describes it, is of opinion that it was probably the house of St. Benignus himself. Our interest

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703. Died Colmain M'Comain.[m]
755. Died the abbot Goimdibla.[n]
865. Died the abbot Moeltulius, the son of Gobhann.

[m] *Ann. Munst.* [n] *Act. SS. p.* 715.

was most excited by a cyclopean house of angular form, which measured from north to south, 11 feet 8 inches, and 6 feet 10 inches across. It had two doorways, about 2 feet broad, and 3 thick; and in one of the chambers there was a window. The double door is said to be more common in the Aran *cloghauns* than in these found elsewhere. One of the chambers in this house measures 4 feet 9 inches in length, and 4 feet in breadth. The entire structure has suffered much from exposure. In addition to these separate cells Dr. Petrie discovered on Aranmore the ruins of a building which would have been large enough to serve the purpose of a refectory. It is situated near the churches of St. Colman MacDuach, at Kilmurvey, and is an oval structure, without cement, of 50 by 37 feet, external measurement, with a wall of 6 feet in thickness. But it is now full time to bring our wanderings to a close. With the permission of the excellent and hospitable priest who has charge of the island, we resolved, on the last morning of our stay on Aran, to celebrate mass in the ruined church of Teglach-Enda, where, in the year 540 or 542, St. Enda was interred, and where likewise repose the relics of a countless army of white-robed saints. The temporary altar was set up under the east window, on the site where of old the altar stood; and there, in the midst of the loving and simple faithful, within the walls which had been consecrated some twelve hundred years before, over the very spot of earth where so many of the saints of Ireland lay awaiting their resurrection to glory, the solemn rite of the Christian Sacrifice was performed, and once more, as in the days of which St. Columba wrote, the angels of God came down to worship the Divine Victim in the Churches of Aran. And surely, not unworthy of the angelic company were the devotion and faith of the humble worshippers around. Throughout the Mass a hush and a silence came upon them, and the only sounds that fell upon the ear was the solemn voice of the priest, or the murmur of the waves breaking on the beach outside; but at the moment of the elevation, when they beheld the pure and holy and unspotted Host raised up for them to Heaven, a cry of adoring faith and love went forth from their lips, and every head was bowed to the dust before the Lord."

We cannot close this note without a short sketch of the life of the great saint who, whilst our Apostle St. Patrick was still living, laid the foundations of those monasteries which won for the Aran group the title of "Islands of Saints." The name of St. Enda is entered in all our Calendars on the 21st of March. The *Feliré of St. Ængus* on that day has the following strophe:—

> "To the world a great victory was
> Benedict, the strong pillar;
> On the same solemnity, with a numerous host,
> Enda the illustrious, of Aran."

And the marginal note is added in the *Leabhar Breac*:—"Enda of Aran was a great saint, the son of Conall Derg of the Airghialla; the daughter of Ainmire, King of Fir-n-Arda, was his mother.' Colgan has published the life of the saint, compiled from more ancient records by Magraidin of Lough Ree, in whose time a copy of the Gospels that belonged to St. Enda was still preserved in Killeany in Arran, together with a casula wrought in silver and gold. The chief events of St. Enda's life are so well set forth in the paper already referred to of the Bishop of Ardagh, that we take the following extracts from it:—

"St. Enda, whose name is written in Irish, Einne and Ende, and in Latin, Endeus and Enna, was born in Louth about the middle of the fifth century, and was the only son of Conall, King of Oriel, whose territories included the modern counties of Louth, Monaghan, Armagh, and Fermanagh. Three of his sisters, Fanchea, Lochinia, and Carecha, were nuns, and Darenia, the fourth sister, was wife of Engus, King of Cashel, whose death is placed by the *Four Masters* in the

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916. Died Egnech, bishop, anchorite, and comorb of St. Endeus.

1010. Died Flann Hua Donnchadha, comorb of St. Endeus.

1020. About this year the abbey was destroyed by fire.°

° *Act. SS., p.* 715.

year 489. On the death of his father, the youthful Enda was chosen to succeed him as head of the men of Oriel. The warlike spirit of the times took strong hold of the young prince's heart, and we find him at an early period of his life captivated by the love of glory, and eager to show by his military prowess that he was worthy of the royal race from which he had sprung, and of the throne which he filled. His holy sister Fanchea was incessant in her exertions to win for God her brother's heart, which, with all its defects, she knew to be chivalrous and pure. For a time her words of warning and entreaty remained without result; but the season of grace came soon. Enda had asked from his sister in marriage one of the royal maidens who were receiving their education in the convent which she ruled. Fanchea communicated his request to the maiden: 'Make thou thy choice, whether wilt thou love Him whom I love, or this earthly bridegroom?' 'Whom thou lovest,' was the girl's sweet reply, 'Him also will I love.' She died soon after, and gave her soul to God, the spouse whom she had chosen. 'The holy virgin,' says the ancient life, 'covered the face of the dead girl with a veil, and going again to Enda said to him: "Young man, come and see the maiden whom thou lovest." Then Enda with the virgin entered the chamber where was the dead girl, and the holy virgin uncovering the face of the lifeless maiden, said to him: "Now look upon the face of her whom thou didst love." And Enda cried out: "Alas! she is fair no longer, but ghastly white." "So also shalt thy face be," replied the holy virgin. And then St. Fanchea discoursed to him of the pains of hell and of the joys of heaven, until the young man's tears began to flow. O! the wondrous mercy of God in the conversion of this man to the true faith! for even as He changed the haughty Saul into the humble Paul, so out of this worldly prince did he make a spiritual and a holy teacher and pastor of His people; for, having heard the words of the holy virgin, despising the vanities of the world, he took the monk's habit and tonsure, and what the tonsure signified he fulfilled by his actions.'

"After having founded a monastery in his native place, St. Enda is said to have proceeded to Rosnat in Britain, where he remained for some time under the spiritual direction of St. Mansenus, or Manchan. Thence, according to the above-mentioned life, he went to Rome, where 'attentively studying the examples of the saints, and preparing himself in everything for the order of priesthood, having at length been ordained priest, he was pleasing to the most high God.' He built a monastery called *Laetinum*, or *the Place of Joy*; and rightly so called, adds the life, 'because therein the command of loving God and our neighbour was most faithfully carried out.' Returning to Ireland, he landed at Drogheda, and built several churches on either side of the river Boyne. He then proceeded southwards to visit his brother-in-law. Engus, King of Munster, from whom he asked the island of Aran, that he might dwell thereon. The king was first unwilling to comply with his request; not because he was ungenerous, but because he had learned from St. Patrick 'not to offer to the Lord his God any lands save such as were good and fertile, and easy of access.' But St. Enda declared that Aran was to be the place of his resurrection; and at length the king made an offering of the island 'to God and to St. Enda,' asking in return the blessing of the saint. Having thus obtained possession of what he rightly deemed a place of singular retirement, and well suited for the rigours of a penitential life, St. Enda returned to his brethren and conducted them in safety to the island, which was then inhabited by pagans from the adjacent coast of Clare. He divided the island into ten parts, and built thereon ten monasteries, each under the rule of its proper superior. He chose a place for his own residence on the eastern coast, and there erected a monastery, the name and site of which is preserved to this day in the little village of Kil-eany (Kill-Enda), about a mile from Kilronan. Then began the blessed days, when the sweet odour of penance ascended to heaven from the angelic band of monks, who, under the severe

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1081. It was pillaged and destroyed by the Danes.[p]
1110. Died Flann Hua Hoedha, comorb of St. Endeus.
1114. Died the comorb, Moel Columb Hua Cormacain.

[p] *Annal. Munst.*

rule of St. Enda, made Aran a burning light of sanctity for centuries in western Europe. 'The virginal saint from Aran Island,' as Marianus O'Gorman styles St. Enda, was to them a model of all the virtues of the religious life, but above all he excelled in the exercise of penitential mortifications. St. Cuimin of Connor tells us that—

'Enda loved glorious mortification
In Aran—triumphant virtue!
A narrow dungeon of flinty stone,
To bring the people to heaven.'

"'Aran,' says Froude, 'is no better than a wild rock. It is strewed over with the ruins, which may still be seen, of the old hermitages; and at their best they could have been but such places as sheep would huddle under in a storm, and shiver in the cold and wet which would pierce through the chinks of the walls. . . . . Yes; there on that wet soil, with that dripping roof above them, was the chosen home of these poor men. Through winter frost, through rain and storm, through summer sunshine, generation after generation o : them, there they lived and prayed, and at last lay down and died.' These miracles of penance were the first and immediate results of St. Enda's work in Aran. We cannot, indeed, describe the details of his daily life, for they have been hidden from human view, as it is becoming that such secrets of the Heavenly King should be hidden. But there yet survives the voice of one of those who lived with him in Aran; and in the ideal of an abbot which St. Carthage sets before us, we undoubtedly find re-produced the traits which distinguished the abbot of Aranmore, from whom St. Carthage first learned to serve God in the religious life. St. Enda was his first model of the 'patience, humility, prayer, fast, and cheerful abstinence; of the steadiness, modesty, calmness that are due from a leader of religious men, whose office it is to teach in all truth, unity, forgiveness, purity, rectitude in all that is moral; whose chief works are the constant preaching of the gospel for the instruction of all persons, and the sacrifice of the Body of the great Lord upon the holy altar.' It was on Aranmore, and in St. Enda, that he first beheld at the altar of God that pattern priest after whose example he thus warns all priests:—

'When you come into the Mass—
It is a noble office—
Let there be penitence of heart, shedding of tears,
And throwing up of hands.
There shall be no permanent love in thy heart,
But the love of God alone.
For pure is the body thou receivest.
Purely must thou go to receive it.'

"The fame of St. Enda's austere holiness, and of the angelical life which so many were leading in Aran under his guidance, soon spread far and wide. The sweet odour of Christ, diffused from the lonely island in the Atlantic, penetrated to every part of Ireland, and wherever it reached, its gracious message stirred with joy the hearts of the noblest and best among the servants of God. It told them of a spot where men led a life of higher sanctity, and of more thorough severance from fleshly ties than was known elsewhere; and to souls hungering and thirsting after perfection, to hear of the spiritual treasures stored up in Aran, was to long for the wings of the dove to fly thither, to be made happy sharers in its graces. Hence, soon, the Galway fishermen, whom St. Enda had blessed, found day after day their *coracks* crowded with strangers—religious men, of meek eye

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1167. Died the comorb Gildagorius O'Dubhagain.[q]

1334. The isles of Arran and Bophin were plundered and burnt, and hostages were taken from thence by Sir John

[q] *Act. SS. p.* 715.

and gentle face—seeking to cross over to the island; and so frequently was the journey made, that the words of the prophet seemed verified, and even in that trackless sea 'a path and a way was there, and it was called the holy way.' The pilgrims were men of every period of life, some in the spring of their youth, flying from the pleasures that wooed their senses, and the earthly loves that laid snares for their hearts; others in the vigour of healthful manhood; and others aged and infirm, who came to close in religious peace the remnant of their days, which at their best they had accounted as few and evil. And thus Aran gradually came to be, as the writer of the *Life of St. Kieran of Clonmacnoise* describes it, the home of a multitude of holy men, and the sanctuary where repose the relics of countless saints, whose names are known only to the Almighty God. 'Great indeed is that island,' exclaims another ancient writer, 'and it is the land of the saints, for no one, save God alone, knows how many holy men lie buried therein.'

"But, although it is not possible to learn the names of all the saints who were formed to holiness by St. Enda in Aran, our ancient records have preserved the names of a few at least out of that blessed multitude. Among them we find almost every name of note that appears in the second part of the well-known list of the saints of Ireland, and in addition to these many others of great celebrity who are not included in that catalogue. The history of these men is the history of St. Enda's work on Aran. First among St. Enda's disciples must be ranked St. Kieran, the founder of Clonmacnoise, who has been styled by Alcuin the glory of the Irish race. St. Kieran came to Aran in his youth, and for seven years lived faithfully in the service of God, under the direction of St. Enda. His youth and strength fitted him in an especial manner for the active duties, which were by no means inconsiderable in so large a community, and in a place where the toil spent on an ungrateful soil was so scantily repaid. 'During these seven years,' says the ancient life of our saint, 'Kieran so diligently discharged the duties of grinding the corn, that grain in quantity sufficient to make a heap never was found in the granary of the island.' Upon these humble labours the light of the future greatness of the founder of Clonmacnoise was allowed to shine in visions. St. Kieran had a vision which he faithfully narrated to his master, St. Enda. He dreamed that on the banks of the Shannon he saw a mighty tree laden with leaves and fruits, which covered with its shade the entire island of Erin. This dream he narrated to St. Enda, who said, 'the tree laden with fruit, thou art thyself, for thou shalt be great before God and man, and shalt bring forth sweetest fruits of good works, and shalt be honoured throughout all Ireland. Proceed, therefore, at once, and in obedience to the will of God, build thou there a monastery.' Upon this, St. Kieran, prepared himself for the building of the monastery of Clonmacnoise. His first step was to receive the priesthood. But he could not bring himself to sever the happy ties that bound him to his abbot. He still longed to be under his guidance, and when recommending himself to the prayers of his brethren, he said to St. Enda, in the presence of all, 'O Father, take me and my charge under thy protection, that all my disciples may be thine likewise.' 'Not so,' answered Enda, 'for it is not the will of God that you should all live under my care in this scanty island; but to thee, for thine admirable humility and perfect charity, will Christ the Lord grant the half of Ireland as the portion of thine inheritance.' And when they had thus spoken, a cross was set up in the place, in sign of the brotherhood they had contracted between themselves, and those who were to come after them; and they said: 'whosoever in after times shall break the loving bond of this our brotherhood, shall not have share in our love on earth, nor in our company in heaven.'

"The love which St. Enda bore towards his holy pupil for his many and wonderful virtues, made their parting singularly painful to them both. For a me the holy abbot felt as if the angels of God were leaving Aran with Kieran,

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Darcy, Lord Justice of Ireland, who surrounded the island with a fleet consisting of 56 sail.[r]

[r] *Clyne's Annals.*

and he could find no relief for his anguish but in prayer. The sternness of religious discipline had not crushed but chastened the tenderness of an affectionate disposition in St. Enda, any more than in St. Bernard, whose writings are the truest expression of the best feelings of the religious heart. And as St. Bernard deplored the loss of his brother Gerard, in whom the active and contemplative virtues were admirably united, so might St. Enda have spoken of Kieran. 'Whom now shall I consult in doubtful matters? Who will bear my burdens? His wise and gentle speech saved me from secular conversation, and gave me to the silence which I loved. O diligent man! O faithful friend! He plunged himself in cares that I might be spared them, but in this he sought not for his own advantage, for he expected (such was his humility) more profit from my leisure than from his own. Who more strict than he in the preservation of discipline.? Who more stern in the chastening of his body? Who more rapt or more sublime in contemplation?'

"The last hours spent by St. Kieran on Aran, as described in the ancient *Life of St. Enda*, are full of touching incidents, which reveal the tender and simple affectionateness of those mortified religious. The entire community of the island shared the sorrow that had come on their venerable abbot. When the moment of departure was at hand, and the boat that was to bear him from Aran was spreading its sails to the breeze, Kieran came slowly down to the shore, walking between St. Enda and St. Finnian, and followed by the entire brotherhood. His tears flowed fast as he moved along, and those who accompanied him mingled their tears with his. Peter de Blois, when leaving the Abbey of Croyland to return to his own country, stayed his steps seven times to look back and contemplate once again the place where he had been so happy; so, too, did Kieran's gaze linger with tenderness upon the dark hills of Aran and on the oratories where he had learned to love God, and to feel how good and joyous a thing it is to dwell with brethren whose hearts are at one with each other in God. And when the shore was reached, again he knelt to ask his father's blessing; and, entering the boat, was carried away from the Aran that he was never to see again. The monastic group stayed for a while on the rocks to follow with longing eyes the bark that was bearing from them him they loved; and when, at length, bending their steps homewards, they had gone some distance from the shore, St. Enda's tears once more began to flow. 'O my brethren,' cried he, 'good reason have I to weep, for this day has our island lost the flower and strength of religious observance.' What was loss to Aran, however, was gain to Clonmacnoise, and through Clonmacnoise to the entire Irish Church, to which the venerable monastery on the Shannon was the source of so many blessings and of so much glory. Those who admire it even now in its ruins, should not forget that its splendours are reflected back upon the rocky Aran, where St. Enda formed the spirit of its founder, and fostered with his blessing the work he had undertaken to accomplish. St. Kieran died at Clonmacnoise in the year 549, in the prime of life, having governed his monastery for the short space of a single year.

"Next among the saints of Aran comes St. Brendan. The life of this illustrious saint narrates 'how the man of God went westward with fourteen brethren to a certain island called Aran, where dwelt St Enda with his brethren. With these the servant of God, Brendan remained for three days and three nights, after which, having received the blessing of St. Enda, and of his holy monks, he set out with his companions for Kerry.'

"St. Finnian of Moville is also mentioned in the ancient life of our saint as one of St. Enda's disciples at Aran. This remarkable man was first placed under the care of St. Colman of Dromore, who flourished about the year 510; but it is expressly mentioned in the life just quoted, that it was from Aran he set out on his pilgrimage to Rome. This was probably his first visit to the Apostolic See. Being of an active temperament, he there devoted himself with great ardour for several years to the study of the ecclesiastical and apostolical traditions. He then

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The Middle, or Second Island; On which are only two churches; one is called Teampull-ceannannach; each of

returned to Ireland, carrying with him a rich store of relics of the saints given him by the Pope, and the penitential canons, which, in his biographer's time, were still called *the Canons of St. Finnian.* He also brought to Ireland a correct copy of the Hieronymian Gospels, a treasure of such value in the estimation of his ecclesiastical contemporaries, that the records of the period very frequently refer to St. Finnian's Gospels. In 540, he founded the great Monastery of Moville, where St. Columba spent portion of his youth. After labouring with energy for many years in Ireland, St. Finnian returned to Italy, where, according to the best authorities, he was made Bishop of Lucca, in Tuscany, in which church he is venerated under the name of St. Frigidian, or Fridian. The *Italian Annals* give 588 as the year of his death; the *Annals of Ulster and Tigernach*, 589.

"The Irish *Life of St. Columbkille* makes mention of the sojourn of that great saint on Aran. The traditions still current on the island confirm this statement. The deep love of St. Columba for Aran, the sorrow with which he quitted its shores for Iona, the spiritual excellencies which he had therein discovered, are expressed with singular warmth of religious feeling in a poem written by him on his departure, which has happily been preserved to us.

"The ancient *Life of St. Enda* also reckons among the inhabitants of Aran St. Finnian the elder, the founder of the great school of Clonard, who died in the second half of the sixth century; St. Jarlath, the founder of the see of Tuam; St. MacCreiche, of the race of the men of Corcomroe, who were in possession of Aran when St. Enda first went thither. The *Martyrology of Donegal* makes mention of St. Guigneus; the *Martyrology of Aengus* adds St. Papeus, St Kevin of Glendaloch, St. Carthage of Lismore, St. Lonan Kerr, St. Nechatus or Nechanus, and St. Libeus, brother of St. Enda. In the midst of this holy brotherhood, St. Enda died in 540 or 542.

"Among the saints to whom, as we shall soon see, churches were dedicated on the island, we find St. Benignus of Armagh, who also most probably resided in Aran, and St. Caradoc, or Carantoc, whose name recalls his British origin. These two men may fairly be taken as representatives of the native and foreign elements which at that period went to make up the Irish Church. It is remarkable to find that on Aran, which seems to have been a common centre for the saints of the second order, these two elements are found in harmony, and most closely connected with each other. These facts contrast strangely with what we read in a late writer, that 'the second order of saints do not appear to have had any connection with Armagh, or the institutions of St. Patrick,' and that 'they were connected with the British Church, and not with the church of St. Patrick.' The history of Aran and of its monuments forbids these attempts to disparage the unity of the ancient Irish Church.

"The sight of Aran peopled by this host of saints forcibly recalls to mind that other island, where, in the age of wild and fierce passions, the arts of peace, religious learning, and the highest Christian virtues, found a sanctuary. At the beginning of the sixth century, Aran may, with truth, be styled the Lerins of the northern seas. True, its bare flags and cold grey landscape contrast sadly with 'the gushing streams, the green meadows, the luxuriant wealth of vines, the fair valleys, and the fragrant scents which,' according to St. Eucherius, 'made Lerins the paradise of those who dwelled thereon.' However, its very wildness did but make it richer in those attractions so well described by St. Ambrose, which made the outlying islands so dear to the religious men of that time. They loved those islands, 'which, as a necklace of pearls, God has set upon the bosom of the sea, and in which those who would fly from the irregular pleasures of the world, may find a refuge wherein to practise austerity and save themselves from the snares of this life. The sea that enfolds them becomes, as it were, a veil to hide from mortal eye their deeds of penance; it aids them to acquire perfect continence; it feeds grave and sober thought; it has the secret of peace; and repels all the fierce passions of earth. In it these faithful and pious men find incentives to devotion. The mysterious sound of the billows calls for the answering sound of sacred psalmody; and the peaceful voices of holy men, mingled with the gentle murmur of

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them was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and both were subordinate to the church of Killenda.[s]

[s] *Usher, p.* 451, *and Act. SS. p.* 714.

the waves breaking softly on the shore, rise in unison to the heavens.' It must have been one of these men, whose island home had shut out all sights of earth, save that of the altar, of the sea, and of the wild birds disporting along the sunny shore, who, in an ancient Irish treatise on the mass vestments, warns the priest that his 'heart should be chaste and shining, and his mind like the foam of the wave, or the chalk on the gable of an oratory, or like the colour of the swan in sunshine, that is, without any particle of sin, great or small, resting in his heart.'

"At Aran, too, as at Lerins, while men sought after eternal happiness, they found that earthly happiness pure and without alloy was poured into their hearts. Oh! how joyous was the life of that blessed company of the saints of Aran, where the nobly-born Enda and Kevin proved their kingly descent by the regal fulness of their virtues as well as by the grace and dignity of their manners; where Columba could gratify his scholarly passion for fair manuscripts, and Kieran find fresh treasures of ecclesiastical lore to acquire; where Brendan could learn all that man knew of the ocean and its mysteries, and Mochuda evermore delight in the sacred harmonies that first had won his young heart to the religion of Christ: where the highest form of oriental asceticism was happily united with the fire of the active energy of the west. No wonder that Kieran wept to leave the beloved shore! No wonder that through the farewell wail of the exiled Columba, there runs such an intensity of almost passionate sorrow, that a thousand years have not been able to efface it!"

This note would not be complete without that venerable fragment of our early church—the sweet poem composed by St. Columbkille as a farewell to Aran. The following verses are from a literal translation made for the Ordnance Survey by O'Donovan:—

"Farewell from me to Aran:
This it is that anguishes my heart,
That I am not westward at her billows,
Amidst the groups of the saints of heaven.

"Farewell from me to Aran;
It is the sad farewell,
And it filled with angels bright,
I without an attendant in my currach.

"O great Modan, son of Merseng,
Prosperity to thee is what I say,
I being sent on a journey,
Thou remaining in Aran.

"Alas, how far, alas, how far!
I have been sent from Aran the west
To the host of Monachs away,
Depending on the Albanians.

"The Son of the living, O, the Son of the living God!
It is who sent me to Iona;
It is He who gave to Enna—great the prosperity!
Aran, the Rome of the pilgrims.

"Aran, thou sun, O Aran, thou sun,
My affection lies in thee westward,
Alike to be under her pure earth,
As under the earth of Paul and Peter.

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" Aran, thou sun, O Aran, thou sun,
My affection lies in it westward ;
Alike to be under its bell,
For me, as to be in happiness celestial.

" Aran, thou sun, O Aran, thou sun,
My affection lies in it westward ;
Each one who goes under its pure earth,
Him no eye of demon views.

" Sacred Aran, O sacred Aran,
Woe to him who is an enemy to it ;
For unto him shall be given
Shortness of life and hell.

" Saintly Aran, O saintly Aran,
Woe to him who is its foe ;
For angels come from heaven,
To visit it every day in the week.

" Gabriel comes on every Sunday,
For it is Christ who ordered so,
And fifty angels—no weak cause—
Blessing its Masses (*i.e.*), the Holy Sacrifice.

" On every Monday, O ! on every Monday,
Michael comes—great the advantage—
With fifty angels--good their custom—
To bless her churches.

" On every Tuesday, O ! on every Tuesday,
Raphael comes, of mysterious power,
To bless its houses, in which
The visitors of Aran are attended.

" On Wednesday hard, O ! on Wednesday hard,
Uriel comes—great the advantage—
So that he blesses thrice
Her cemeteries high, angelic.

" On every Thursday, O ! on every Thursday,
Comes Sariel, great the treasures,
So that he dispenses God's benefits from heaven
On bare flags, on that day.

" On Friday, O ! on Friday,
Ramael comes with his host,
So that every eye is satiated with the sight
Of bright and truly beauteous angels.

" Mary, Mother of the Son of God, comes,
And her train along with her,
And angels among her host,
To bless it on Saturday.

" Tho' there should not be of life in it,
But listening to the angels of Aran,
Better than any life under heaven,
To hear their solemn canticles."

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Ardoilen;[5] The third of the isles of Arran was anciently called Aracoemhain, and took its name from St. Coemann, the patron of it.

Three churches were erected here, that of Kil-choemhain, where St. Columb is honoured; another dedicated to St. Paul, and the third, called Kil-gradh-an-domhain, in which St. Gobnata is honoured on the 11th of February.

Kil-choemhain was a monastery of note, and was founded by St. Fechin.

The abbot St. Gormgal, justly celebrated for his piety, died A.D. 1017, on the 5th of August, on which day his feast is held;[s] from hence we must conclude, that this abbey existed several ages.

Franciscan Friary; Was founded on one of these islands in the year 1485.[t]

Athenry;[u] Gives name to the barony, and is a market and borough town, sending burgesses to parliament.

Dominican Friary;[6] Meyler de Bermingham, the second baron of Athenry, gave to the Dominican friars 160 marcs, to assist in building this house, and granted the land whereon to erect it; he also presented to them (on the completion of the building, as we suppose) a hogshead of wine. De Bermingham was induced to begin this work by letters from St. Dominick; and a noble monastery was erected here,

[s] *Act. SS. pp.* 135, 141, 714, *and* 715. [t] *Act. SS. p.* 715, *and Allemande.*
[u] *Called also Athnery, Aghnary, Athunree, and Athenree.*

[5] As Colgan fell into the error of giving the name of Ardoilen to the third of the Aran Islands, Archdall and Lanigan were betrayed into the same mistake. All that is said in the text, except what relates to St. Gormgal, belongs to the group, and not to Ardoilén. Ardoilen is an island of difficult access, off the Galway coast, opposite Imay, or Omey, and is at present uninhabited. Here St. Fechin founded a monastery formerly of great repute: its ruins still remain. Several ancient stone crosses erected there prove it to have been a favorite burial-place of the chieftains of the neighbouring territory. There are in the island some stone houses or cells called cloghans, which show that its first religious community dates from a very early period. The second *Life of St. Fechin* (chapter 22nd), states that the saint, after completing the Monastery of Imaidh (*i.e.*, Omey), founded another religious house in Ardoilen. On this passage Colgan has added the note—"This island is also in the ocean, and is distant a few leagues towards the west from Immagia (Omey), and after St. Fechin. St. Gormgal, a man of renowned sanctity, who died in the year 1017, on the 5th day of August, on which day, according to Marianus, his natalis is kept, ennobled it very much by his anachoretic virtues and most pious life. The elegant and very religious poem of blessed Corranus (who flourished at the same time), concerning his praises and relics, is extant in my possession."—*Acta*, p. 141, n. 13. Elsewhere he gives the following list of holy men who rest with St. Gormgal in Ardoilen, viz.—Moelsuthun, Celechair, Dubthach, Dunadach, Cellach, Tressach, Ultan, Maelmartin, Coromach, and Conmach. The *Four Masters*, recording the death of St. Gormgal in Ardoilen in 1017, style him the chief Anmchara, *i.e.*, soul's friend or confessor, of all Ireland.—See Hardiman's notes to O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 114.

[6] A copy of the Regestum of this monastery is preserved in the British Museum, Sloane MSS., 4,784. The Annals of Lough-Cé register the death of William O'Cinaedha, prior of the town of Athenry, in 1581.

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under the invocation of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the year 1241.

A.D. 1242. A general chapter of the order was held here.[w]

1252. Meyler, the founder, dying near Cashel this year, he was removed from thence and interred in this friary.[x]

1256. Died Florence M'Flin, archbishop of Tuam; he founded a house for scholars in this friary, and bequeathed many exemplary rules for the practice of the friars.[y]

1263. Thomas O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert, was interred in this church; he built the vault near the north side of the high altar, whither he caused all the scattered bones to be removed; the bishop was a liberal benefactor to this friary, exclusive of so particular an instance.[z]

1271. Died Walter, Earl of Ulster, a munificent benefactor to this house.[a]

1297. A great dispute arose between the friars of this house and William, archbishop of Tuam, the son of their founder; it is supposed, that the friars laid a claim to be exempt from his visitation, on which the archbishop behaved with a violence unbecoming his sacred character and dignity, but the end of the contest is not known.[b]

1311. A general chapter of the order was held here;[c] and in the course of the next year, we meet with another general chapter which also was held here.[d]

1324. Died William de Burgh, commonly called the Grey; he, together with his wife, Finola Nyn J. Brian, gave to the friars above a hundred marcs, to assist in building the front of their church. They also enlarged the choir upwards of twenty feet, and granted to the abbot and convent the tithes of all their farms, at the same time appointing this friary to be the burial place of their family, which had formerly been at Athassel.[e]

1374. Thomas, Lord Athenry, who died this year, or in 1376, granted to the friary eighteen acres of arable land. He was also a considerable benefactor to them in many other respects.[f]

1400. Pope Boniface IX. granted certain indulgences to all persons visiting this monastery on particular festivals, provided they charitably assisted in the building and necessary repairs.[g]

1423. This monastery, with its churches and other buildings, being consumed by fire, Pope Martin V. did also grant certain indulgences to all persons visiting it on the feasts of St. Patrick and St. Peter ad Vincula, and contributing to its repairs.[h]

[w] *King, p.* 87. [x] *Annal. Dominic. de Trim. King, p.* 87. *Burke, p.* 221. *War. Mon. Harris's Collect.* [y] *War. Bps. p.* 606. [z] *Burke, p.* 226. [a] *War. Bps. p.* 648. [b] *Id. p.* 608. [c] *King, p.* 87. [d] *Id.* [e] *Obituary.* [f] *Lodge, vol.* 4, *p.* 10. [g] *Burke, p.* 230. [h] *Id.*

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1427. The same Pope issued a licence to the friars to found two convents here.[i]

1445. Pope Eugene IV. enforced the bull of Martin V. for repairing this house; and it appears from this bull, dated March 31st, that there were about thirty friars here.[k]

1451. Their chapel was built in this year. See 1484.

1456. The following grants were made to this friary:—By the Lord Richard Burgh, a half-quarter of arable land in Toulubane, called Ballyglass; by Richard Burgh, who did afterwards take on him the cowl in this house, another quarter in Carnan; by Ulick de Burgh, the cartron, a muir, and a teampuil tualbane, and the cartron of Lisoylalayan, Gortorahiky, and Gortnavadag, with other particles annexed to these; and M'Redmond Burke, of Cloghnanonvir, a half quarter of Tempal an brahar.[l]

1484. Ulick Rufus Burgh, and his wife Mornia Ny Cnougher, granted to them a quarter of arable land, called Carrowardahrah, in the territory and village of Toulubane, and on the north side of the river; on this land they built a chapel in the year 1451. He (Burgh) did also present them with many other gifts. This grant was confirmed by Ulick, his son, who was also a benefactor to this friary.[m]

July 8th, and 6th year of Queen Elizabeth, this monastery, with its appurtenances, thirty acres of land in Athenry, and twelve in the town of Ballidana, were granted for ever, in capite, to the portrive and burgesses of the town of Athenry, at the yearly rent of *26s. 4d.* Irish money.

Inquisition 29th January, 27th Queen Elizabeth, finds, that John de Burgh, the younger, was in his life-time seized of the lands of Killokelly in this county, parcel of this monastery; annual value, besides reprises, *5s.* Irish money.[n]

Many persons of eminence were interred here, whose names we shall give in order as they are placed in the obituary belonging to this friary, which obituary is now in the custody of the Dominican friary near Athenry.[o]

1243. Richard de Burgh, surnamed the Great, son of William, and Lord of Connaught.

1263. Thomas O'Kelly, bishop of Clonfert.

1270. William Athankip, son of Richard de Burgh the Great.

1271. Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster.

1283. Maurice Ileyan, bishop of Kilmacduach.

1307. Pierce, Lord Athenry.

1316. Thomas, son of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; he was buried in the Dominican habit.

[i] *King, p.* 231. [k] *Id. p.* 232. [l] *Id. pp.* 223 *and* 228. [m] *Id.* [n] *Chief Rememb.* [o] *Burke, p.* 223.

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1324. William de Burgh, called the Grey, and his wife, Finola Nyn J. Brian.
1326. Rickard, Earl of Ulster, called the Red Earl.
1333. William, Earl of Ulster, called Iarla Don.
1353. William, son of William the Grey, called Uliog Anaghkeen.
1374, or 1376. Thomas, Lord Athenry.
1375. Edmund, son of William Burgh, called Albanach.
1387. Rickard, son of William Anaghkeen, called Oge.
1396. Rickard, son of William Oge Burgh.
1399. Nicholas Ileyan, bishop of Kilmacduach.
1406. Rickard, son of Hubert de Burgh of Iserkeally.
1424. Ulick, son of Rickard Oge Burgh.
1429. William, son of the same.
1452. Edmund, son of Redmond Burgh.
1466. Rickard, son of William, the son of Rickard Oge.
1484. Ulick Rufus Burgh.
1509. Lord Ulick Fion de Knocto, son of the aforesaid Ulick.
1530. Lord Rickard Burgh, of Dunkellin; he was a considerable benefactor to the convent.

In the beginning of this century, the following inscription was legible over the gate of the refectory:—

"CAROLUS MANUS RUBRÆ ME FIERI FECIT."

It cannot be the King of Connaught of that name, for he died in the year 1224, seventeen years before the foundation of the convent.[o]

This friary continued for many years the cemetery of the Athenry family, and is at present that of many families of the first rank.[p]

Here follows a rent roll of the possessions of this house.

In Athenry, a piece of ground walled in, containing a large and excellent mill, at the very gate of the convent, and several houses; without the town, the village of Gluaimhean Bhauin, which did formerly belong to the Benedictines; another very extensive field near the town to the south, called the Forest of the Brethren; at the north side, a field, called Balle Dhay, where is a chapel belonging to the convent; a mile from the town, to the north-east, is another farm, called Bingharra; the cell of Kilcorban, with a good farm; in the parish of Grainseagh, between Binmor and Rathglass, is a large and fertile village, called Rathchaluige-madh-lubain an teampuill, together with a chapel.[q]

[o] *Burke, p. 229.* [p] *Id. p. 222, and Lodge, vol. 4, p. 3.* [q] *O'Heyn, p. 20, quoted by Burke, p. 223.*

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The ruins which remain of this friary, prove it to have been a sumptuous building; part of it was taken down to erect in its room the present barracks, and the cloisters probably stood where the barrack-yard is now; the whole was well built of a blue coloured stone; the tower, for half its height, is larger below than above. The great east window is bold and of good workmanship; there were here numbers of mausoleums, but the soldiers have erased them all, and with their fragments the church is nearly covered.

Franciscan Friary; Was founded here in the year 1464, under the invocation of St. Michael, by Thomas, Earl of Kildare; his wife, Margaret Gibbon, erected the first chapel; the second was built by an Earl of Desmond, and the third by O'Tully.[r]

Ballynehinch; This village gives name to the barony.

A monastery for Carmelites, or White friars, was founded here by O'Flaherty,[s] in the year 1356;[t] which is the only account we can find of this friary.

Beach;[7] A monastery of the third order of Franciscans was founded here some time after the year 1441.[u]

In an Inquisition of the 28th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1585), it is called the ruined cell or chapel of Beagh, in the barony of Clare; its possessions were half a quarter of land, pasture, arable, &c., with its appurtenances and tithes, which were long concealed, and were of the yearly value of 6*s.* 8*d.*, Irish money.[w]

Boilean Clair;[8] In the diocese of Tuam; a monastery was founded here for Franciscan friars in the year 1291. Wadding informs us, that this house was very rich, and that it had considerable possessions.[x]

Burgakere, or Burgoflore; Here was a monastery in the possession of the Carmelites, or White friars, and which the regular canons of St. Augustin laid claim to as belonging only to them.[y]

Clare Galway;[9] Situated in the barony of Clare, five miles

[r] *Allemande.* [s] *War. Mon.* [t] *Allemande.* [u] *War. Mon.* [w] *King, p.* 109. [x] *Allemande.* [y] *Id.*

[7] Beagh, in Irish *Beitheach, i.e.*, land abounding in birch, is situate in the barony of Clare. In the same barony there is a Donaghpatrick dedicated to our Apostle St. Patrick, and also Killower, *i.e.*, Kill-Leabhair, or "Church of the Book." In the parish of Killower lived the MacBeolans, keepers of the black bell of St. Patrick, and from them it passed to the family of Geraghty. It was for centuries exhibited to pilgrims on Domhnach-Cruim-Duibh, or Garland Sunday, on the mountain of Croaghpatrick, where it was held in the highest veneration. It was traditionally supposed that this bell was originally pure silver, but became black by its contact with the demons when our national Apostle finally vanquished them after his long penitential exercises on the summit of Croaghpatrick.

[8] This is another name for *Clare-Galway*, of which we will just now treat.

[9] Clare-Galway is called in Irish *Baile-an-Chlair*. On the banks of the gentle stream that flows through this town, John de Cogan, in 1290, erected a Franciscan

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north-east of Galway, on a small river which falls into Lough-Corrib.

About the year 1290, John de Cogan built a monastery at Clare-Yndowl for Franciscan friars; he erected it in a very elegant style, and at a great expense.[z]

In 1296, Philip de Blund, archdeacon of Tuam, was indicted on the following charges: That the see of Enachdun having been a long time vacant, the pontificalia thereof were lodged in this friary, until a bishop should be appointed; that the said archdeacon took by violence the chest wherein the said pontificalia were deposited from the friars, and at the door of the mother church, did break open the said chest, and forcibly carried off the episcopal mitre, together with the pastoral staff, and sundry other things contained in the said chest.[a]

On the 7th of March, 1368, Thomas, Lord Athenry, granted the lands of Cloy-melayn, which lay contiguous to the town of Clare, for the purposes of purchasing bread, wine, and wax for the celebrating of mass in this friary.[b]

The high tower, in the middle of the church, erected on arches, is a curious piece of architecture; and the chapel is now the Romish Mass-house.[c]

Cloghin Cantualaig; A house for Franciscan friars was founded here, about the beginning of the 15th century, by O'Madden. It is probable this friary might have been in the barony of Longford, which was the original country of the O'Maddens.[d]

Clonfert;[10] A bishop's see, in the barony of Longford, and near the river Shannon.

[z] *War. MS., vol.* 34, *and Monast.* [a] *King, p.* 315. [b] *Lodge, vol.* 4, *p.* 10. [c] *Pococke's Journal.* [d] *Allemande.*

monastery, which is described by the Annalists of the order as second to none of the Irish houses in the perfection of its architectural details. From the *State Papers* of Henry the Eighth's reign, Ireland, vol. iii., we learn that Lord Leonard Gray, in his journey through Connaught, "visited the friary of Boilean Clare," and as a result, the friary, with its church, was rifled, so that "neither chalice, cross, nor bell, was left in it." Queen Elizabeth granted the convent, with all its appurtenances, to Sir Richard de Burgh in 1570. The friars, however, continued to live near their cherished convent till the close of the century, when they were compelled to fly before the soldiers of Bingham, Governor of Connaught, who turned the church and convent into a garrison. After the accession of James the First, the Franciscans again occupied a portion of the ruins of the convent, where they peaceably dispensed the sacraments to the faithful. In 1641, some attempt was made to restore the sacred buildings, but the repairs were never completed. The friars, however, clung to the old walls persistently, and, towards the middle of the last century, Pococke, Protestant Bishop of Meath, states in his Journal, that their house was used as "a Romish Mass House."

[10] St. Brendan, of whom we will speak more at length under Ardfert, in County Kerry, was from his infancy trained to piety by St. Ita. As he advanced in years, he was the disciple and companion of St. Jarlath, St. Finnian of Clonard, and the other great saints, who, in the sixth century, adorned our island by their

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St. Brendan, the son of Findloga, studied under St. Finian in the Academy of Clonard, and A.D. 553, or 562, he founded an abbey here, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary. St. Brendan was the founder of many other abbeys, and is said to have presided over 3,000 monks, each of whom did industriously earn a sufficiency for his support; this saint instituted a particular form or rule for the observance of his successors, who, in the course of time, followed that of St. Augustin.[e]

A.D. 570. St. Moinem, or Moenn, died on the 1st of March;

[e] *Act. SS. p.* 192, *Annal. Munst. War. Mon.*

manifold virtues. He founded the See of Clonfert in the year 558, and established here at the same time the monastery which in aftertimes received the name "De Portu puro," where three thousand religious served God under his rule. He died at his sister's monastery in Enaghdune, or Annadown, on the 16th of May, 577, in the 94th year of his age, and his remains were solemnly transferred to Clonfert. Lynch records the tradition that so great was the concourse to pay honour to our saint, that the procession bearing his sacred relics extended the whole way from Annadown to Clonfert, "qui agmen ducebant, Clonfertam ante pervenerint, quam illud claudentes Enachduna pedem extulerint." The distance between these towns is more than 20 miles.

St. Moenu, also called Monennus and Mainennus, was chosen by St. Brendan to be bishop of the see and abbot of the monastery, as he himself was engaged in establishing and watching over other religious houses. This holy religious is said to have for some time governed the famous Abbey of Rosina in Wales, and to have been spiritual father to the great Saints Finian of Moville, Tighernach of Clones, Eugene of Ardsrath, Cairpre of Cuil-Raithin, and Enda of Aran. He died before St. Brendan, on the 1st of March, 571. He is styled in the *Calendar of Cashel* and other ancient authorities, "Moennius, or Mainennius, Bishop of Cluainferta and Coarb of Brendan." St. Fintan, surnamed Corach, was next Bishop and Abbot of Clonfert. He is supposed to have governed for a time the Monastery of Leamchoill, in the Diocese of Ossory, and also the famous Monastery of Clonenagh. When taking his departure from Clonenagh, he promised its religious that he would return to them, but this was fulfilled only after his death, when his relics were translated thither. His festival is variously celebrated on 21st February, 27th March, and 16th November. The name *Corach* is generally interpreted to mean "chaunter" or "chorister," and on account of his love of chaunting the psalms, he is in some Martyrologies styled "*os psalmorum.*" He died about the year 600.

All the Martyrologies and Annals agree in styling St. Cummian Foda (*i.e.*, the tall), Bishop and Abbot of Clonfert. The *Annals of Tigernach* mark his death, as assigned by some authorities, to 671, but they again repeat it as follows, at 672, which is the correct year:—"Cummine Fota, LXXXII. anno aetatis suae mortuus est." From this it also follows that St. Cummain Fota was born in 590. He was son of Fiachna, of the royal race of Oilioll Olum. The *Martyrology of Donegal* styles him "the vessel of wisdom of his time, the learned preacher of the word of God." St. Ængus, in his *Feliré*, or Metrical Catalogue of Saints, commemorating his feast on the 12th November, says:—

"Granted with wisdom
Was knowledge with great acuteness,
To my Cumain of noble championship,
The fair, tall son of Fiachna;"

and the note is added– "Cumin Fota, the son of Fiachna, comharb of Brendan of Cluain-Ferta, and he was of the Eoghanact of Loch Lein. Æd was the rightful name of Cumain, and Drumdalither was his church, and it was in a commonage

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he was intended to succeed the founder in the government of this abbey.[f]

576. St. Brendan, having passed a life of exemplary piety, died at Enachdune, in his 93rd year, and was interred here.[g]

590. The feast of St. Brendan is observed on the 16th of May.[gg]

590. Fintan Corach, abbot of Cluain Ednech, was abbot and bishop here.[h]

620. Died the abbot St. Seanach Garbh.[i]

The same year died St. Colman, son of Comgall, St. Seanach's successor; it is worthy of remark, that these two saints had originally been of the order of Black monks, or Benedictines.[k]

662. The bishop, St. Cumin, died December the 2nd.[l]

726. Died the abbot Faghtara M'Folaghtaine.[m]

744. Clonfert was consumed by fire.[n]

748. The town and abbey again suffered from a dreadful conflagration.[o]

[f] *Act. SS. p.* 439. [g] *Id. pp.* 385 *and* 771. [gg] *Calendar.* [h] *Act. SS. p.* 385. [i] *Id. pp.* 371 *and* 385. [k] *Id. p.* 385. [l] *Id. p.* 747. [m] *M'Geogh.* [n] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [o] *Id.*

he was found in Cill-Ite in Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. Cumin Fota, *i.e.*, tall he was; and he is honoured with Ernin, son of Findchan, abbot of Lethglend, and Metan Cael of Aird." For some particulars of his life, see *Liber Hymnorum*, part i., p. 84, *seq.* Though this saint is honoured on the 12th November, the Annals mark his death on the 2nd of December.

Frequent reference to Clonfert will be found in the *Four Masters*. They tell us of its having been three times plundered, and six times burnt. Situated on the banks of the Shannon, it was subject to the depredations of the Danes and Northmen. In the year 838, Turgesius appeared with his fleet in Lough Ree, and plundered Clonfert and Clonmacnoise, with all the other churches in the neighbourhood of Lough Derg. In the *Fragments of Irish Annals*, published by the I. A. S., we meet, at A. D. 869, the important entry :—"In this year came Tomrar the Earl from Limerick to Cluain-ferta-Brenainn. He was a fierce, rough, cruel man of the Lochlauns, thinking that he would find a great prey in that church, but he did not find it as he expected, for intelligence had gone a short time before him, and they fled expertly before him, some in boats, others into the morasses, and others into the church. Those whom he caught on the floor and in the churchyard he killed. Cormac, son of Elatach, chief of Erin for wisdom, the successor of old Ciaran of Saighir, was in the church, and was saved by the protection of God and of Brendan. And Tomrar died of madness in this year, Brendan having wrought a miracle upon him." In the *Annals of Lough Cé*, there is also the following interesting entry at the year 1266 :—"The bishopric of Luighne (*i.e.*, Achonry) was assumed by Thomas O'Miadhacain; and a bishop-elect came from Rome to Cluain-ferta-Brenainn, and his episcopal decree was conferred on him at Ath-na-righ (*i.e.*, Athenry) the Sunday before Christmas." This was John, the Papal Nuncio, of whom Cotton writes :—"He proved to be a great benefactor to his church, and is believed to have erected the statues and other carvings which decorate the western end of the cathedral. After governing the Diocese of Clonfert thirty years, the Pope promoted him to the Archbishopric of Benevento in Italy."—*Fasti*, 163. Ware also was of opinion that this bishop erected "the fair frontispiece at the west end of the church, adorned with a variety of statues of excellent workmanship." Dr. O'Donovan however, in his notes to the *Four Masters*, affirms that this beautiful ornamented doorway, which is the most perfect specimen extant of the Irish Romanesque style, is at least two centuries earlier than this bishop's time.

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The same year died the abbot Fiachra O'Macnya.[p]

758. Died the abbot Swyny.[q]

778. Died the abbot Seirgal O'Daingne.[r]

780. Died the abbot M'Flathnya.[s]

801. Died the abbot Murdach.[t]

839. About this time the Danes burnt the abbey, and slew the abbot or bishop.[u]

841. Clonfert was again consumed to ashes by the Danes.[w]

845. In this year Turgesius, at the head of his Danes, was guilty of the most horrid depredations. He not only burned and destroyed the houses, &c., in the town, but consumed to ashes all the churches, together with the dwellings of the religious.[x]

867. Died Cormac, the son of Conmagh; he was surnamed the Wise, and was œconomist and writer of Clonfert.[y]

879. Died Cormac, son of Kieran, prior of this abbey, and abbot of Tuaim-da-valuin.[z]

880. Died Corman, son of Keternac, prior of Clonfert and Tirdaglass.[a]

920. Died Cormac, who was said to have been bishop.[b]

945. Ceallachan, King of Cashel, and Donogh, his son, presented to this abbey the spoils which they had taken from the Danes.[c]

949. This abbey was pillaged.[d]

1031. In this year, on the day of O'Ruark's return from plundering Clonfert, he was met and attacked by Doncha, the son of Brian, who made a great slaughter amongst his men.[e]

1045. Clonfert was destroyed by fire.[f]

1065. About this time Hugh O'Ruark, King of Conmaicne Conacht, or Breifne, in company with Thady O'Kelly, King of Maine, spoiled this abbey, but on the next succeeding day, these two monarchs were defeated by Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, who totally overthrew their whole army, and sunk and dispersed their fleet then on the Shannon.[g]

1164. The abbey was wholly consumed.[h]

1166. Died Gillameinaiblen O'Hannicada, comorb of Brendan.[i]

1170. Died Cormac Hua Lomluin, divinity lecturer in this abbey, and esteemed the most learned Irishman of his time.[k]

1175. Roderick O'Conor, King of Connaught, appointed his chancellor, Master Laurence, in conjunction with Catholicus,

[p] *M'Geogh.* [q] *Id.* [r] *Id.* [s] *Id.* [t] *Annal. Ulton.* [u] *Annal. Annon.* [w] *M'Geogh.* [x] *Annal. Annon.* [y] *Act. SS. p.* 360. [z] *Id.* [a] *Id.* [b] *Id.* [c] *Annal. Munst.* [d] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [e] *Annal. Munst.* [f] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [g] *Annal. Munst.* [h] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [i] *Annal Munst.* [k] *Tr. Th. p.* 360.

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Archbishop of Tuam, and Concord, or Canthred, abbot of Clonfert, his ambassadors to King Henry II., and accordingly sent them in this year.[l]

1179. This abbey was again destroyed by fire.[m]

1186. Died Malcallan, son of Clericenn; he was called bishop of this abbey.[n]

1195. Died the abbot Donald O'Fuin.[o]

1201. The abbey and town were pillaged about this time by William Burgh and the sons of Conor.[p]

1204. William Burgh did again plunder this abbey.[q]

Henry O'Gormacain was abbot at the time of the general suppression of monasteries; he never surrendered the abbey, but continued seized of the temporalities of it till his death, notwitstanding the King had, on the 24th of November, in his 35th year, united them for ever to the bishopric. Immediately on the decease of Henry, William O'Gormacain, supported by the sept of the O'Maddens, procured the abbey from the Pope, and kept quiet possession thereof, till about the year 1567, when both spirituals and temporals were divided between the bishop and abbot, on whose death, in 1571, the bishop came into quiet possession of the whole, being six quarters of land, and 6*s.* 8*d.* annual rent issuing out of three quarters, named Down M'Mearran, with some other parcels, and a water mill, the whole being valued at £6 yearly.[r]

This abbey paid to the bishop 20*s.* procurations for the rectory of Clonfert.[s]

Clonkeen. About the year 1435, Thomas O'Kelly, Bishop of Clonfert, and afterwards Archbishop of Tuam, converted the parish church of Clonkeen, or Clonkeen-kernill, into a monastery for friars of the third order of St. Francis, at the instance of David and John Mull-kerrill, professors of the said order. The Pope, Eugene IV., confirmed this donation in the year 1441.[t]

This house was under the invocation of the Holy Trinity.

By an Inquisition taken in 1618, Conor Duffe O'Naghten, priest, and Conor Oge O'Naghten, student, both of the town of Galway, were found to be in possession of the monastery of the Holy Trinity of Clounkinkerril, with a cartron of land, called Ferinewr, in the barony of Tiaquin, belonging to the said monastery, and a third part of a quarter of land, called Ferinenvind, together with all the tithes of said lands of Clounkine, Coximore, and Balliclowan, in the parish of Clounkine; two chambers, with two gardens containing two acres, valued

[l] *War. Bps. p.* 604, *and War. Ann.* [m] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [n] *Act. SS. p.* 153. [o] *Ann. Munst.* [p] *M'Geogh.* [q] *Id.* [r] *Aud. General.* [s] *King, pp.* 206 *and* 207. *War. Bps. p.* 642. [t] *War. Mon.*

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at 6*d.* sterling annually, and fourteen acres of land belonging to the said monastery, in the town of Clounkine, viz. :—

Taghfaddah,	valued at	3*d.*	Crosscolline,	valued at	3*d.*
Gortana Tample,	„	3*d.*	Gortatagardbeg,	„	2*d.*
Gortaflagh,	„	3*d.*	Mackiloghie,	„	3*d.*
Knocknamagrosse,	„	3*d.*	Gortatagardmore,	„	2*d.*
Chappaghnegon,	„	2*d.*	Gortinamorra,	„	2*d.*
Gortaluig,	„	2*d.*	Meilickmahowna,	„	3*d.*

and of all the tithes, great and small, belonging to the said monastery ; six acres of land in Killowan, called Ballimor-Gerter and Gortavonyn, value 8*d.*, and the vicarage of S——, impropriated to Clonkeen, with all the tithes, &c., belonging to the said monastery, and which tithes extend into eight quarters of the lands of Killaboggy and Clonkeen aforesaid, and are valued at 4*s.* ; two acres of glebe land in Killaboggy, called Gartelagevit, value 4*d.*; and a garden called the vicar's garden, in the town of Clonkeenkerrill, value 2*d.*[u]

Clonthuskert, or Clontuoskirt O'Maney, near the river Shannon, in the barony of Clonmacowen, and six miles north-west of Clonfert.

Boadan, or Broadan, founded this monastery for Augustine canons, and was himself the first abbot; he died about the year 809.[w]

1444. Bishop M'Coughlan, and Breagal Fitz-Brien Eogan O'Kelly, the prior of Clonthuskert,[x] and James, the bishop's son, who was Archdeacon of Clonmacnois, were slain in a battle fought with another sept of the M'Coughlans, on the Monday next before the feast of St. John the Baptist.[y]

This abbey paid 20*s.* proxies to the Bishop of Clonfert, and was granted to Richard Earl of Clanricarde. See Aghrim.

Cloonyvornoge ;[z] Is called in the records a chapel, or cell, of the third order of St. Francis, and was built some time after the year 1441.[a]

By an Inquisition held in the 28th year of Queen Elizabeth, this chapel was found in possession of half a quarter of land, arable, pasture, &c., and the tithes of the same, all of the yearly value of 6*s.* 8*d.*[b]

Cluainfois ; an abbey of this name was founded by St. Jarlath, Bishop of Tuam, in which there was a celebrated school about the year 540.

Cluainfois is now a chapel not far from the town of Tuam,[c] and, according to Allemande, is at present called the High Temple.[d]

[u] *King, p.* 131. [w] *War. Mon.* [x] *Ann. Dub. Firbisse.* [y] *War. Bps. p.* 173. [z] *Or Cowlevernoge.* [a] *War. Mon.* [b] *King, p.* 132. [c] *Act. SS. p.* 310. [d] *Allemande.*

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Crevaghbane; Here was a friary of Carmelites,[e] which, if we mistake not, owes its erection to an Earl of Clanricarde, in the 14th century.[f]

This monastery, with a quarter of land—sixteen acres of arable and twelve of pasture—in the town and lands of Crevaghbane, together with the Abbey of Mayo, was granted to the burgesses and commonalty of the town of Athenry—See Mayo.[g]

Dundrynan;[11] Thomas was abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Dundrynan in the year 1374, and 29th of the reign of King Edward III.[h] We can find no other account of this abbey.

Dunmore;[12] Gives name to the barony, and is situated six miles north of Tuam.

St. Patrick built here the Monastery of Domnagh-padraig, and appointed St. Fulartach bishop of it.[i] A friary for Augustine Eremites was afterwards founded on the site of the old abbey, by Walter de Bermingham, Lord Athenry,[k] in the year 1425.[l]

The whole of this edifice cannot now be traced; part of it was converted into a parish church; the remaining part was levelled, and now forms the market-place.

Henry Mossop, the celebrated actor, was born in this town; his father was rector of Dunmore, and an eminent mathematician.

[e] *War. Mon.* [f] *Allemande.* [g] *Auditor-General.* [h] *King, p.* 140. [i] *Act. SS. p.* 788. [k] *War. Mon. Allemande, and Lodge, vol.* iv. *p.* 11. [l] *Calendar.*

[11] The Patent Rolls make frequent mention of the Abbey "de Dundrequan in Galwey," but this is probably the famous Abbey of Dundraquan in Galloway in Scotland. It was the last place in her kingdom in which Mary Queen of Scots found shelter. In the Patent Rolls of 12th of Richard II., Thomas Gower, clerk, received the care of the lands in the County Meath that belonged to the Abbot of "Dundrequan in Brittounstowngalwey." In the following year, Thomas Gower was removed, and Robert Sutton succeeded to the custody of those lands. By Patent of 6th of Henry IV., reversion of these lands after Robert Sutton was granted to R. Sydgrave; and in the Trim Inquisition, 20th March, 1621, Walter Sedgrave, of Dublin, alderman, was found "seized of Bartanstowngalwey, in County Meath, containing 90 acres arable."

[12] Dunmore, which means the great fort, derives its name from the great fortress of the Kings of Connaught which was situated here. There still remain the ruins of a later castle built by Mebric, one of the early Welsh adventurers, and subsequently held by the Berminghams, barons of Athenry. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Berminghams rose in arms against the queen, but their castle was besieged and taken in 1569. It was finally dismantled in Cromwell's time. As regards the Augustinian friary, there is a curious Memorandum in a Patent Roll, 33rd of Henry VIII., "that whereas the Lord Bermyngham of Athenry, in Conacde, hath under him a poor monastery of Augustine friars in the town of Downemore, it is considered (by the council) that the said monastery shall stand, and that three or four of the co-brethren, changing their habit to a secular habit, shall have said house, &c., during the king's pleasure." Signed, 7th July, an. 33.

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Enagh Dune;[18m] On Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare.

Abbey; An abbey was founded here in a remote age; for so early as the 7th century, we find that St. Meldon was Abbot or Bishop of Lough-Orbsen, called also Lough-Corrib; his feast is observed on the 7th February.[n]

Nunnery; St. Brendan of Clonfert built a nunnery here, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, for his sister Briga.[o]

Pope Celestine III. by a Bull dated February the 26th, A.D. 1195, did confirm this church, together with the town of Kelgel, to the nuns of the order of Aroacia.[p]

The steeple of this nunnery was erected in the year 1238.[q]

On the suppression, it was granted to Richard Earl of Clanricarde. See Aghrim.

St. Mary's Abbey; Called also the Abbey of St. Mary de Portu Patrum, was founded for White Canons of the Order of Premonstre.[r]

Nicholas was abbot in the year 1311; for we find on record, that Gilbert, Bishop of Enaghdune, recovered against him, in right of his church, a messuage, twenty acres of arable land, six of meadow, forty of wood, twenty of moor, and sixty of pasture, all in Shanthill.[s]

Franciscan Friary; This house was considerable, being the head of a custody to which were subordinate the monasteries of Connaught and Ulster.[t]

College of St. Brendan; A religious house so named in this town, in which four priests or vicars were supported. This

[m] *It was called also Annadown, or Enagh-coin, and is a bishopric united to Clonfert.* [n] *Calendar.* [o] *Usher.* [p] *War. Mon.* [q] *Annal. Annon.* [r] *War. Mon.* [s] *King, p.* 257. [t] *Allemande.*

[18] *Enaghdune,* now *Annadown,* was anciently an Episcopal See, but was finally united with Tuam in the sixteenth century. An official report forwarded to Rome in 1555, describes Enaghdune as "a small unfortified city, about four or five miles distant from Tuam: it has a small cathedral under the invocation of St. Brendan, with its dean and archdeacon and some canons, who, however, do not reside there: the cathedral itself is quite abandoned (penitus desolata), and only one Mass is offered there on festival days: there is also a tower with a cemetery: one chalice and vestment. The diocese is very small, and situate among wild and evil men."—See *Archbishops of Dublin,* by Rev. P. F. Moran, Appendix, page 415. St. Brendan died in the year 577, in the 93rd year of his age, at the monastery which he had erected for his sister, St. Briga, at Enaghdune. St. Columba being then in Iona, "vidit subito apertum coelum, Angelorumque choros ejus animae obvios descendere, quorum luminosa et incomparabili charitudine totus eadem hora illustratus mundi orbis fuit." From *The Book of Ballymote* we learn that it was Aodha, the son of Eochy Tirmcharna, King of Connaught, who bestowed Enaghdun on God and St. Brendan. Ware also tells us that St. Briga's Monastery was the first ecclesiastical foundation there, and that it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. For many documents connected with Enaghdune, see *West Connaught,* published by I.A.S., page 154. Besides the ruins of the bishop's house, and the extensive remains of the abbey church and monastery and convent, the holy wells of St. Brendan, and St. Cormack, and St Columbkille's tree, mark the site of Enaghdune, the most interesting spot on the eastern shore of Lough Corrib.

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foundation was long concealed from the Queen, during which time it was in the hands of Clement Skerryt and Thady M'Inyllis, priests; its possessions were a church in ruins, a small cemetery, a garden, and the moiety of an acre of ground, on which had been erected several cottages, with their yards, now waste, and therefore of no value, together with a common of about twenty acres of wet pasture near to the town; the principal tenants of the college generally grazed their cattle with the rest of the townsmen; and twenty-three quarters of tithes belonging to the said college, viz.:—

	Quarters.
In the town and chapels of Annagh -	- 2
Cahirnourish - - - - -	- 4
Bally-Robug - - - - -	- 4
Kyllkoyle - - - - -	- 4
Ballynecowley - - - - -	- 1
Drumgriff - - - - -	- 4
Clonlow - - - - -	- 4

The said tithes were valued at £3 6*s.* Irish.—Inquisition, 28th Queen Elizabeth.[u]

Fallig; A house was erected here for Grey Friars in the year 1390, by one Fallig, who, according to Wadding, was an Irishman.[w]

Probably Fallig may be erroneously written for Faghy, which is now a vicarage situated a mile south of Eyrecourt, in the barony of Longford.

Fidhard;[x] St. Patrick built an abbey here, and placed over it St. Justus.

Colgan informs us, that Fidhard was a parish church in the diocese of Elphin.[y]

Galway;[14] This town is a remarkable seaport, and sends representatives to parliament.

[u] *King, p.* 142. [w] *Allemande.* [x] *In the territory of Hua Mainech, containing part of the County of Galway, and part of the County of Roscommon.* [y] *Tr. Th. pp.* 136 *and* 177.

[14] O'Flaherty, writing towards the close of the 17th century (in *West Connaught*, page 30), describes Galway as "the chief town of the province of Connaught, famous for its handsome contrivement and fortification, its ancient great traffick and dealings with foreigners, and the worthy parts and qualities of its citizens." From a very early period Galway was remarkable as being one of the strongest fortresses in Ireland, and though Ware affirms that, like most of the other towns, it was inhabited by the Ostmen, later research has proved that it was one of the few strong seaports which never fell into their hands. It was not so, however, with the Anglo-Normans: they not only occupied this town, but made it the centre of their military operations in the province of Connaught, and obliterated everything that could recall its being an Irish town. They even passed a bye-law in 1518 prohibiting the inhabitants from admitting into their houses anyone of the surrounding Irish septs, "that neither O nor Mac should strut or swagger through

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the streets of Galway." One of the few old Irish vestiges that all their efforts could not efface is the well dedicated to St. Brendan, near the Quay; and O'Flaherty writes that in his time St. Brendan's feast, on the 16th May, was, by those living on the Quay, observed as a strict holiday.

A noble residence or college having been built for the clergy by the citizens, and especially through the munificence of Dominick Lynch, surnamed *Dubh*, who died in 1502, the sanction of the Cistercian Order was duly obtained, and the Church of St. Nicholas, hitherto subject to Knockmoy Abbey, was, about the year 1480, erected into a collegiate church by Donat O'Murry, Archbishop of Tuam, and in the terms of his erection a Guardian or Warden and eight choral Vicars were attached to it. He at the same time granted to it the Church of Ballyclare, and other endowments. These acts of the Archbishop were approved and confirmed by Pope Innocent VIII., by Brief dated 6th of the Ides of February, 1484. Archbishop O'Murry passed to a better life early in 1484, but his successor, Ullic Joy, or Joyce, on the 7th August, faithfully carried out the arrangements approved by the Sovereign Pontiff, and added other considerable endowments. The Warden was elected each year by the Mayor and citizens of Galway, and his election was ratified by the Vicars-Choral. These, too, were elected by the Mayor and citizens, and received their confirmation from the Warden.

Galway, from the year 1600 to 1650, was reckoned the most important city of the kingdom after Dublin. It was particularly remarkable for its school, and the old Annals of the city under the year 1608, relate that "at this period there was a famous school, containing twelve hundred scholars, kept in Galway by Alexander Lynch." The office of schoolmaster was a perilous one in those times, and we learn from the Patent Rolls of the 16th James I., that the commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the kingdom recommended that "a constant course be held in execution of the laws for compelling His Majesty's subjects to attend the preaching of the word and hearing of divine service, for suppressing of Popish schools, establishment of schoolmasters, weeding out Popish priests," &c. (A.D. 1613. *Rot. Pat.* 16 Jac. I., p. 3, No. 6). Notwithstanding the severe laws against the Catholic schoolmasters, Galway or its neighbourhood continued to be a favorite resort for Irish scholars, and Dr. John Lynch, Archdeacon of Tuam, and Dr. James Lynch, subsequently Archbishop of Tuam, maintained the fame of the courage and ability of the Galway schoolmasters.

In the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, there is a valuable MS., written in the reign of Charles the First, containing the *Annals of Galway*, from which we take the following extracts:—

A.D. 1513. "Stephen Lynch Fitzdominick, being on a voyage, the Convent of the Hill, dedicated to St. Augustine, was built by one Margaret Athey, his wife. The said Stephen, on landing, finding this work in a manner perfected, questioned who built this work? It was replied that it was his wife, and he commended the work. It is added that this lady was remarkable for her piety, and made a pilgrimage to St. Iago in Galicia, and that she was only prevented by her infirmities from proceeding to the Holy Land. 'The above-named Stephen founded the hospital, or poor men's house, in High-street; and he also removed the ditch from *Leam Teig*, near the town walls, and the Corporation gave him the lands near the same.'

A.D. 1522. "This year it was enacted that no man should be made a freeman of the city, unless he spoke English, and agreed to have his upper lip weekly shaved, under penalty of £20.

A.D. 1539. "John French, alias *Shane-i-Tallen*, so called from the abundance of salt which he brought to the country, built the north side of the body of St. Nicholas's Church, from the north pinnacle to the chapel of the sacrament; he also built the great chapel which lieth in the south side of St. Francis's Abbey, in the north of Galway, together with the stone house that stands over the river annexed to the west pinnacle of the said abbey, called 'John French's Chamber.'

A.D. 1563. "On Saturday, the 15th of January, Theobald, Lord Viscount Mayo, was shot to death at Galway.

A.D. 1643. "On Sunday, the 18th of June, Mass was solemnly sung in St. Nicholas's Church of Galway. On Sunday, the 25th of June, Mass was first solemnly sung in St. Francis's Abbey; and upon the same day the fort of St. Austin,

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Engraved for Archdall's Monasticon.

ST. DOULOUGH'S CHURCH, Co. DUBLIN.

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near Galway, surrendered to the Catholics, and was, by the order of the Supreme Council, razed to the ground.

A.D. 1649. "In this year a grant was passed by the Corporation to the Nuns of St. Clare, of *Illane-Altanagh*, that they might build a convent there; also, Thomas Lynch Fitzmark left £250 to the Dominicans, to support two of his own kindred of the same Order at their studies in Paris.

A.D. 1650. "The plague continued from the beginning of August, 1649, till the last of April, 1650. There died about three thousand seven hundred and odd persons, whereof there were of the freemen and their families about two hundred and ten.

A.D. 1651-1652. "In the month of May, 1651, Sir Charles Coot, Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary troops, invaded this province: after taking Athlone, Sligo, Loughrea, and all the strongest holds of the province, he besieged this town on the east part thereof, and having taken Tyrilan, Oranmore, and Clare, he pitched his camp between the great and little lanes, the 12th of August, 1651, and there continued till the 12th of April, 1652; when this town, despairing of any relief by sea or land, and most exhausted in paying £400 per week to the soldiers, surrendered itself upon very good and honorable conditions. One of these conditions was that the Mayoralty of Galway should continue in the old Catholic families; but this condition was soon violated.

"Upon the surrender of Galway there was such a dearth in the county, that many thousands died by the second plague, and three scourges of God were then reigning, viz.: dearth, plague, and sword; and many to whom life was spared, had no great means left to maintain themselves. Upon an information of Colonel Stubbers, Governor of Galway, of the multitude of vagabonds and idlers in the country, he obtained an order to ship them for Barbadoes; and this order was so carried out, that many housekeepers, going to see their cattle, and their children were pressed on board, and all others that were registered in the contribution-book, so that there were 2,000 persons sent off, and were sold there as slaves.

"The unruly crew of soldiers broke down the monuments and coffins of the dead, and taking from them the winding sheets, as though some treasure had been within the said coffins, nay, breaking down crucifixes and such spiritual costly works engraven on fine marble. Sir Peter Tench's tomb, gilt with gold and all made of fine marble, being in St. Francis's Abbey, the building of which outcost £500, was along with the rest demolished and converted by the governor of the said town into a chimney, and the rest of the said grand stones or marbles of the said abbey, were sold and sent beyond sea, and the monuments left wide open for the dogs to drag out and eat the corpses interred there; and likewise they erased the King's arms, and converted the church and abbeys to stables; and they were for the most part illiterate and covetous to hoard up money by the ruin of the poor inhabitants, without any regard to conscience or public faith, the sword then being in lieu of the law—*our unhappy iron age.* The mayor, sheriffs, and the English, made freemen of their own, to wit, cobblers, butchers, tinkers, and all sorts of artificers. About June, the Lord-Deputy, Charles Fleetwood, took his circuit and came to Galway, where he gave a definitive sentence for the removal of the old inhabitants of Galway, which order was immediately issued from Dublin contrary to their conditions and articles.

A.D. 1655. "Lieutenant Colonel Humfrey Hurd was elected mayor; John Commell and John Mathews, sheriffs; the mayor by his former calling was a joiner, and the sheriffs were weavers. This year the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Killala, and many more of the clergy, were sent over the seas. New wars broke out between England and Spain, and a court of claims was erected in Athlone, to try the qualification of the Irish.

A.D. 1656. "The transplantation was put forward, and land accordingly assigned to the Irish in Connaught and County Clare by the commissioners sitting at Loughrea, which was carried on with such partiality, that those who had but coarse lands, or none at all, were best served, and others that had most money and best friends in court carried the game, and the poor Irish, being utterly beggared, attending to no purpose, sold their decrees to the English for half-a-crown an acre, who had land left them for that yearly value, by which means, and other like courses and debentures of soldiers, the English invested themselves with all

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Franciscan Friary,[15] A.D. 1296. Sir William de Burgh, surnamed Leigh, or the Grey, founded a monastery for Franciscan friars in St. Stephen's Island, situated without the north gate of the town, as it is particularly mentioned in the obituary of the said friary,[a] and the dedication of it was on the 16th of May.[a] Sir William died the 12th of February, A.D. 1324, and was interred here.[b]

[a] *War. Ms. vol.* 34; *Lodge, vol.* ii., *Append.* [a] *King, p.* 313. [b] *Lodge, Lib. Obit.*

the estates in the country. In this year the expedition of Jamaica was set on foot. Ten thousand went thither under the command of Colonel Venables.

"The Protector Oliver, after his great and fortunate victory, allowed the whole town, for the most part, to fall into decay. About this time you might see whole families destroyed, and streets not having six families; and soldiers or poor bakers, that ought to content themselves with one cellar, had great houses to live in till they burned all the lofts, and wainscots, and partitions thereof, and then removed to another house till they made an end of all the town, and left them full of excrement and filth; so that it was poison to enter into any of the said houses, formerly fit to lodge kings or princes, being the completest and best fitted in all Ireland. The inhabitants thereof, being the best and greatest merchants in the kingdom, for hospitality, liberality, and charity, both at home and abroad, accompanied with good education, were now in the midst of frost and snow, lying in hedges, in smoky and miserable huts, and barracks in the country, being all removed except six families, who were forced to quarter the most part of the soldiers of the town, and to excessive tributes and bribes, but were at last turned out with the rest. The clergy, being about fifty in number, were sent to Arran and Boffin, where they were almost starved, being allowed but *2d. per diem*, and even that not paid, and strict proclamation was made against the lives and goods of such as would entertain any clergyman. The images of our Blessed Lady and of other saints were burned, chalices were made common cups to drink out of, priests' vestments were made secular clothes of.

A.D. 1657. "In this year the abbey of Galway, belonging to St. Francis's Order, was demolished: first built by Sir William Burke."

[15] The following interesting account of this friary was written by F. Mooney, O.S.F., in 1616. Having referred to its foundation by William de Burgh, surnamed *Liagh, i.e.*, the Grey, he thus continues:—"The illustrious founder spared no expense to render this monastery one of the finest in Ireland; and, indeed, the spacious dimensions of its church, the rich marble of which it was constructed, and the splendour of its altars, are so many irrefragable evidences of the piety and taste of the noble De Burgh. He lived to see it solemnly consecrated, and when dying ordered that his remains should be laid in the gorgeous monument which he caused to be built for himself and his posterity, right under the shadow of the grand altar. When I visited Galway, the tomb of the founder, like those of most of the chief families of the neighbourhood, was in good preservation, but particularly that of De Burgh, round whose recumbent effigy I read the following inscription: '*Memoriae Illmi. Domini Gul. de Burgo, Suae Nationis principis et hujus monasterii fundatoris qui obiit* 1324. The endowments which De Burgh made to this monastery were very numerous, and consisted of water-mills upon the river, and the tithes of some acres of arable land near the city; and that our friars should never lack fish, he ordained that on every Wednesday they should be supplied with one salmon out of the great weir, on every Saturday with three out of the *high weir*, and on the same day with one out of the haul-net, and with all the eels that might be taken one day in each week out of the many eel weirs on the river.

"I may say, unhesitatingly, that the Galway monastery had as many benefactors as any other house of our order in Ireland; for, indeed, the inhabitants of that ancient city loved our habit, and never tired of contributing to the maintenance of our brethren. The largesses of the rich and noble helped to keep the buildings in good repair, and the poor man was ever ready with his mite to promote the same

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1381. In this year Pope Urban empowered the guardian of this friary to excommunicate every person within the province of Connaught who should adhere to the anti-pope, Clement VII.[c]

1460. On the 26th of January died William, son of Meyler the Great, who bequeathed to this convent half a marc yearly, to be paid on the feast of St. Brigid.[d]

[c] *Allemande.* [d] *Lib. Obit., King, p.* 312.

object. Indeed, the register which records the multitudinous bequests and legacies of the townspeople to that monastery, is still in the possession of one of our brethren in Galway; and on turning over its pages, I found ample evidence of the love and veneration which the citizens of every grade always cherished for our institute. Thus, for example, as I learnt from the register, Edward Phillibyn, a wealthy merchant, rebuilt the dormitory for our friars in 1492; and in 1538, John French, then chief magistrate of the city, erected the beautiful chapel on the south side of the monastery, in honour of God and St. Francis, and for the good estate of his own soul and the souls of his posterity. As for the tombs of the distinguished denizens of Galway and its neighbourhood who selected our church for their last resting-place, let it suffice to say, that they are very numerous and splendid productions of the sculptor's chisel. De Burghs, Lynches, Fitz-Stephens, and O'Flaherties, moulder there beneath marble monuments, exquisitely wrought, rich in heraldry and pompous epitaphs, recording many a high achievement on the battle-field, in the senate, and in the mart. Apart from those gorgeous monuments—last efforts of human vanity, if you will—there is, in the south side of the choir, an humble cenotaph, sacred to the memory of a truly great man, whose extensive and profound erudition reflects honour on the Franciscan order, of which he was, in sooth, a most distinguished ornament; I speak of Maurice O'Fihiley, or Maurice de Portu, whom Julius II. advanced to the archiepiscopal see of Tuam, in 1506. Having completed his studies in Padua, he for a long time taught philosophy in that learned city, and earned a world-wide reputation by the variety of his writings, some of which were not published till after his death. His principal works are 'Commentaries on Scotus,' a 'Dictionary of the Scriptures,' the 'Enchiridion Fidei, or a Manual of the Faith,' which he dedicated to the Earl of Kildare; 'The Compendium of Truths,' in Leonine metre, and many others which it would be superfluous to enumerate. This truly learned man was corrector of the press for that far-famed printer, Benedict Locatelli, and filled the same place in the printing establishment of Octavian Schott, at Venice. Having assisted at the early sessions of the Council of Lateran, 1512, and returned to Ireland in the following year, he landed at Galway, where he fell sick, and died in our convent there. Few, indeed, have won greater renown in the republic of letters, and well did he deserve the epithet bestowed upon him by the learned men of his day, who justly styled him 'Flos Mundi.' Two of his successors in the see of Tuam, Thomas O'Mullaly and Christopher Bodkin, await the resurrection in the same humble tomb.

"This venerable monastery, however, was doomed to share the fate of most of our other houses in Connaught; and, accordingly, in the year 1570, the greater part of its possessions was wrested from the friars, and granted to the Corporation of Galway and their successors. As for the convent and church, they were both assigned to an individual, who, *pretending to have adopted the doctrines of the Anglican religion, in order to accommodate himself to the times*, contrived withal to do great service to our brotherhood when they were banished from their ancient precincts. Nothing, indeed, could have been more strange than the conduct of this anonymous grantee; for he possessed himself of the old conventual register, in which all legacies bequeathed to our friars were entered; and not only did he vigorously enforce payment of the amounts, but he actually handed them over to the community, then residing in a house which they rented in the city, in order that all such pious donations might be expended on the repairs and preservation of the ancient edifice. Furthermore, as the island on which the monastery stands

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1494. The friars of this house obtained a licence from Pope Alexander VI. to annex to the friary the chapel of our Lady, then adjoining one of the gates of the town.[e]

1494. April the 20th, died Edward Philibyn, who built the dormitory of this monastery.[f]

[e] *Allemande.* [f] *War. Ms. vol.* 34.

belonged to him, he could not be induced to part with a single perch of it at any price, no matter how tempting; and instead of letting it to others, he built there sundry handsome houses, which accommodate upwards of fifty persons, together with three water-mills for grinding corn. It was during the construction of the latter that the weir which formerly belonged to the Franciscans was demolished. From the earliest times, too, it was customary for all vessels coming up the river with wood and other sorts of fuel, to give a little of it by way of alms to our friars; and, strange as it may seem, this anonymous benefactor still insists on the observance of the usage, and thus supplies our brotherhood in the city with coal and firewood. He also maintains the ancient immunities of St. Stephen's island; so much so, that he will not allow the mayor to carry his insignia beyond the middle of the bridge leading to the island, which, in the olden time, marked the limit of municipal jurisdiction in that quarter. Two customs which struck me as very peculiar are still observed in the city of Galway, and so remarkable are they that I think them worth recording. First, almost every one who has anything to leave when dying, bequeaths a proportionate sum for the preservation and repairs of the monastery; and secondly, vast numbers of the citizens, of every age, sex, and condition, go each evening at sunset to that venerable old church to pray to God, who, I doubt not, will one day reward their most edifying piety. I have already told you that, at the time of my visit to Galway, the monastery and church were in excellent preservation; but I should not forget to mention, that in 1603, James the First of England granted both to Sir George Carew and his heirs for ever. Thenceforth our venerable church was turned into a profane courthouse, where judges, appointed by Chichester, the Lord Deputy, held assizes for the town and county. Alas, it was heartrending to witness such desecration; and the tears fell fast and hot from my eyes when, on entering the holy edifice, I found it crowded with litigants, the pulpit turned into a witness-box, the choir and chancel adapted to accommodate a multitude of noisy lawyers, and worst of all, the grand altar transformed into a bench for a bloated judge, who was entirely ignorant of the language and customs of the people. I have nothing further to add to this meagre account of our once splendid monastery of Galway, except that I was not able to ascertain what became of its altar-plate and rich vestments, all of which had fallen into the hands of our implacable enemies. A few Franciscans still continue to live in the house which father Maurice Ultan hired for them in the city, and their zeal is of the greatest benefit to the townspeople as well as to those of the suburbs."

Much controversy has arisen as to the birth-place of the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. Fihely, referred to in these extracts. Cotton writes, that "three of the provinces of Ireland contended for the honour of his birth."—*Fasti*, page 11. The generally received opinion is that of Ware, that he was born in Baltimore, in the County of Cork, and from that small port-town derived the surname *a Portu*, by which he is generally designated in the Annals of the Franciscan order. It is to be remarked, however, that Ware, in the first edition of his work, wrote that the Archbishop was said to have been born in the province of Connaught. Lynch's MS., which has only of late come to light, seems to settle the controversy, for it expressly states that Dr. O'Fihely was born at Clonfert, in the province of Connaught. The MS. adds, that the convent of Conventual Franciscans, Kenallhehin, near Clonfert, was styled for the same reason *Conventus de Portu puro;* and thus the Archbishop derived from that town the surname by which he was known in his order. Dr. Lynch further writes, that Dr. John de Burgo, who had been Bishop of Clonfert, and was raised to the See of St. Jarlath during the eventful period of the Irish Confederation, communicated to him this fact regarding the birth-place of his illustrious predecessor.

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1502. March the 13th, died Thady Walter de Burgh, head of his sept.[g]

1503. September the 30th, died Walter de Burgh, the son of John.[h]

1509. July the 7th, died Rickard Walter de Burgh.[i]

1513. February the 23rd, Edmund de Burgh, the son of Rickard, and head of his sept, was treacherously murdered by his nephews.[k]

In the month of May this year, Maurice de Portu, alias O'Fehealy, Archbishop of Tuam, was interred in this friary, on the south side of the choir; the humble monument under which he lies is yet shown here.[l]

1520. William de Burgh granted to this house the fishery of the river of Galway.[m]

1521. September 29th, died the Lord Edmund de Burgh, son of William, and grandson of Edmund; the friars of this house received great emoluments by his funeral obsequies.[n]

1523. Died, on the 25th March, Andrew Lynche Fitz-Stephen, who bequeathed a perpetual anniversary to this monastery.[o]

1534. October the 27th, died Ulick Burgh, the son of Edmund, and grandson of Rickard.[p]

1536. April the 28th, died Thomas O'Mullaghy, Archbishop of Tuam; he was interred in the same sepulchre with his predecessor Maurice.[q]

Provincial chapters of the Franciscan order were held here in the years 1470, 1522, and 1562.[r]

The tomb of the founder, Sir William de Burgh, was discovered in June, 1779, upwards of 4 feet under ground, with his family arms, and a very long broad-sword elegantly carved thereon.

Some remains of this friary are still to be seen.

Dominican Friary;[16] Near the west gate of the town, with-

[g] *King. p.* 312. [h] *Id.* [i] *Id.* [k] *Id.* [l] *Id. and Lib. Obit.* [m] *King, p.* 312. [n] *Lib. Obit.* [o] *Id.* [p] *Id.* [q] *King, p.* 312, *and War. Bps.* [r] *War. Ms. vol.* 34.

[16] In the Appendix to *West Connaught*, page 274, is inserted the indenture between the Mayor and Burgesses of Galway and the Prior and Religious of the Order of St. Dominick, for taking down St. Dominick's Abbey, commonly called "Our Lady's Church." It thus begins: "Whereas St. Dominick's Abbey, near Galway, in the West Franchises of the same, commonly called Our Lady's Church, in these combustious and warlike times, is found noisome and of dangerous consequence to the safety and preservation of this town of Galway, if possessed by the enemy, as late experience declared when the same was possessed by Lord Forbes and the Parliament party conducted by him," &c. They then agree to rebuild the same when peace would be restored, either on the same site or on an equivalent site to be selected by the Dominicans themselves. This is followed by a detailed account of the buildings which were pulled down, the occasion being a pressing one, "in order to the preservation of this town against the Parliament forces, under the command of Sir Charles Coote, now encamped around this town, 10th August, 1651."

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out the walls, was the Monastery of St. Mary of the Hill, a daughter to that of the Holy Trinity of the Premonstratenses of Tuam. On the nuns forsaking it, the secular clergy entered into and kept possession for a considerable time; but on the petition of the inhabitants of the town to Pope Innocent VIII., it was granted to the Dominican friars, by a Bull dated 4th of December, 1488. There are no remains of this foundation, save the cemetery, the whole building having been demolished by the townsmen, in the year 1652, in order to prevent Oliver Cromwell from turning it into a fortification against themselves.[s]

Augustinian Friary: Was founded on a hill near this town, by Stephen Lynch, son of Dominick Duff (who was many times Mayor of Galway), and Margaret, his wife, in the year 1508, at the earnest solicitation of Richard Nangle, a friar of the same order, who afterwards became Archbishop of Tuam.[t]

A Carmelite Friary; Is said to have been founded here by one of the Burghs.[u]

We cannot learn any other account of it.

Nunnery; Was situated in an island in Lough-Corrib, to the west of the town.[w]

We are as much in the dark with respect to this nunnery as to the friary.

Immagh;[17] An island on the coast of the county, which

[s] *Burke, p. 323 and 325.* [t] *Registr. Loci., King, p. 423.* [u] *Burke.* [w] *Pococke's Journal.*

[17] The island *Imay*, called in Irish "Iomaidh," or "Iomaidh Feichin," is now Anglicized Omay. St. Fechin, patron of Fore, in Westmeath, founded a monastery here in the seventh century. It is recorded that the last of the pagans of Ireland were converted here by St. Fechin. They are described by Dr. Lynch as "homines nudi, qui non sciverunt nisi carnes et pisces; qui non fuerunt Christiani nec audiverunt unquam de Christo." Near it on the mainland are the ruins of the church of Athdearg, in Irish "Teampull Athadeirg," *i.e.*, "the Church of the Red Ford," so called from a mountain stream of a reddish colour which flows into that inlet of the ocean now called Streamstown Bay, north-east of Ballymac-Conry. O'Flaherty, in "West Connaught," page 113, gives the following account of Imagh:—"The island of Imay lies in the sea, so as at low water it can be entered dry foot. Within it there is a pool of standing water, and the soil is plain and champaign. St. Fechin erected an abbey therein, but now the parish church alone is extant, whereof St. Fechin is patron, honored on the 20th January, whose well is here visited, which of late proves very miraculous for restoring of health. St. Fechin, abbot, native of Luguy (Luquy), in the County of Sligo, and of the same monastery of Fothart with St. Bridget of Kildare, was founder of several abbeys; the chiefest of which are Fore, in Westmeath, Easdara (now Ballysadare), in Sligo, and Cong. From Easdara he came to Imay, and his memory is kept in several places of this country. He died of the plague which in the year 664 began in Ireland after the 20th of January." This pestilence, called the "Buidhe Connaill," is famous in the Irish Annals. See *Four Masters*, A.D. 664. Usher (*Primordia*, page 966), by a singular mistake, confounds "Fabhar," the ancient name of Fore, in Westmeath, with "Leabhar," the Irish for "a book," and hence writes: "Eum Vulgo Feichin Fabhair, ab habitationis loco quem latine Favoriam, Hibernice Belle-Cathair, quasi Kiriath-Sepher in Josue xv., 15, aut 'urbem librorum' dixeris appellatum invenio." Drs. Lanigan and Archdall

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Guaire, King of Connaught, presented to St. Fechin (who had quitted the Monastery of Fore, in the County of Westmeath); he founded an abbey thereon, which is now a parish church. St. Fechin died A.D. 664, and is still venerated here as patron of the church and island.[x]

Inisquin;[18] an island in Lough Corrib, on the borders of the barony of Clare.

[x] *Act. SS. pp.* 140 *and* 141.

(Westmeath, *Fore*) have been betrayed by Usher into a like error. The following account of the erection of the church and monastery here by St. Fechin, is given in the life of the saint, published by Colgan:—"On a certain night the holy man, being in the monastery of Easdara, was by an angel admonished in his sleep, that it was the divine will that he should go to a certain island of the ocean, which is called Imaidh, in the western district of Connaught. St. Fechin obeyed the command of the angel, and hoping to gain many souls to Christ, accompanied by some disciples, sought the island just mentioned, where he proposed to dwell and to build a church. But the inhabitants, at the suggestion of Satan, endeavoured by all means to exclude him; wherefore at night they several times cast into the sea the spades, axes, iron tools, and other instruments which his religious used in the work of building; but as often as they were thus cast, so often, being cast back on shore, they were found by the monks in the morning. But when the man of God and his brethren, notwithstanding this opposition, persisted in continual labours, watchings, and fasts, and the people, hardened in malice, denied them all nourishment, at length two of the religious perished, being exhausted through want. But St. Fechin having poured forth to the Lord a prayer for His servants, for in complying with His will they had thus perished, merited that they should be restored to life. And when the rumours of the occurrence reached the ears of King Guaire, the son of Colman, he took care that sufficient food in meat and drink should be brought to St. Fechin. He added also his royal phial, which even to this day is called *Cruich Fechin*. Afterwards, all the islanders, being converted to Christ, were baptized by St. Fechin, and they consigned themselves and their island to the use and service of the saint and his successors." Colgan adds that in his own time St. Fechin was still held in great veneration in the island, and that an old Irish life of the saint was preserved there. The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 1017, record the death of Fergus, vicar of Iomaith.

[18] Insequin, also called Inis-ui-Chuiun, is one of the most remarkable islands in Lough Corrib, and has sometimes given its name to the whole lake. O'Flaherty writes in *West Connaught*, page 22:—"On that island of Insequin, St. Brendan built a chapel and worked divers miracles. In the same island St. Meldan, whose festival day is on the 7th of February, was abbot of a famous abbey, about the year 580. He was spiritual Father to the great St. Fursé, of Peronne, in France, who carried the relics of this saint along with him and enshrined them in France." St. Meldan was descended from Con Cedchathach (*i.e.*, of the hundred battles), whose descendants were called Hui-Cuinn, and from the saint the island derived its original name, Inis-mac-Hua-Chuinn, *i.e.*, the island of the descendant of Con. St. Fursé, who died in 653, was the patron saint of the O'Flaherties. On the margin of Lough Corrib is Killursa, properly "Kill-Fursa," a parish which honours St. Fursé as its chief patron. It is recorded in the life of the saint that Fintan, King of Munster, with his wife, Gelgis, daughter of the King of Connaught, in consequence of troubles in his province, sought a refuge in Lough Orbsen (now Lough Corrib), and was hospitably entertained by his relative, St. Brendan, at Rathmath, in Inisuichuinn; and, while residing in the *cella hospitum*, had a son who was christened Fursa. He is said to have been a brother of St. Coona, who gives name to the adjoining parish of Kilcoona.

There is another island in this lake which should not be passed by without notice. It is called Inchaguile, and in early times was known by the name "Inis-an-ghoil Chraibhthigh," *i.e.*, "the island of the devout foreigner." There are two chapels on this island—one dedicated to St. Patrick, and the other to "the devout

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St. Brendan erected an abbey on Inis-mac-hua-cuinn, or the island of Hua-Cuinn, in Lough Corrib; and made St. Meldan, one of his disciples, abbot. St. Meldan died some time before the year 626; his festival is held on the 7th of February.[y]

Kilbought; four miles east of Loughrea, in the barony of Athenry.

We are told that a monastery was founded here by the family of Waley;[z] and the Inquisition of the 6th of Queen Elizabeth expressly mentions, that the friars of the third order of St. Francis were possessed of this friary.[a]

1507. Mathew, Bishop of Clonfert, died here.[b]

Kilbrenan; we have no account whatsoever of the foundation, but we find in the records, that this monastery, and its appurtenances, containing one acre, with six small cottages in the town of Kilbrenan, thirty acres of arable land, and fifteen of pasture in the said town, were granted, together with the Abbey of Mayo, to the burgesses and commonalty of Athenry. *See Mayo.*

[y] *Act. SS, p.* 271. [z] *War. Mon.* [a] *King, p.* 99. [b] *War. Bps. p.* 641.

foreigner," and now called Teampull-na-Naomh, *i.e.*, "the church of the saint." The latter church lies a short distance to the south-east of the church of St. Patrick, and an old winding path, which led from one to the other, may still be traced. Of the "Templepatrick," or St. Patrick's Church, Dr. Petrie gives various drawings, and adds:—"That this church is of the age of St. Patrick, as is believed in the traditions of the country, and as its name would indicate, can, I think, scarcely admit of doubt; for, though there is another church on the island of beautiful architecture, and of similar form and nearly equal dimensions, and undoubtedly of an age considerably anterior to the arrival of the English, it appears, nevertheless, a modern structure as compared with this." It has a nave, triumphal arch, and chancel, and is in its greatest external length 35 feet 6 inches. The interior of the nave is 17 feet 8 inches in length, and 13 feet 6 inches in breadth, and the chancel is a square of 9 feet. The island is also remarkable for its famous monument of St. Lugaedh, which presents one of the most ancient religious inscriptions preserved in Ireland. The monument consists of an upright pillar of dark limestone, about 4 feet high, and stands at a little distance in front of Templepatrick. Petrie, O'Donovan, and Todd, regarded the inscription as commemorating St. Lugna, the son of Liemania, and nephew of our Apostle St. Patrick. However, the later researches of Irish antiquaries, and the photographs and accurate drawings of our ancient monuments, published by Miss Stokes (*Christian Inscriptions*, vol ii., page 9), prove its true reading to be "Lie Luguaedon Macci Menueh," *i.e.*, "The Stone of Lughaedh, son of Menu, or Moenain." We may add the remark of Dr. Todd, that "the characters of this inscription are such as may with almost certainty be regarded as not later than the beginning of the sixth century."—(*St. Patrick*, page 365.) Dr. O'Conor, in *Rerum Hib. Scriptores*, in note to the *Four Masters*, at A.D. 726, writes of this island:—"In qua sunt duae Capellae et multa sanctorum sepulchra." The only tomb, however, that can now be distinguished, besides that of St. Lugaedh, is the monument of Muirgheas O'Nioc, Archbishop of Tuam, who died here in the year 1128. It is a piece of square masonry, 10½ feet long by 7 feet 8 inches broad, and about 4 feet high. The *Annals of Ulster* and the *Four Masters* give at A.D. 1128, "Muirgheas O'Nioc, Comharb of Jarlath of Tuam-da-ghualann for a time, died on Inisaughoill." From this entry it would appear probable that he resigned the see, and retired to lead an eremitical life on this island.

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Kilcorban; a small village, consisting of a cabin or two, with the ruins of a chapel, now under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, but originally dedicated to St. Corban, who died in the year 732.[c]

A.D. 1446. Thomas Burgh, Bishop of Clonfert, by and with the consent of his chapter, granted this chapel, with some land adjoining thereto, to the friars of the third order of St. Dominick, at the earnest entreaty of John Fitz-Rery, Vicar-General of that order, and his brethren. This donation was confirmed by the Bull of Pope Eugene IV., dated March 15th, 1446, and directed to the abbot of Via Nova, or Abbey Gormogan, in the diocese of Clonfert; the bishop died that same year.[d]

The statue of the Virgin Mary, which was worshipped in the chapel of Kilcorban, called the chapel of the Blessed Virgin of the Rosary, is still preserved by the family of the Burghs of Pallais; and Burke, in his history of the Dominicans, gives us the following citation from John Heyn respecting this statue:—"The frequent miracles," says Heyn, "which God performs through that statue, daily confirm the Catholics in the true faith, and in the worship of the Queen of Heaven."[e]

Kilcolgan; St. Colgan was abbot here about the year 580; and is patron saint of the abbey.[f] Kilcolgan is now a parish church, in the barony of Doonkillen, and diocese of Killmacduagh.

We find another monastery of the same name in the diocese of Clonfert, which was founded by St. Columbkill, who appointed St. Colgan, one of his disciples, abbot of it.[g]

Kilconnell;[19] Gives name to a barony, and is seven miles west of Ballinasloe.

[c] *Act. SS. p.* 449. [d] *War. Mon. Burke, p.* 342. [e] *As quoted by Burke, p.* 344. [f] *Act. SS. p.* 381. [g] *Tr. Th. p.* 495.

[19] Father Mooney, the Franciscan chronicler, visited this convent in the beginning of the 17th century, and has left the following account of it: "It was founded for conventual Franciscans in 1353, by William O'Kelly, presumptive heir to the lordship of Hy-Many. It was, indeed, an edifice second to none of its class in Ireland, admirably constructed, spacious in all its departments, and most eligibly situated on the great thoroughfare leading from Athlone to Galway. In 1460, however, the original building was considerably modified and enlarged, when, at the instance of Malachy O'Kelly, the convent was reformed, and its inmates adopted the strict observance. Malachy O'Kelly died in 1464, and was buried in the sumptuous sepulchre which was erected within the walls of the church by William, the original founder, for himself and his posterity. Indeed, I have seen in that church numerous monuments erected by the chief families of the bordering districts, which, as regards the marble of which they were wrought, and the exquisite finish of their elaborate sculpture, might challenge comparison with some of the most artistic developments of the same character in the cathedral of St. Gudule at Brussels. I found the church in good preservation, owing in great measure to a singular circumstance, which I will mention by-and-by. It may not be out of place, however, to premise that the church and monastery were built of

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St. Conall was Abbot of Kilchonail, in the territory of Mainech, or Hy-Maine,[h] in the time of St. Patrick. The existence of this abbey was but short, which the vulgar impute to a denunciation pronounced by that saint ;[i] it is now a vicarage, in the diocese of Clonfert. A monastery for Franciscan

[h] *The north part of the County of Galway, and the fourth part of the County of Roscommon.—The O'Kellys were Kings of this country.* [i] *Act. SS. p.* 632.

finely-cut stone, and that both were covered with a roof of wood made to resemble tiles. Within the church are seven altars; and all the internal decorations, whether in stone or wood, are admirably wrought. The sacred edifice is surmounted by a lofty tower, and, strange to say, its sweet-toned bell is still there, notwithstanding the rapacity of the English Protestants, who seldom spare such things. In a word, I found the church in excellent condition; the stained glass of the windows unbroken, the pictures undefaced, and the sculptured work unmutilated. With the six poor friars who still clung to the place, I sang the office in choir—nay, and preached to vast crowds, so vast that the church could not contain them all. It would seem that a special Providence watched over Kilconnell, to save it from the destruction which had fallen on nearly all our other houses, although it stood in a most exposed position, and was frequently head-quarters of English regiments during the Elizabethan war. Indeed, from time to time it was garrisoned by whole companies, who messed and lit fires within the very church; and yet, strange to say, it sustained little or no injury from such guests. Among those who were quartered there was Sir Richard Bingham, the Governor of Connaught, whose inhuman treatment of the native Irish so shocked even Queen Elizabeth herself, that she was obliged to dismiss him from that high office in 1595, and summon him to London to answer the charges of cold-blooded murders which were preferred against him by the Burkes and others. That heartless miscreant sailed round Tirconnell, and with his ship's crew plundered the defenceless nuns of the Carmelite Convent of Rathmullen, of vestments, chalices, and all their other valuables. Another time he and his brother George, subsequently slain by Ulick Burke, swept with fire and sword the island of Tory, demolishing its crosses and oratories, which stood there since the days of Columb Kill. Nevertheless, incredible as it may seem, this very Bingham behaved kindly to the friars of Kilconnell, where he used to keep his head-quarters. In fact, he gave strict orders to his officers and men to see that the church and the monastery should sustain no injury at their hands—nay, he summoned some of the friars to his presence, and exhorted them to do all in their power to keep the buildings in good repair.

"In the year 1596, too, during the presidency of Sir Conyers Clifford, Kilconnell was once more turned into a barrack for English soldiers, after they had been signally defeated by O'Donnell and O'Neill in various engagements. On this latter occasion the English garrisoned the monastery with not less than fifteen companies. Now, it so happened that one of the English officers then stationed there had a horse of which he was very fond, and he determined to stable it within the very chancel, hard by the steps of St. Francis's altar, where he caused hay and straw to be laid for the brute. Heaven, however, it would seem, resented this outrage; for on the next morning the valuable charger was found stark dead, though sound and strong the night before. Even the very companions of this Captain Rynck, for such was his name, admitted that this was a just judgment on his impiety. Nevertheless, the English soldiers forced open the tombs of the princes and chieftains buried in the church, thinking that they would light on concealed treasure; nor did they desist from these outrages till one of them had his legs fractured by the falling of a huge mass of stone.

"I have nothing more to add to this narrative, except that the monastery of Kilconnell has been granted to one Callthorp and other English settlers, and that the cruel ordinance of Queen Elizabeth, commanding 'houses freight with friars' to be suppressed, and 'made fit habitations for Englishmen,' is now being carried out to the letter." See Father Meehan's "Franciscan Monasteries."

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friars was afterwards founded here about the year 1400, by William O'Kelly, whose death is thus mentioned in the obituary of this friary:—"1420, 3 cal. Nov. obitus Will. magni O'Kelly omnium Hibern. suo tempore nominatissimi ac principalis istius conventus fundatoris; reformatum anno 1460, per Malachiam filium Will. O'Kelly, qui obiit 13 cal. May, 1464."[k]

At the dissolution it was granted to Charles Calthorpe.[l]

The Roman Catholics repaired the friary in 1604.[m]

Kilcoonagh;[20] Situated in the barony of Clare, not far from Enaghdune.

Tipraid, Prince of Hy-fiachria, granted the Abbey of Killchuanna to St. Columb, who placed St. Cuannan over it; he was maternal brother to St. Carthag, and was afterwards removed to the Abbey of Lismore.[n] This is now a parish church.[o]

There is another Killcoonagh in the territory of Tirbhriuin;[pq] and we are told that the abbey of Kilconan, founded by Fergal Muiner Y Induibidan in 1339, was destroyed by fire the following year, but was rebuilt in 1343.[r]

Kilcreunata;[21] Called also the Nunnery of the Chastewood,

[k] *War. Ms. vol.* 34. [l] *Harris's Tab.* [m] *Cox, vol. ii. p.* 10. [n] *Tr. Th. p.* 494. *Act. SS. p.* 252. [o] *Id. Lib. Visit.* [p] *Act. SS. p.* 340. [q] *On the borders of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon.* [r] *Annals Loughkee.*

[20] St. Cuana, or Coona, the son of Midarn, of the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, was born towards the close of the ninth century. His mother, whose name is variously written Meda and Finneda, was daughter of Fringen, of Corca-duibhne. St. Cuana was brother of St. Carthage, founder of the great monastery of Rahin, and also founder of the Monastery and See of Lismore. St. Cuana was himself a religious of the Monastery of Lismore, under the holy rule of his brother, and subsequently "became Abbot of the Monastery of Kilchuanna, in the western district of Connaught." He died about the year 650, and is supposed by Ware to be the author of a chronicle, which is often cited in the Annals of Ulster, under the name of the Book of Cuan, or Cuanach, but only down to the year 628. Colgan, at the 4th of February, has gathered together the fragments of St Cuana's life, and informs us that the saint assembled around him a number of holy and learned men, and that Kilcoonagh was famed for its schools when the whole of this region from Clare-Galway to Cong was fertile with learning and piety. Local tradition says, that St. Fursé was another brother of Cuana. A portion of the round tower still stands almost in the centre of the enclosure of the little church and burial ground of St. Cuana. His holy well called *Dabhach Cuana*, formerly much frequented by pilgrims, lies in the adjacent townland of Knockreen.

[21] Known in the mediæval records as the Monastery "de casta silva." Patent Roll of the 18th of Edward the Second, gives us the name of Mora, Abbess de Casta Silva. By patent of 7th July, 34th year of Henry the Eighth, a Commission of Inquiry was directed to Christopher, Archbishop of Tuam, Roland, Bishop of Clonfert, and Patrick Felde, of Paynestown, gent., "to ascertain the possessions of the late monastery or House of Nuns of Kylcrevet, with power to receive a surrender of, and to survey and value the same, and, if necessary, to suppress the monastery." By an Inquisition at Parsonstown, 25th March, 1534, Richard, Earl of Clanrickard and St. Alban's, was found seized of various lands in Magely, Killinowen, Ballycore, Fierboy, Monyfadda, alias Tullaghanroe, and Clowne, in the King's County, part of the lands of the Rectory of Killcrivagh, in the County of Galway.

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which was founded for nuns of the order of St. Benedict about the year 1200, by Cathald O'Conor Crovderg. The cells of Inchmean and Ardcarn, in the County of Roscommon, were afterwards annexed to this house.[s]

The Lady Fynola, daughter of Felym O'Conor, was abbess here, and died in 1301.[t]

At the suppression, this nunnery was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde.[u] See Aghrim.

Killine Bonaina ; A friary for Franciscans of the third order was built here in the year 1428, which afterwards became one of the most considerable houses of that order.[v]

Killoebhain ; A parish church in the diocese of Clonfert ; it seems, says Colgan, to be the same with that which was called Domnach-loebhain. We are told that St. Maccectus of Domnach-loebhain was smith to St. Patrick, and made the famous relique called Finnfaidheach.[x]

Kilmacduach ;[22] In the barony of Kiltarton. St. Colman, the son of Duach, founded an abbey here about the year 620 ;[y] and Maurice, Bishop of this see, who died in 1283, erected, on the ancient site, a monastery for regular canons of the order of St. Augustine.

[s] *War. Mon.* [t] *Ann. Loughkee, and M'Geogh.* [u] *Auditor-General.* [v] *Wadding in Allemande.* [x] *Tr. Th. p.* 167 *and* 188. [y] *Act. SS. p.* 219 *and* 247.

[22] Kilmacduagh derives its name from its patron saint, who, to distinguish him from the many other saints of the name of Colman, was commonly styled MacDuach. The *Martyrology of Donegal* marks his festival on the 3rd February. "Colman, Bishop, *i.e.*, Mac Duach, of Cill-mic-Duach, in Connact. He was of the race of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muidhmheadhoin. Great were his virtues and miracles." He was patron of the O'Shaughnessys, and for more than a thousand years the girdle of the saint was handed down as a precious heirloom in the chief family of that sept. They, however, were accustomed to celebrate his feast on the 27th of October. St. Colman spent seven years in a wild forest in the district of Burren, on the borders of Clare and Galway, practising all the austerities of the eremitical life. The fame of his sanctity attracted the attention of Guaire, King of Connaught, who offered him a tract of territory for a religious establishment. St. Colman erected there the church which now bears his name, and which soon rivalled in the extent of its attendant religious establishments the greatest foundation in Ireland. The round tower and the seven churches still exist. A little more than a hundred years ago, Bishop Pococke found a great part of the old cathedral in good repair : "On the south side," he writes, "of the cathedral is an ancient altar in good taste ; under a relief of a bishop is this inscription : 'Sanctus Colman patronus totius Dioecesis Duacencis.' In the middle is a crucifix, and a person on each side, with *Ave Maria*, and some devotions around it. To the west of the cathedral, in the church-yard, is a small cell, where, they say, the patron saint was buried, and that the body was afterwards carried to Aghrim. Between this and the church is MacDuagh's chapel, in which is standing a large tree, of which they take pieces by way of relics ; and to the south of this is a raised work of stone, which they call the bishop's bed."—*Cotton* "Fasti," 199. In an adjoining lake called Lough Deehan, the waters having sunk very low in 1785, a wooden house was discovered in the mud at the bottom : it was formed of oak timber of great thickness, the sides and roof of which were formed of wattlework of the same materials. It was fully a thousand years old, and may have belonged to one of the early religious establishments of St. Colman.

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John was abbot in the year 1289, when he was sued by William, son of John de Burgh, and Mora, his wife (daughter and heir to Odo M'Lyn), for the townlands of Killyn, Shagnessy, and Faghmoyle, in right of his said wife.[a]

This abbey is situated to the north-west of the cathedral, on a neck of land between two loughs, which, according to some authors, evacute themselves in summer into whirlpools; however, this rarely happens, as the water never goes off but in a very dry season.

The church, though small, is a very neat building; the pillars and arches, from the entrance to the altar part, and those of the east window, are finished in an elegant style, and the angles at the east end are worked in pillars. To the south of the Church is a sacristy, and adjoining to that a room, where was probably deposited the valuable effects belonging to the church, and which, being arched, they call the jail; on the south of these is a chapel and the refectory; from the whole of this we may infer, that the canons of the monastery dwelt in separate houses. To the north, about two feet from the church, is an old wall; an ancient tradition still exists at Kilmacduach, of its being once a place of penance. There is also a holy well here with a circular inclosure.[a]

Here is an ancient round tower, which leans 17½ feet from its perpendicular. It may not be improper to remark, that the tower at Pisa, so universally celebrated, leans but 13 feet.

At the general suppression, this monastery was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde.[b]

Kilrickill; In the barony of Leitrim, near Loughteagh.

St. Patrick built Kilrichelle for his sister, St. Richelle.[c]

We know no more of it as a monastery; but Kilrickill is now a parish church in the diocese of Clonfert.[d]

Kiltullagh; A cell of the third order of St. Francis was built here some time before the year 1441.[e]

Kinalekin; Commandery; A commandery for Knights Hospitallers was founded here in the 13th century, under the invocation of St. John the Baptist,[f] by O'Flaherty;[g] Kinalekin is probably in Iar-Connaught, of which O'Flaherty was dynast.

We find that John was prior in the year 1310; when Joan, the widow of John de Burgh, sued him, as custos of his lands, &c., for her dower thereout.[h]

John de Blohely was prior; he was succeeded by a third

[a] *King, p. 199.* [a] *Bp. Pococke.* [b] *Harris's Tab.* [c] *Tr. Th. p. 229.* [d] *Harris's Tab.* [e] *War. Mon.* [f] *War. Mon.* [g] *Allemande.* [h] *King, p. 66.*

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John, who sued John de Burgh for a townland in Tullagh M'Ruskyn, of which John O'Lean, who was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in the year 1322, and died A.D. 1336, had unlawfully disseized John de Blohely, predecessor of John, the present prior.[i]

Franciscan Friary; A Franciscan friary was founded here before the year 1325.[k]

A.D. 1359. Hugh Bernard was provincial of the Franciscans in Ireland.

1438. John Heyn, the provincial, was made Bishop of Clonfert.

1447. John With, formerly minister of this order in Ireland, was elected bishop of Clonfert, but was not consecrated.[l]

Loughbreagh;[m][23] A market-town in the barony of Doonkillen.

Carmelite Friary; Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, founded a monastery here about the year 1300 for Carmelites, or White friars, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary.[n] This was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanricarde. See Aghrim.

Leper-house; There was also a chapel, or house of Lepers, at Lough Reagh.[o]

Maghce; Also called Maghele, or Maghelle; St. Alban, after having built three monasteries on this plain, died in the year 650.[p]

Milick;[q][24] On the river Shannon, about four miles south-east of Clonfert, in the barony of Longford.

O'Madden, dynast of Silamchia,[r] founded a monastery here for conventual Franciscan friars.[s] The situation was delightful, and the building itself spacious and beautiful.[t] During

[i] *King, p.* 66. [k] *War. Ms. vol.* 34, *and War. Mon.* [l] *King. p.* 323. [m] *Called also Ballelougheragh.* [n] *War. Mon.* [o] *Harris's Collect. vol.* iii., *p.* 202. [p] *Act. SS. p.* 622. [q] *Wadding calls the place Mulescin.* [r] *The barony of Longford.* [s] *War. Mon.* [t] *King, p.* 323.

[23] By an Inquisition, held in Dublin, the 43rd of Edward the III., it was found that Lionel, Duke of Clarence, at the time of his death, was, by right of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Ulster, possessed of "manneria de Loghreagh, Tobarbride, Toyloghoban (now Tuluban), Loghmesc, Sligo, Galway, et Portdempore (Portumna), quae valuerunt ei £200 per annum." Some ruins of the Old Carmelite Monastery still remain; they are far eclipsed, however, by the more modern conventual buildings erected by the religious of that order in 1829. A convent for Carmelite Nuns was established here in 1680, and is still a flourishing community: the present beautiful convent was completed in 1829.

[24] The Franciscan Monastery of Meelick, sometimes written Milick, was founded by O'Madden, one of the dynasts of Silanchia, in 1474. It was suppressed and almost entirely destroyed in Elizabeth's reign. On the 4th of June, 1643, the feast of Corpus Christi, Father John O'Madden, O.S.F., once more entered into possession of the old convent, and the religious of the order have, with varying fortunes, clung to it ever since. There is a hexagonal stone still preserved there, evidently the pedestal of a large cross, with the inscription "A.D. 1645, orate pro anima preclari Domini Malachi O'Madden et Margaritae Crompton, conjugis ejus, qui me erexerunt."

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the winter months the friary was surrounded by the inundations of the river.[u]

In the year 1203, we are told that William de Burgh marched at the head of a great army into Connaught, and so to Milick, and there profanely converted the church into a stable, round which he erected a castle of a circular form, wherein he was seen to eat flesh meat during the whole time of Lent.[w]

The monastery of Milick was afterwards granted to Sir John King, who assigned it to the Earl of Clanricarde.[x]

Mucinis,[25] Regulus, who was living in the time of the great St. Columb, was abbot of Mucinis, in Lough-Derg, bordering the County of Galway; his festival is held here on 16th of October.[y]

Oran; See County of Roscommon.

Pallice; Situated about eleven miles north-west of Portumny.

At Kaltragh-ne-Pallice was a friary dedicated to the Virgin Mary, for friars of the Order of Mount Carmel, or White Friars.[z] It was founded by Birmingham, Baron of Athenry, in the 14th century.[a]

August 27th, 31st Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to John Rawson of this priory, with a church and a ruinous chapel, called Graige-I-Corrie; a quarter of land, and sixty acres of arable, together with sundry other lands in this county, to hold the same for ever, in free soccage, at the annual rent of £81 12*s.* 7*d.* Irish money.[b]

Portumna; a town on the river Shannon, where it falls into Loughderg, in the barony of Longford.

The monks of the Cistercian Abbey of Donbrody, in the county of Wexford, had for a long time a chapel here, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; but being at length forsaken by them, O'Madden, dynast of the country, gave it to the Dominican Friars, who, with the approbation of the monks of Donbrody, erected a friary here and also a church, which they dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and the original patron saints; at the same time they built a steeple, cemetery, and all other necessary offices. Pope Martin V. granted a Bull to confirm their possessions, dated 8th October, 1426;

[u] *War. Mon.* [w] *Ann. Munst. Contr.* [x] *Harris's Tab.* [y] *Act. SS. p.* 339. *Tr. Th. Index.* [z] *War. Mon.* [a] *Allemande.* [b] *Aud. General.*

[25] The name of St. Regulus, in Irish Riaghail, is entered in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, on the 16th of October:—"Riaghail, Abbot of Muicinis, in Loch Deirgdheire." He is also commemorated in the *Feliré of Ængus* with the strophe:—"Riaghail, gifted was his career." His *Acts* are inserted in the *Breviary of Aberdeen*, and he is especially honoured in St. Andrew's, in Scotland, on March 30th and October the 17th.

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and on the 23rd of November following, he granted indulgences to all who had contributed to the building. The walls are still nearly entire, and plainly show that the monastery of Portumna was by no means an ignoble structure; the ancient choir is now the parish church.[c]

Rathmhath;[26] An island in Lough-Corrib,[d] where, it is said, St. Fursey, the son of Fintan, of the blood royal of South Munster, built an abbey; he died about the year 653, and his festival is celebrated in France on the 16th of February.[e]

There are no traces of this house, but Colgan supposes it to be a parish church near Lough Corrib, which is now called Kilfursa.[f]

Ross; A monastery for conventual Franciscans was founded at Rosstraily, in the diocese of Tuam, A.D. 1431, which was reformed by the Observantines, in the year 1470. It is a very solitary place, being on all sides surrounded by water.

Rosstraily must either be the present town of Ross, which gives name to the half-barony, or another town of the same name, situated between Lough Corrib and a lesser lough in the barony of Moycullen.[g]

Rosserelly;[27] Situated on the river of Ross, near Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare.

The Lord Granard founded a monastery here for Franciscans of the strict observance, in the year 1498.[h]

A chapter of the Franciscan Order was held here in 1509.[i]

At the suppression of religious houses, this friary was granted to the Earl of Clanricarde.—*See Aghrim.*

The Roman Catholics repaired the Monastery of Rosserelly in the year 1604.[k] And the ruins, which yet remain, show it to have been a very extensive building.[l]

Sleuskancogh; there was a friary of conventual Franciscans

[c] *Burke, pp.* 303 *and* 307. [d] *Called anciently Lough-Orbsen.* [e] *Act. SS. pp.* 89 *and* 90. *War. Writers, pp.* 34 *and* 304. [f] *Act. SS. p.* 89 *and* 90. [g] *Wadding in Allemande.* [h] *War. Ms. vol.* 34 *and War. Mon.* [i] *King, p.* 319. [k] *Cox, vol.* ii., *p.* 10. [l] *Pococke's Journal.*

[26] See above note [16] at Inisquin.

[27] Rosserilly, in Irish Ros-na-Threallagh, situate about eight miles from Tuam, is stated, by the Franciscan chronicler, to have been founded for their order in 1351. It is surrounded by marshes and bogs, and can be approached only by a causeway paved with large stones, which is fully two hundred paces in length. In the 26th year of Elizabeth the religious were expelled, and the vestments, altar-plate, books, and records, were all destroyed: nothing remained but the bare walls and the rifled tombs. It subsequently, by grant of the Queen, passed into the hands of the Earl of Clanrickard, who permitted the Franciscans to repair the church and monastery, and they continued to reside there till Daniel, Protestant Archbishop of Tuam, at the instance of Sir Arthur Chichester, then Lord-Deputy, drove them out once more, and caused the altars to be demolished. See a paper on "the Abbey of Ross-Errily," in *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, vol. 5th, page 38.

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here,[m] which, on the suppression of monasteries, was granted to Sir Francis Sammes.[n]

Templegaile, or Teach Saxon; Situated two miles west of Athenry.

We are told that the ancient church of Tigh Sasson was burned by lightning in the year 1177.[o]

A friary of small extent was founded here in the reign of King Henry VII. by one of the family of Burgh,[p] for Franciscans of the third order; which friary and its appurtenances, together with the Abbey of Mayo, was afterwards granted to the burgesses and commonalty of Athenry.[q]

Temple Moyle; Another friary was erected here sometime after the year 1441, for friars of the third Order of St. Francis,[r] which was granted to Edmund Barret.[s]

Tombeola; Situated at the head of Roundstowne Bay, in the barony of Ballynahinch.

A monastery for Dominican Friars was founded here about the year 1427, by the O'Flahertys, dynasts of Eir Connaught, in which elevated station they continued till the arrival of Oliver Cromwell.

In the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign this building was wholly demolished, and even the stones, those of the church walls not excepted, were made use of to build a castle in the neighbourhood. The few ruinous remains are scarcely visible, and very imperfectly mark the traces of this ancient village.[t]

Tuam;[28u] In the barony of Dunmore, is the seat of an arch-

[m] *War. Mon.* [n] *Harris's Tab.* [o] *Annal. Lageniæ.* [p] *War. Mon. and Harris's Tab.* [q] *Aud. General.* [r] *War. Mon.* [s] *Harris's Tab.* [t] *Burke, p.* 308. [u] *Called anciently Tuaim da Valain.*

[28] The festival of St. Jarlathe, now kept on the 6th of June, is marked in our calendars on the 26th of December, on which day he is commemorated in the *Martyrology of Donegal.* He was born in the 5th century, and is said to have received in his childhood the blessing of St. Benignus, of Armagh. He established a religious house at Cluainfos, *i.e.*, "the valley of retreat," about a mile from the present town of Tuam, and subsequently erected the church and monastery of Tuam. St. Jarlathe was remarkable for his austerities, and in the poem of St. Cuimin of Connor, on the characteristic virtues of the Irish saints, he is styled "one who practised not penury," and who made three hundred genuflections each day, and the same each night. He died about the year 540. His relics were preserved in a rich shrine in a separate church, thence called Skreen, in the town of Tuam. Dr. John Lynch, writing in 1672, describes a portion of the old walls of this Skreen as still standing, though the place was then used as a barn. He adds that in the beginning of the century, while some men were engaged in threshing corn, they remarked something shining in the floor; removing the clay, they found a rich ornamental case enclosing the relics of St. Jarlathe—"Cupream thecam quinquangularem S. Hierathii Reliquias includentem:" this was brought to Dr. Daniel, the Protestant Archbishop, who privately handed it over to the Roman Catholic Vicar-General, Francis Kerevah, by whom it was consigned to a good Catholic family for safe keeping. Colgan speaks of these relics as still preserved

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bishop, and a market and borough town, sending burgesses to Parliament.

We are told that an abbey was founded here so early as the year 487,[w] under the invocation of the Virgin Mary.

St. Jarlath is said to have made it a cathedral in the beginning of the sixth century;[x] and it is also said that a city was built here in honour of this exemplary bishop.[y] His remains were preserved at Tuam, in a chapel called Temple-na-scrin, *i.e.*, the church of the shrine. After the death of this saint, we meet with three persons who are expressly said to have been abbots of Tuam, viz.: Cellach, son of Eochad, who died in the year 808;[z] Nuadat Hua Bolchain, abbot and anchorite, who died 3rd October, 877;[a] and Cornac, son of Kieran, abbot of Tuam and prior of Clonfert, who died in 879.[b]

Priory of St. John the Baptist; Was founded about the year 1140, by Tirdelvac O'Connor, King of Ireland. We cannot say to what order this house did belong,[c] but find that it was granted to Richard, Earl of Clanrickard.—*See Aghrim.*

Abbey of the Holy Trinity; Was founded by one of the family of Burgh, either in the reign of King John or in the beginning of King Henry III., for Premonstre Canons.[d]

Tuam and all its churches were destroyed by fire A.D. 1244.[e]

[w] *Conry.* [x] *Calendar.* [y] *Usher, p.* 494. [z] *Act. SS. p.* 334. [a] *Id. p.* 373. [b] *Id. p.* 360. [c] *War. Mon.* [d] *Id.* [e] *Annal. Munst.*

in his time. During the episcopate of Aed O'Hoisin, the cathedral was built through the munificence of Turlogh O'Connor, Monarch of Ireland. "Of the ancient church of Tuam the chancel only remains; but, fortunately, this is sufficient to make us acquainted with its general style of architecture, and to show that it was not only a larger, but a more splendid structure than Cormac's church at Cashel, and not unworthy of the powerful monarch to whom it chiefly owed its erection. The chancel is a square of 26 feet in external measurement, and the walls are 4 feet in thickness. Its east end is perforated by three circular-headed windows, each 5 feet in height and 18 inches in width externally, but splaying on the inside to the width of 5 feet. . . . . But the great feature of this chancel is its triumphal arch, now erroneously supposed to have been a doorway, which is, perhaps, the most magnificent specimen of its kind remaining in Ireland."—*The Round Towers,* page 217. The famous cross of Tuam dates from the same period, and, as its inscriptions prove, was intended as a memorial of Archbishop O'Hoisin and the Monarch Turlogh O'Connor. Petrie says of it that "it may justly rank as the finest monument of its class and age remaining in Ireland."—*Ibid.* See also *Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Stokes,* by Miss Stokes, vol. ii., page 75. As regards the priory of St. John the Baptist, we learn from Lynch that it was held till the Reformation by the Canons Regular of St. Augustine. The Abbey of the Holy Trinity is said by Le Page to have been a foundation from Premonstre, in France. Miraeus, however, affirms that it was a branch from the Abbey of Steinfield, in Podolia, in the Kingdom of Poland.

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Gillechrist O'Laghtnan, abbot of this house, was drowned in the Irish Sea about the year 1251.[ee]

August 20th, and 20th of Queen Elizabeth, this monastery and its possessions, containing half an acre of land, and two quarters, containing eighty acres of arable and twenty of pasture, with the tithes of corn, were granted, together with the Abbey of Mayo, &c., to the burgesses and commonalty of the town of Athenry.—*See Mayo.*[f]

[ee] *Annal. Loughkee.* [f] *Aud. General.*

COUNTY OF KERRY.

Aghadoe;[1 g] Aodh, son of Conor, son of Auliff Mor O'Donoghue, King of Eoganacht Lochalein, died in the year 1231, and was buried in his old abbey at Aghadoe,[h] of which we can learn no other particulars.

[g] *Called anciently Aithedea.* [h] *Annal Munst.*

[1] Aghadoe, *i.e.*, "the field of the two yew trees," still gives name to a parish partly situate in the barony of Magonihy, and partly in the barony of Dunkerron, and comprises within its limits the famous Island of Inisfallen and part of the Lakes of Killarney. In the early Irish Church it gave name to an Episcopal See. The ruins of the old cathedral still remain situated on the summit of a range of low hills, which gradually slope towards the northern shore of the great Lower Lake. Fifty years ago the following account of these ruins was given in *Wright's Guide to Killarney*:—"The Church of Aghadoe is a vaulted, ancient building, originally of but rude workmanship, measuring, probably, between 80 and 90 feet in length, and about 30 in breadth. The whole length is separated by a thick wall, in which traces of a doorway are discoverable. The chancel was lighted from the east by two long lancet loopholes. The doorway is a very masterly specimen of the excellence of the art of sculpture in those days: six successive mouldings of different patterns ornament its architrave, and, though carved in an exceedingly soft species of stone, are all perfect and beautiful specimens of a master hand." 60 feet from the north-west angle of the church stood the round tower, of which only the stump now remains. On the hill-side are the ruins of an old castle, which was defended by a fosse and earthen ramparts.

In the *Annals of Inisfallen*, at the year 1158 is recorded, that "the great Church of Aghadoe was finished by Auliff-mor-na-Cuimmsionach, son of Aongus O'Donoghue, having obtained the supreme government of Eoganacht Loca Lein for his posterity." This Auliff was killed in 1166, and, as appears by another entry, his body was solemnly interred "in the church which he himself had built in honor of the Holy Trinity, with masses and hymns."

A Trinity College MS. (f. i., 18) gives us, in the year 1266, the appointment of Dionysius as Bishop of Aghadoe. *Walcott's List of Suffragan Bishops* gives us at least two other names, viz.:—Gilbert, Bishop of Aghadoe, who, in A.D. 1306, was suffragan of the Bishop of Worcester, and John Camere, Bishop of Aghadoe, suffragan also of the Bishop of Worcester, in the year 1422.

The Diocesan returns for 1622, preserved in Marsh's Library, give us the

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Aghamore;[2] Situated in a small island called Abbey Isle, near the mouth of the river Kenmare, and adjoining the extreme end of the parish of Kilcroghan.

This small abbey was founded in the 7th century by the monks of the Abbey of St. Finbar, near Cork, for canons regular following the rule of St. Augustine. The walls, which yet remain, of this ancient abbey are so beaten by the sea, that in a very short time they will probably be demolished.

At low water the Isle of Abbey joins the mainland.[i]

Ardfert;[k 3] Is a small decayed village in the barony of Clanmaurice, yet is the see of a bishop, and a borough, sending burgesses to Parliament.

[i] *War. Mon. and Smith's History, p.* 94. [k] *Called anciently Ardart, Ardfeartbrenn, or Ardbreinn.*

following note :—"There is one prebend left of the ruined Church of Aghadoe, called Inishouell, value per annum twenty shillings, being the tithes of two plowlands in the parish of Templedrum."

In the townland of Knockreer, in the parish of Aghadoe, there is a curious stone called *Cloghmacuda*, which is traditionally believed to have been sanctified by the penitential exercises of St. Mochuda, and to retain the impression of the saint's knees.

Smith, in *History of Kerry* (page 147), asserts that the Cathedral of Aghadoe was dedicated to St. Finnian. The old Abbey at Inisfallen was certainly dedicated to this saint; but from the words of the *Annals of Inisfallen* given above, it seems manifest that the cathedral itself was dedicated to the Most Holy Trinity. In the Catholic Church the Sees of Aghadoe and Ardfert were considered to be distinct, and as late as the beginning of the last century, we find Aeneas O'Leyne Vicar Apostolic of Aghadoe, whilst, at the same time, Donagh Moriarty held the office of Vicar Apostolic of Ardfert.

[2] In the *Martyrologies of Tallaght and Donegal*, "St. Loarn, Priest of Achadhmore," is honored on the 30th of August. The Augustinian convent erected there in later times was said to be a branch-house of the Abbey of Molanna, in the County Waterford.

[3] *Ardfert* is interpreted in the old Latin *Life of St. Brendan* to mean "the hill of miracles," and it probably derived its name from the wonderful gift of miracles bestowed by God on St. Brendan and his disciples. In the *Annals of Inisfallen*, and other early records, the see is sometimes called Ayferte or Iferte, *i.e.*, "the land of miracles."

St. Brendan was one of the most illustrious saints that adorned the Church in this island, and he is deservedly ranked by our ancient chroniclers among "the twelve Apostles of Erin." The following particulars of his life are taken from the preface of the *Acta Sancti Brendani*, edited by Right Rev. Dr. Moran, in 1872 :—

The *Latin Life of St. Brendan*, preserved in the famous *Codex Kilkenniensis* of Marsh's Library, when treating of the birth of our saint, merely states in general terms that he was born "in that western district of Munster which is called Kerry;" and from the narrative which is added, it is manifest that the place of his baptism was not far distant from his home. *The Irish Life* identifies the spot where St. Brendan was baptized as *Tubber-na-Molt*, or "The Wedders' Well," which is situated in the townland of Tubrid, not far from Ardfert : and it adds, that "the precise place of his birth was *Alltraighe Caille*, situated in *Ciarraighe Luachra*."—(*Book of Lismore*, fol. 72). That portion of Kerry which extends from the slopes of Sliebh-Lougher to the sea was anciently known as *Ciarraighe Luachra*; and *Alltraighe Caille* seems to have designated the lesser district almost wholly comprised between Ardfert, Fenit, and Tralee. However, the Tract entitled NAVIGATIO SANCTI BRENDANI has one phrase which may, perhaps, serve to define still more closely the birthplace of our saint. It says: "*e Stagnili regione Momonien-*

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St. Brendan erected a sumptuous monastery here in the 6th century.[l]

A.D. 1089. The abbey and town were destroyed by fire.[m]

1151. It was again reduced to ashes by the hands of Cormac O'Culen [n]

1179. The abbey and town suffered the same fate,[o] when, as is supposed, St. Brendan's abbey was wholly demolished.

In the year 1253, Thomas, Lord of Kerry, founded a

[l] *Act. SS. p.* 89. [m] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [n] *Annal. Annon.* [o] *Annal. Munst. Contin.*

sium ortus fuit." We may translate this sentence :—"He was born in a district of Munster called *Annagh*," for this old Irish name, which means *a marsh*, precisely corresponds with the Latin *Stagnile*. Close to Tralee there is still a parish which bears the name of *Annagh*.

The name of St. Brendan occurs in all our ancient Martyrologies, and his feast is invariably marked on the 16th of May. Thus, St. Ængus in the *Feliré* on that day :—

"The summons of Brendan of Cluain
Into the victorious eternal Kingdom,"

and the gloss adds :—"*i.e.*, the calling of Brendan of Clonfert to the Kingdom of God." The *Martyrology of Tallaght* has, on the same day :—"Brendini Cluana Ferta." Marianus O'Gorman devotes one line to his memory :—"Brendan, without a particle of pride." The *Martyrology of Donegal* has a long notice of our saint on the 16th of May, and styles him "Abbot of Cluainferta-Brenainn." The *Martyrology of Christ Church*, published by Dr. Todd, has also, "Sanctus Brendanus, Abbas et Confessor." Selbhach, in his "Metrical List of the Saints of Inisfail," thus commemorates SS. Brendan and Mochuda :—

"Brendan, son of fair Findlug,
And Mochuda, son of Findall,
A holy pair, with penitential countenances,
Of the race of Ciar, son of Fergus."

The very ancient Catalogue of Saints "*who were similar in their manner of life*," preserved in the *Book of Leinster*, unites together "St. Thomas the Apostle and St. Brendan of Clonfert." St. Cuimin of Connor, also, in his poem on the characteristic virtues of the Saints of Ireland, devotes a strophe to our saint :—

"Brendan loved perpetual mortification,
According to his synod and his flock ;
Seven years he spent on the great whale's back ;
It was a distressing mode of mortification."

Some writers have supposed that St. Brendan was Bishop as well as Abbot ; and indeed the silence of the ancient Martyrologies would not of itself be sufficient to refute that opinion. For instance, O'Clery, in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, merely styles our saint an Abbot ; yet, in the *Book of Genealogies* (*St. Isidore's M.SS.*) expressly calls him "*Brenoin Easbacc*," that is, "Bishop Brendan." The fragment, however, of the *Book of Leinster*, preserved among the St Isidore's M.SS., sets this question for ever at rest. It gives us a short but invaluable Tract, ascribed to St. Ængus, which divides the saints of Ireland, according to their respective orders, as Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. Now, it is among the Priests that it marks both St. Brendan of Birr and *St. Brendan mac hu Alta*, that is, the great patron of Kerry and Clonfert, of whom we treat.

The Sees of Ardfert and Clonfert honour St. Brendan as their patron. Innumerable places in various parts of Ireland bear his name, and several churches are

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monastery here for conventual Franciscans, and, probably, on the site of the ancient abbey. The date of the foundation is inscribed over the great gate; and the founder was interred here in 1280,[p] where we find his anniversary so long solemnized on the last day of March.[q]

1303. Maurice, the son of the founder, was this year interred here.[r]

1309. William de Bristol was prior, when he brought before

[p] *War. Mon. Lodge, vol. 2, p. 102.* [q] *King, p. 354.* [r] *Lodge supra.*

dedicated to God under his invocation. In Scotland, as we learn from the *Martyrology of Aberdeen* (see *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, by Dr. Forbes, 1872, page 286), St. Brendan ruled as patron "the royal Island of Bute" (*regalem insulam de Buta*): indeed, as Fordun informs us, it was from a cell erected by St. Brendan, which, in the old Gaelic, was called *Bothe*, that the whole island of Bute derived its name (*nostro indiomate* BOTHE.—Fordun, lib. i., cap. 29). Eassie, in Forfarshire, is also dedicated to St. Brendan, and many churches in Mull, St. Kilda, and other parts of Scotland, still preserve his name.

For the details of the life of this great saint, we must refer the reader to the original documents published by Dr. Moran in the *Acta Sancti Brendani*, already referred to, and to a series of articles, which, in 1871 and 1872, appeared in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, under the heading of "Notes on the Life of St. Brendan."

The cathedral, which was dedicated to St. Brendan, occupied an eminence on the north side of the modern town. The following description of the ruins of this cathedral and of some other monuments which once adorned this neighbourhood, was written by Samuel Lewis, in 1837:—"The remains (of the cathedral) consist of the walls of the nave and choir, which are perfect: the east-window has three lofty lancet-shaped compartments, ornamented internally with light and elegant clustered pilaster columns; on each side is a niche, in one of which stands the figure of a bishop, rudely sculptured, but in excellent preservation, lately found in sinking a vault, and called and venerated as the effigy of St. Brendan; near it in the choir is another of much superior workmanship. On the south side, near the altar, are nine windows ornamented with pilaster columns, terminating in a trefoil arch; at the west end, on the north side, are two square windows, opposite which are three bold arches resting on square pillars, which led from the cathedral probably into a chapel, and there were also two other entrances into this part of the building, the principal at the north-west corner. Four rude Norman arches still remain, of which the centre is the largest, and was the doorway. A doorway at the north-west led into a later addition, part of which only remains, and in 1668 was purchased for her tomb by the Dowager Countess of Kerry, and has since been the family vault of the Crosbies. To the west of the cathedral are two detached buildings, one having the Norman and the other the pointed arch. An ancient round tower, which formerly stood near the cathedral, fell about sixty years since. Within half-a-mile to the east, are the cruciform ruins of the Franciscan Abbey, consisting of the nave and choir, with a lofty tower on the west, a chapel on the south, and the refectory on the north, adjoining which are two sides of the cloisters, the whole principally in the pointed style. The great east window has five divisions, and is of bold design. On the south side the choir was lighted by nine windows, under which are five arches in the wall, differing in style and elevation, and probably intended as monumental recesses for abbots: in the second is an altar-tomb of the last Earl and Countess of Glandore. The south chapel, of which the great window is perfect and its details handsome, was connected with the nave by three noble pointed arches resting on massive, but peculiarly elegant, circular columns. A stone in the buttress of the arch nearest the tower, bears a rude inscription, which, from the difficulty of deciphering it, has given rise to various opinions, but on lately removing the moss and dirt, proves to be in Latin, and purports that Donald Fitz Bohen, who sleeps here, caused this work (probably

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Sir John Wogan, Justice of Ireland, at Tristledermot, an action against Nicholas, Bishop of Ardfert, and Odo O'Hayn, George de Canhan, —— Bensquier, and John O'Dyny, chaplains of the church of Ardfert, for forcibly taking from the friars of this convent the corpse of John de Cantelupe, and burying it elsewhere; and also for beating and otherwise ill-using sundry friars of this house; the bishop at the same time prohibiting all persons, under pain of excommunication, from furnishing

the chapel) to be done in 1453. In the choir are several very ancient tombstones, one bearing the effigy of an abbot. Near these ruins stands Ardfert Abbey, the mansion of the Crosbie family, who have resided here since the reign of Elizabeth."

A MS. account of Kerry, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin (I. I. 3.) and transcribed by O'Curry for the Ordnance Survey, gives the following short notice of Ardfert:—"The barony of Clonmorris is called from the Fitzmorrises, Lords Barons of Kerry and Lisnaw. The chief town of this barony is Ardfert, called in Latin, *Altitudo miraculorum*, the name thereof in Irish so signifying. In the town stands the ruins of a cathedral of St. Brendan, demolished in the last rebellion: there are also the walls of four other churches, an anchorite's cell, &c. The friary, of which there are now remaining only ruins, was a Convent of Friars Minors, built about the year 1359, by the Lord Patrick Fitzmorris, called on an inscription which is there found, *Dominus Kierrigiae.*

In *Gough's Camden*, vol. iii., Ardfert is styled "the ancient capital of the county, and the seat of a university, which was held in high repute." The round tower is described as having been 120 feet high, and built for the most part of a dark marble. Its entrance faced the west door of the church. The Ordnance Survey Papers further inform us, that in the present ruins "some portions of the primitive Cathedral of St. Brendan may still be seen. Thus, the doorway of the original cathedral still remains in good preservation: it is placed in the west gable. It is semi-circular, and formed of red-grit, chiselled and ornamented in the primitive Irish style. A short distance to the north-west of the cathedral is *Teampull-na-hoighe, i.e.*, the Church of the Blessed Virgin. It is all in the primitive Irish style, and was, when perfect, a very beautiful church. There is a rectangular little window in the west gable towards the top. The gables are remarkably high and sharp, and the corners are ornamented with small pillars, and the top of the south wall has a row of projecting stones, which were ornamented with heads, now nearly effaced."

The *Annals of Inisfallen* have a few entries regarding Ardfert not noticed in Archdall's text:—

A.D. 1031. O'Ruairc, commonly called *an* Caileach (*i.e.*, the cock), plundered Ardfearta-Brenain.

A.D. 1099. Mac Craith O'Hearodain, successor of Brenan in Ardfeart, died.

A.D. 1151. Cormac O'Cuilean, burned Ardfearta-Breanain, in which were the favorites or secretaries of Diarmod Sugach O'Conor.

A.D. 1161. Maolbreanain O'Ronain, Bishop of Arlfeart-Breanain, died.

A.D. 1166. Giolla Mac Aibhlin O'Hanamchadha, successor of St. Brendan of Ardfert died.

A.D. 1180. Ardferta-Brenain, was ravaged and plundered by the Mac Carthys, who also took away all the wealth and riches of the country, and slew many people within the walls of the churchyard.

A.D. 1193. Donal O'Conairce, Bishop of Ardfert, died, and David O'Duibhtiribh, succeeded him in that see.

A.D. 1283. John, successor of Brendan of Ardfert, died.

In the parish of Ardfert, in the townland of *Tubridmore*, there is a famous holy well called *Tubernamult*, at which pilgrims still perform their *turrasses* or penitential rounds. St. Brendan is supposed to have received at this well the waters of Baptism.

The O'Gorman MS., written about the year 1750, gives a few interesting particulars regarding the traditional fame for learning enjoyed by the County

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the friars with any necessaries, either through charity or otherwise. The bishop and his chapter were hereupon arrested, their goods and chattels distrained, and the money arising from the same was ordered to be paid into the hands of the Lord Justice on the next succeeding day after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula.[s]

Several of the Lords of Kerry, and many of their respective families, were interred here, among which we find the following :—Nicholas, who died in the year 1324 ; Maurice, in 1339;[t] Defideria, daughter of Gerald FitzMaurice, was a liberal benefactress to this house, and died on the feast of St. John the Evangelist, A.D. 1345 ;[u] John died in the year 1348, Maurice in 1398, Patrick in 1410, Thomas in 1469, Edmund in 1498, and another Edmund, who took on him the habit of the Order, and died in the year 1543.[w]

This priory was in high estimation on account of numerous miracles which were said to have been wrought there.[ww]

The ruins of this noble structure stand a little to the east of the town ; the walls of the steeple, the choir, with some of the cloisters, the dormitory, and the chapel for morning prayer, remain entire.[x] In the church is a fine figure of St. Brendon, in alto relief ; adjoining was a round tower 120 feet in height, and esteemed the finest in Ireland ; but being neglected, it unfortunately fell to the ground in the year 1771.[y]

[s] *King, p.* 314. [t] *Lodge, vol.* 2, *p.* 104, *&c.* [u] *King, p.* 314. [w] *Lodge supra.* [ww] *Allemande.* [x] *Smith, pp.* 204 *and* 205. [y] *O'Halloran Introd. p.* 85, *and History, vol.* 2, *p.* 94.

Kerry :—" The great name," it says, " which the County of Kerry and Desmond formerly had for learning and other branches of education, as harp-playing, &c., as also for hospitality and generosity, if particularly described, would make a good part of a volume. As to the harp-playing, said county could well brag of having the chiefest master of that instrument in the kingdom in his time, Mr. Nicholas Pierce, not only for his singular capacity of composing, but also by completing said instrument with more wires than ever before his time were used. The County of Kerry and Desmond gentlemen were great proficients in the copious Irish language, not only their antiquaries, who had their estates, allowances, and several privileges for being well versed in the reading, writing, and understanding thereof, with all its requisite abbreviations and occult manner of writings, and characters before letters were invented : said characters were called Ogham Craoive, Ogham Cuill, and Ogham Consini. They were not strangers to the art of poetry, and in the nicest and most difficult branches thereof, as the poem called ' Dane,' of which there were six branches, viz. : Derih, Raniaght-Vegg, Raniaght-Voze, Senah, Drinah, and Casvarn, in which many of them were famous, as also in the heroic verse, and the composition called " Tirir," of whom was Geoffrey O'Donoghue of the Glinn, Messrs. Pierce Ferreter, John MacCarthy of Ardcanacta, and Daniel Garav O'Sullivan, and after their time, the famous Owen Roe O'Sullivan, in what he undertook."

We will for the present close our notes regarding this see, with the following extract from the Royal Visitation, held in 1615. ; " In this Diocese of Ardfert, the number of preachers is three, whereof two are resident. The number of reading ministers is twenty-one. There is no schoolmaster in this diocese."

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Ballinaskeligs, or St. Michael's Mount;[4] in the barony of Iveragh; here was an abbey for regular canons of the Order of St. Augustine, and under the invocation of St. Michael, which had been removed hither from the island called the Great Skelig, but at what time is uncertain; from the large traces of the ruins, which the sea is continually demolishing, this ancient abbey appears to have been a very noble and extensive edifice.

[4] In the Trinity College, Dublin, MS. (I. I., 3) already referred to, we find the following short notice of this monastery:—"The Abbey of Ballynascelly, or Monte Sancti Michaelis, of the Order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel: it was originally founded on one of the *Skillock's* rocky islands that lie westwards, remote in the sea, but afterwards it was translated to a more commodious place, on the land of Iveragh: neither the time when it was founded nor the founder is known; only the *Annals of Inisfallen Abbey* tell that Flann Mac Cellach 'Abbas Scelichensis,' died in the year 885."

In the barony of Iveragh is situated the parish of Valentia, an island known in Irish as *Oilean-dairbre*, *i.e.*, "the island of the oak-wood," and celebrated in pagan times as the abode of the chief magician, *Mogh-Ruth*. It was a favorite resort of Christian piety in later ages. It still retains the ruins of an old church called *Kilmore*, a holy well called *Tobereendowney* (a corruption of the Irish "tobar-righan Domnaigh,") at which the patron was kept on 22nd March; and another holy well, *Tober-Finan*, dedicated to St. Finan, frequented by pilgrims on the 17th March.

There is also the parish of Killemlagh, *i.e.*, "the church of the borders," which is washed by the waters of the Atlantic. The old church stands on an elevation about one-fourth of a mile from the shore, and commands a good view of the distant Skeligs. The church was dedicated to St. Finan—not St. Finian, as Smith has it. His festival was formerly kept here on the 16th of March, on which day our saint is named in all the Irish calendars. The bay here is also called St. Finan's bay. His holy well, *Tobar-Fineain*, is on the sea shore, to the west of the old church. There is another holy well called *Tobar-buaigne*; the townland is also called *Killabuonia*, in Irish "Cille-Baidhne," and sometimes written "Cille-Baine." There are two ancient burial-places called *Cill-oluaig* and *Cill-chaombrach*.

In the parish of Prior, called in Irish "parish of the prior," are the ruins of an old abbey and church, which are gradually encroached on by the sea. It is dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. St. Michael's well is situate in the south of the townland of Dungegan, and the patron was kept there on the 29th of September. In the east of the townland of Kinnard West, in the same parish, is an old burial-place called *Regles*, with the ruins of an abbey.

In the parish of Caher, about one-fourth of a mile to the north of Caherciveen, at the north side of the little bay, is a curious ancient stone church, or cell, built without any kind of cement, like those of Kilmalkedar, and a few perches from it is a stone altar, at which stations are performed. The cell is called *Cill-a-bhearnain*, and sometimes *Cill-a-bharnoge*. On Church Island, in the same parish, there is a similar cell, or church, and with it a beehive stone house.

In the parish of Killinaun, *i.e.*, *Cill-Lonain*, is the old church of St. Lonan, whose pattern is held on the 3rd of March. Near it, on the side of the hill, is *Tubber-Gobnet*, *i.e.*, "St. Gobnet's well."

The parish of Drummod, in the townland of Caherbarnagh, has *Tubber Fionain*, *i.e.*, "the well of St. Finan, of Loch Luigheach, or Lough Lee." In this small lake, called Loch Luigheach, at the boundary of this parish, is an island called *Oileau-a-teampull*, *i.e.*, "Church Island," and on it are the ruins of a church and some cells, said to have been erected by St. Fionan. There are two flags exhibiting an ornamented cross indented: one of these is said to mark the the grave of St. Finan. On the west end of this island, and washed by the waters of the lake, is one of the ancient stone houses of round form on the out-

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Here is a holy well, consecrated to St. Michael, which is annually visited on the 29th of September.[a]

November 24th, 28th Queen Elizabeth, a lease of this abbey was granted to John Blake for the term of 21 years, at the yearly rent of £61 13*s.* 4*d.*[a]

Croebheach; or Croaibech, near the river Brosnach, was founded by St. Patrick, who placed there his disciple, St. Daluan.[b] St. Trian was abbot and bishop here about the year 450.[c]

Dingle;[§] A market and borough town, returning two members to parliament, and situated in the barony of Corckaguiny.

[a] *Smith, p.* 103. [a] *Aud. General.* [b] *Tr. Th. pp.* 266 *and* 270. [c] *Act. SS. p.* 725.

side, but nearly square on the inside. The walls are very rudely formed of enormous stones. This island is sometimes called *inisuasal*, or "the noble island." A holy well, dedicated to St. Finan, is situated on the north shore of the lake. The pattern was held on the 16th of March, St. Finan's day.

In the parish of Glenbeagh there is a holy well called *Tubber-ui-Chaoil, i.e.*, "Toberykeel." St. Gregory is patron of the parish, and his day, on the 12th March, was kept as a holiday.

The parish of *Kilcrohan* honors St. Crochan as patron. North-west of the church is St. Crochan's well. St. Crochan, *alias* St. Mochrua, is commemorated in our calendars on the 3rd August, but the people here observe it on the 1st of August. In this parish is Derrynane Abbey, in Irish *Doire-Fhionain, i.e.*, "the grove of St. Finan." It is only about 4 miles from Logh Luigehach. In this parish is also the celebrated *Staigue fort*, which is a circular cyclopean fort, built of loose stones without cement of any kind, situated on a rising spot of ground.

[§] Dingle is the chief town in the barony of Corcaguiny, and it would seem as if this little western promontory was, in early times, wholly devoted to purposes of religion. In 1853, one of our eminent antiquaries thus wrote of Corcaguiny:—"Here, indeed, would the antiquary be tempted to designate this western tongue of land as the Baalbec of Ireland, if not of western Europe. I some time since amused myself by making out from the Ordnance Survey Maps and other sources of my own, a tabular list of the principal remains of antiquity in the barony of Corcaguiny, and I found them to be as follows:—eleven stone cahirs, three cairns, forty obsolete burial-grounds, ten castles, eighteen artificial caves, twenty-one churches in ruins, and nine church sites, two hundred and eighteen cloghauns or bee-hived shaped stone houses, sixteen cromlechs, twelve large stone crosses, three hundred and seventy-six raths, one hundred and thirteen immense rude standing stones, fifty-four monumental pillars, most of them bearing Ogham inscriptions; fifteen oratories, nine penitential stations, sixty-six wells, many of them bearing the name of some saint; and twenty-nine miscellaneous remains. The list, of course, only applies to such antiquities as have had some remains of them existing some years ago, when I compiled the list."—(*Trans. Kilkenny Arch. Soc.*, vol. ii., page 136.)

Among the most remarkable of these early Christian monuments of Corcaguiny are the two oratories of Gallerus and Kilmalkedar, and the Church of Kilmalkedar. Of the first named, Dr. Stokes, President of the R.I.A., thus writes:—"Among these early oratories, of which some were built with and some without cement, the most interesting, because the most perfect, specimen, is that of Gallerus (in Irish, *Gall-ross*). It is admirably built, with steep, though not vertical, gables, and a small east window and square-headed door, with inclined jambs. A section would give the form of the somewhat depressed Gothic arch, but the structure shows no knowledge of the principle of the arch, being covered in, as is seen in pagan sepulchres, and even in the later stone-roofed churches, by the slight projection of each superimposed stone, until the work meets at the top. On the summit of each gable is a stone socket, obviously fitted

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Here we find an ancient monastery, which was a cell to the Abbey of Killagh, near Castlemain.[d]

[d] *Smith, p.* 177.

to receive a cross. Excepting for the absence of the crosses, this building is as perfect as it was when completed in ages now remote. In its severe simplicity, it forms, perhaps, the most interesting as well as one of the most ancient structures of the more early period of Irish Christian worship."—(*The Life of George Petrie*, by Dr. Stokes, page 161.) A model of this oratory may be seen in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and a drawing of it is given in *Petrie's Round Towers*, page 133. The oratory is wholly built of the green stone of the district, and no cement is used in its structure; the stones of which it is built are large and long, being all the same kind in the walls, doorway, window, and roof; the cell, or oratory, is itself externally 23 feet long, and is 16 feet high on the outside to the apex of the pyramid; its internal breadth is ten feet.

Equally ancient and built in a similar style, though not in such good preservation, is the oratory of Kilmalkedar. It is distant about one mile north from Gallerus, and lies at the foot of Mount Brandon, near Limerick Harbour. A drawing of it by Du Noyer will be found in the *Transactions of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society* for 1864, page 29. That distinguished artist and antiquary adds that its "gables converge almost as abruptly as the side walls, and in this respect differs from the oratory at Gallerus. The masonry is formed of large splintery flakes of the grey grit of the district, the interstices between the stones being filled with small fragments, the whole most carefully put together and forming a very solid wall; a narrow plinth passes along the base of the east gable, but does not extend to the side walls. The window in the east gable resembles a narrow flat-headed loop, and is splayed both within and without." It is a curious particularity of these oratories, that each of them is surrounded by a number of primitive houses, which probably were the cells of the monks. Each, too, has a monumental stone, inscribed either in the Ogham or the very ancient Roman letters, and presenting an inscribed cross with the name probably of the founder.

The Kilmalkedar Church is much larger than the oratories, and in its interior is richly decorated according to the Celtic style. Like most of the primitive Irish churches, it consists of nave and choir, separated by an arch which is elaborately ornamented, and in some of its details closely resembles the west door of Ardfert Cathedral, and the north porch of St. Cormac's chapel at Cashel. The nave is 26 feet long by 16 wide, and 13 in height to the spring of the roof. The entrance doorway, which, as usual in early Irish buildings, is in the middle of the west gable, is formed with an arch in two orders, richly carved, and the archway is filled with a tympanum carried on independent piers. A sufficient portion of the original roof remains to show that it was originally built of stone, and constructed on the same principle as the oratories. This church, though of a very early date, is probably of later construction than the oratories.

As regards St. Melchedar, to whom this church and the adjoining oratory were dedicated, his name is entered among the Irish Saints in the *Book of Ballymote*. The following entry in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, at the 14th of May, gives some further details:—"Maolcethair, son of Ronan, son of Uladth, of Cill-Malchedair, near the shore of the sea to the west of Brandon Hill. He was of the race of Fiatach Finn, Monarch of Erin," In a paper read before the R.I.A., Archdeacon Rowan, of Kerry, hazarded the conjecture that the person thus referred to was Mel Brandon O'Ronan, Bishop of Kerry, who died in 1161. The antiquity, however, of the monuments which bear the saint's name should suffice to explode such a supposition, and I may add that the *Martyrology of Tallaght*, which was composed more than 300 years before that illustrious Bishop of Kerry was born, registers, on the 14th of May, the name of "Maelcetair Mac Ronan." The original Index of the *Martyrology of Donegal* adds one small particular which is full of importance, viz.:—that the name of Maelcetair, son of Ronan, was expressed in Latin by *Madlegarius:* and hence we may, perhaps, be justified in identifying him with the Irish Saint Madelgarius who is venerated as patron in

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many cities of Belgium. He is styled "filius Hiberniae regis," and is supposed to have received his heavenly crown about the year 660.

Smith, in his *History of Kerry*, says that St. Malchader's church was probably built by the Spaniards. O'Donovan, in the Ordnance Survey papers, laughs at this silly statement, and adds that the details of its ornamentation all belong to the old Irish style, "and this beautiful church is decidedly one of the most interesting of the class of churches built by the Irish previous to the Anglo-Norman invasion." He also gives us the following interesting particulars:—"On one of the lintels of the church there is a rude representation of a human head and face, believed by the natives to represent St. Brendan, or St. Melchedar. There is a small square pillar at the N.W. and S.W. corner of the west gable, like those at the Cathedral of Glendalough. There was a stone cross on the summit of the west gable, which was hurled from its place by a hurricane: it is now disfigured, and lying prostrate in the graveyard. Opposite the door of the church is a stone cross, the lower part of which is buried in the ground, but still the remaining part over ground measures 9 feet 2 inches in height, and 4 feet 5 inches across the arms; there are several small crosses in the graveyard. To the north of the church, about 200 paces, and at the other side of the stream called *Abha-na Cille, i.e., Church River*, there is a very curious ruin of a dwelling-house, called St. Brendan's House, and in Irish Forrach Breanainn. It is one of the very few dwelling-houses of the ancient Irish which the hand of envious time has spared to us. The only remains of houses of the same character which I have ever seen, are at Kilmacduagh and Lorrach. To the N.W. of this ruin, about one-fourth of an English mile, on the same townland, is a curious *Cloghan*, or stone cell, more curious than any of those now remaining in the islands to the west of Connaught. [This is the oratory of St. Melchedar]. Eleven feet in height of the walls still remain, but the roof is destroyed. Tradition ascribes the erection of this cell, which they call a chapel, to the great St. Brendan and his cotemporary, St. Melchedar. Still farther, to the S.W., in the townland of *Caher-dorgaun*, is a very curious *Caher*, or stone fort. It has within it three round Cloghauns, or houses of stone of considerable size, and two very small ones. The external wall of this caher forms a circle 88 feet in diameter, and the wall itself is 9 feet in thickness, and built of loose stones without any kind of cement. The most conspicuous of the bee-hive houses within it lies towards the west side: it measures on the inside 15 feet in diameter at the floor, which is prefectly circular, and the diameter gradually decreased towards the top till it was closed at the top with one stone. The roof is at present destroyed, but 9 feet of the height of the circle is up and in very good preservation."

Some of the other parishes in this barony also retain interesting memorials of our early saints. Thus, in the parish of Clohaun North, in Irish Clochan, there are the ruins of an old church situate on the west of the margin of Brandon Bay. It consisted of nave and choir, 24 feet long, 20 in breadth. In the south wall is inserted a rude representation of a head and face, supposed to represent the head of Crom-Dubh, of whom there are traditions connecting him with some of the highest mountains in Ireland, *e.g.*, Slieve-Donard, in the County Down, Croaghpatrick, in County Mayo, and Brandon-hill, in Kerry. At the distance of a hundred paces from the church is a holy well dedicated to St. Brendan, at which a pattern is annually held on "Domnach Cruim Duibh," which is the last Sunday in Summer. In Clohaun-South is Tober-Martin, *i.e.*, St. Martin's well, and a burial-place called Keel, in Irish *Cill, i.e.*, "the Church:" probably it, too, was dedicated to St. Martin.

In the parish of Minnard are the ruins of a very ancient church called *Cill-Muire, i.e.*, the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary: from it the townland is called *Kilmurry*. The ruins of the old church are about 400 yards from the sea. About 100 yards nearer to the sea is the well of St. John the Baptist, at which the patron was held on the 29th of August.

In the parish of Aunagh, in Irish Eanach, *i.e.*, "a marsh," there are the ruins of a church, and near it the remains of a caher, or ancient stone fort. At a short distance, at the north side of *Gleann-Scoithin*, is a long flag called by the natives "Scota's grave." This district is mentioned by all our authorities on the subject as the landing-place of the first Milesian colony in Ireland.

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Innisfallen;[e] [6] An island, containing twelve acres, on the Lake of Killarney.

[e] *Called anciently Inisfaithlenn.*

The parish of Ventry, in Irish *Fionn-traig, i.e.*, the *white-strand*, is so called from the situation of the old parish church on the margin of a beautiful strand, remarkable for its fine white sand. At the east end of the strand, there are remnants of several small *cairns.*

The parish of Kilquan, *i.e.*, *Cill-Cuain*, is situate in the west of the barony. The old church was 50 feet in length and 17½ in breadth. The foundations and a portion of the south wall remain. It is remembered that St. Cuan's day was formerly celebrated here as patron. There is also a well of St. Kieran two miles to the west of the church.

In the parish of Kildrum is the townland of Kilfountain, known in Irish as *Cill-Fionntain* : there remain the foundations and some ruins of the old church of St. Fintan.

In the parish of Ballanvoher (*i.e.*, *baile-an-bhothair*, "the town of the road") is Teampall-na-hinse, *i.e.*, "church of the island," though Inch island, as it is called, is rather an isthmus than an island. In the townland of Kilduff, is a burial-place called *Cill-dubh*, "black church" or Cella nigra.

In the parish of Ballinacoorty, in the townland of same name, is Toberreendony, *i.e.*, *Tobar rigan Domhnaigh*, and there is still a holy well there: also another holy well called *Tobernacrugha, i.e.*, "the well of the cross," from a stone cross which stands over the well.

In the parish of Dingle, townland of Ballyreagh, is an old small church or cell called *Teampull-geal, i.e.*, "the white church," from the whitish colour of its stones; but also, and more properly called *Teampull Manchain*, from its patron, St. Manchain. At the distance of 300 yards, is a well called Tubber-Manchain, where stations are still performed. 300 yards from the cell to the west is a grave 14 feet in length, and marked by a pillar stone, on which Oghams are inscribed, and which is also marked with a cross. It is called the grave of St. Manchain.

In the parish of Stradbally, and townland of Ardbeg, there is a holy well called *Tubber Muire, i.e.*, "the well of the Blessed Virgin Mary." There is also the parish of Killiney, in Irish *Kill-Einne, i.e.*, "Church of St. Enda." This is the same saint who is honoured at Killeany, in Arrann, and in several other parts of the south and west of Ireland. Another parish is called Kilgobbin, *i.e.*, St. Gobban's Church: and its townland of Killeordrann preserves the name of St Odran, or Ottaran.

The parish of Marhin, in Irish *Marthain*, presents three hallowed memories—the *Cruach-Marthain*, or "hill of St. Martan;" the holy well of St. Molagga; and "the Church of the Colmans." The parish of Kinnard honours St. Fintan, also written Fionan, as patron on 17th February: his holy well also marks the spot, and near it there is another holy well called *Tober-Muire*, or "well of the Blessed Virgin Mary." It, too, honours the memory of St. Martin, at *Teampull-Martin*, where the ruins of the old church may still be seen.

[6] Inisfallen, also written Inisvalen, is situate in the centre of Lough Lane, or Lower Lake of Killarney. It is famed for its scenery, and in an antiquarian point of view is remarkable for the ruins of its abbey, and of a very ancient oratory founded by, or dedicated to, St. Finan, surnamed Lobhar, *i.e.*, "the Leper." The memory of this patron was honoured at Inisfallen on the 16th of March, and all our Martyrologies mark on that day the festival of St. Finian Lobhar. Thus, in the *Martyrology of Donegal* on that day:—"Fionan, the Leper, of Swords and of Cluanmore in Leinster, and of Ardfionain in Munster. He was of the race of Cian, son of Oilioll Oluim." The *Calendar of Cashel* has:—"S. Finanus Lobhran, filius Conalli, de Surdo, et de Cluainmor Maidoci in Lagenia, et de Inisfaithlin in lacu Lenensi, et de Ardfinain." The *Feliré of St. Ængus* styles him—"Praefulgidus Finanus Lobhra," and adds the note:—"At Sord Choluim-Cille, and in Inis Faithlend, on Loch Lein, and in Cluainmor Moidhoc, and in Ard-Finan in Munster, he is honoured. And Mella, sister of Coemghen of Glendaloch, was the

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St. Finian Lobhar, or the Leper, son of Alild, King of Munster, and disciple of St. Brendan, founded an abbey here towards the close of the 6th century.[f]

A.D. 640. This year St. Dichull, the son of Nessan, was abbot.[g]

1145. Died Flannan of Innisfallen.[h]

1180. This abbey, says our annalist, being ever esteemed a paradise and a secure sanctuary, the treasure and most valuable effects of the whole country were deposited in the hands of its clergy; notwithstanding which, we find the abbey was plundered in this year by Maolduin, son of Daniel O'Donag-

[f] *Act. SS. pp. 46 and 628.* [g] *Id. p. 92.* [h] *Annal Annon.*

mother of Finan." He was a native of Ely O'Carroll, at present a barony in the King's County, but in early times belonging to East Munster. He was of noble descent; and O'Clery, in his MS. Book of Genealogies of the Saints of Erin, styles him. "the son Conall, son of Eathnach, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Oluim;" but adds that many links are wanting—"multa in hac genealogia desunt." He pursued the paths of holiness in the monasteries of St. Brendan in Kerry, and in St. Columba's monastery at Swords, which monastery he also ruled as abbot for many years. He was famed for miracles, and is said to have raised three persons to life. Desirous of martyrdom, he took upon himself the loathsome leprosy of a child that was brought to him to be cured, and endured it joyfully till his death. He lived for some time in the Monastery of Clonmore Moedhog, in the County Carlow—(see notes to vol. i., page 65), and is supposed to have died there. Some ancient writers attest, that that monastery was further enriched with his relics: others assign that treasure to Swords. It is probable that a portion of his relics was deposited at each monastery. As early as the eighth century, when the *Martyrology of Tallaght* was composed, it was doubtful which monastery had the higher claim to celebrate his feast. The text of that Martyrology as published by Dr. Kelly, which, however, was taken from a very corrupt and imperfect transcript, gives merely the entry—"Finan, Lobhar, at Swords:" but in the original text as preserved in the St. Isidore's fragment of the *Book of Leinster*, we have, "Finani Lobhar, Suird vel Cluainmor," *i.e.*, "St. Finan, the leper, at Swords or Clonmore." Our saint cherished special piety towards the great founder of the monastery of Clonmore, St. Aidan, and when the close of life was at hand was favored with the following vision. "He saw," writes his biographer, "a wonderful chariot descending from heaven to the Monastery of St. Aidan, and in it a venerable man in religious attire, with a radiant virgin beside him. 'I am Aidan, servant of Christ' said the venerable senior addressing him, 'and this is the holy virgin Brigid, protectress of Erin (*Brigida domina Hiberniae*); my feast will be celebrated to-morrow, and hers on the following day: and we are come to bless those who honour us. Be thou prepared and joyful, for the following day thou shalt migrate to heaven.'" This would fix the day of the saint's death as the 2nd of February, but that day being engaged by another great feast, his memory was venerated on the 16th of March. It is not easy to fix the precise year of his rest. His life merely states that he died in the reign of the Monarch Finnachta, who reigned from 675 to 694. From the facts narrated in his life, it is probable that he died at a very advanced age, soon after the year 675. His memory was cherished in many churches of Scotland, for which see Dr. Forbes's *Calendar of Scottish Saints*, page 347.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the Monastery of Innisfallen was not founded at so early a date as that assigned by Archdall. Neither was St. Dichull abbot of our monastery: he was abbot of the Monastery of Ireland's Eye, which, in early records, is sometimes called Inisfaithlenn. See Colgan's remarks on "the Sons of Nessan," at 15th of March.

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hoe, many of the clergy were slain, and even in their cemetery, by the M'Carthys; but God soon punished this act of impiety and sacrilege, by bringing many of its authors to an untimely end.[i]

1191. Died the abbot M'Mugy.[k]

1197. Died the Abbot O'Haurehen.[l]

The same year, on the 19th of December, died Gilla Patrick O'Huihair, in the 79th year of his age; he was archdeacon of Faithlin, superior of this convent, and the founder of many religious houses, to all of which he presented books, vestments, and all other necessary furniture; he was a celebrated poet, and was in the highest estimation for his chaste life, piety, wisdom, and universal charity.[m]

1198. Died the Abbot O'Kennedy.[n]

1204. The Abbot Ligda, otherwise Niall, died this year of the plague.[o]

1208. Gillacolman O'Riadan, a reverend priest of the people of Cloomvama, died in this abbey, where he passed the evening of a life chequered by misfortune, in penitence and prayer; he was interred here.[p]

1320. Dermot M'Carthy, King of Desmond, being murdered at Tralee, was interred here, and at the same time O'Donecha was also interred.[q]

August 18th, 37th Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to Robert Collan of this abbey and its possessions, being three plowlands, containing 120 acres of arable, with the appurtenances, called Manleigh, Aghachurryn, Dems, and Bownrore, and the advowson of the churches of Kilertee and Kennymora, in this county; together with the parsonage of Terlogin, and the presentation to the vicarage thereof; parcel of the abbey of Donbrodye, half a plowland called Cowlesheine, and sixty acres of small measure in Cowltevecoroghe, with the patronage of Kilcornan, all in the county of Limerick, also the abbey of Irelagh, with its possessions. To hold the same for ever in fee-farm, by fealty only, in common soccage, and not in capite, at the annual rent of £72 3*s.* sterling. Note, in this grant are included some other townlands besides the abbey lands.[r]

The remains of this abbey are very extensive, and its situation is extremely picturesque.[s] A small chapel standing at some distance from the abbey, and which had originally belonged to it, is now converted by the noble proprietor into a banqueting house for the reception of visitors to the romantic scenes of Killarney.

[i] *Annal Munster.* [k] *Id.* [l] *Id.* [m] *Id.* [n] *Id.* [o] *Id.* [p] *Id.* [q] *Id.* [r] *Aud Gen.* [s] *Smith, p.* 128.

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Irrelagh ;[7] In the barony of Magunihy, and on the borders of Loughlean ; Donald, son of Thady M'Carthy, in the year 1440, founded a friary here, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity, for Conventual Franciscans ; he repaired it in the year 1468, a few months before his decease.[t]

Irrelagh has continued since that time the cemetery of the M'Carthy family. And Donald, Earl of Clancare, was interred here ; as was Patrick, Lord Kerry, the Earl's nephew, who died August 12th, anno 1600.[u]

This abbey was re-edified by the Roman Catholics in the year 1602, but was soon after permitted to go to ruin. It is surrounded by a venerable grove of very tall ash trees, which, in some places, grow spontaneously from the ruins. The choir, nave, and steeple, are yet entire, as are the cloisters, which consist of several Gothic arches, all of solid marble, enclosing a small square, in the centre of which stands a very tall yew-tree, whose spreading branches, overshadowing and throwing a brown shade over the niches of the whole cloister, form a much more solemn and awful kind of covering than the original one. The steeple of this extensive building is supported by a Gothic arch, which, from its size, could only contain one bell.[w] A miraculous image of the Virgin Mary was said to have been preserved here.

This abbey, with its possessions, containing four acres of

[t] *War. Mon.* [u] *Lodge, vol. 2, p.* 109. [w] *Smith's K., p.* 143.

[7] According to the Franciscan records, it was M'Carthy More, Prince of Desmond, who, in A.D. 1430, laid the foundations of the Franciscan convent at Irrelagh, now better known as Mucross. He was ever afterwards, for this reason, styled Desmond "of the monastery :" his son Donnell completed the building in 1440. In the centre of the choir, MacCarthy More erected a tomb for himself and his posterity. Here, too, in 1582, was interred Catherine, daughter of Teige M'Carthy, and wife of Fitzmaurice of Kerry. The O'Sullivan More and the O'Donoghoes had also their sepulchres within its hallowed precincts. The friars were driven from the place in 1589, when some of them were slain by the soldiers of Sir William Fitzwilliam, then Lord Deputy. The guardian, Father Holan, and some religious resumed possession of the convent in 1602, and found a great part of the church in good preservation. They by degrees perfectly restored the ancient buildings, but were again obliged to abandon them in 1629. A few years peace again smiled on them during the rule of the Confederation of 1641 : these were followed by utter ruin under the Puritans. The O'Gorman MS. in R.I.A. tells us that Father Caveagh, a native of Kerry, a pious and learned man was Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Ireland, and during the Cromwellian usurpation suffered martyrdom for the faith at the island of Scariff, in the west of the County of Kerry.

In the same barony with Mucross, is the townland of Kilgobnat, in which there is the ruin of a small rude church dedicated to St. Gobnat. Some of the names of the parishes also recall the memories of early saints, as *Killeentierna, i.e.*, "the little cell of St. Tighernach ;" *Kilcummin*, "St. Cummin's Church ;" *Kilbinaun*, "the Church of St. Benignus ;" and *Molahiff*, in Irish *Magh-laithimh*, is probably "the Domnachmor Muighe-laithimh" which is mentioned in some of our early records.

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land or thereabouts, two orchards, and one garden, valued at 16*s.* yearly, was granted to Robert Collon.—*See the Abbey of Innisfallen.*[x]

Killachad-Conchean; situated in Corcach-duibhne,[y] was founded by St. Abban in the 6th century, for the holy virgin St. Conchenna, who is honoured here on the 28th of April.[z]

Killagh;[8] or, De Bello Loco, near the river Mang, in the barony of Trughanackmy.

A priory of regular canons was founded here under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, by Geoffry de Maricis, in the reign of King John. The prior of this house was a lord of Parliament; but, on account of the very great distance between his place of residence and the metropolis, he was seldom summoned.[a] The walls of the church are of a great length, and strong in proportion; these, and a noble Gothic east window, are yet entire. The architecture, which is of a dark marble, bespeaks the structure to be much more modern than the time before mentioned. Large possessions, situate in divers parts of the country, did belong to this house, which were granted for the term of twenty-one years to Thomas Clinton, at the annual rent of £17 and 21*d.*[b]

An Augustine friary was said by some writers to have been founded here.[c]

Lislaghtin,[9] in the barony of Iraghticonnor.

[x] *Allemande.* [y] *The barony of Corcaguiny.* [z] *Act. SS. pp.* 615 *and* 622.
[a] *War. Mon.* [b] *Smith, p.* 150. *Auditor-Gen.* [c] *Allemande.*

[8] In Irish *Cilefahah.* This seems to have been the centre of a religious community long before the English invasion. It was on the banks of the Mong that the youthful Mochuda was so enraptured with the chant of the monks, that he abandoned everything to serve God alone. The O'Gorman MS. having given a list of several monasteries of Kerry, says:—"The founders of the two last (Irrelagh and Killarney) were M'Carthy More and O'Sullivan Beare. I could never learn who were the founders of the other five, but that it is said that the family of the Moriarty's built some, particularly that of the aforesaid *Cilefahah*; the rest are supposed to be of the hundred monasteries built by Loanus, disciple of Comgall of Beanchuir."

In the same barony of Trughanackmy is the parish of Brusnagh, of which St. Moling of Luachra, is patron. His holy well is near the churchyard. He was a native of Sliabh-Luachra, in the neighbourhood. In the parish of Castleisland there is the ruin of an old church called Cill-Fionain, which honored St. Finan as patron. There is also the site of an old church in the townland of Kilquan, in the parish of Ballymacelligot. It was about 30 feet in length and 15 feet in breadth, but its walls were mercilessly destroyed some years ago. It was dedicated to the celebrated St. Cuan Airbre, who was the second Abbot of Mothel, in the Decies, near Carrick-on-Suir.

[9] This monastery, situate on the Shannon, about a mile from Carrigfoil, was erected on the site of a more ancient but smaller edifice, founded early in the 7th century by St. Lachtin, of Bealach-abhra, who died in the year 622. The chapel of this abbey was divided into a nave and choir, and a square tower was erected over the choir arch. This abbey and the castle of Carrickaphile, or Carrigfoil,

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A monastery was founded here in the year 1464, by O'Conchovar [O'Connor], Prince of Kerry, for Franciscan friars of the Strict Observance.[d]

Other writers erroneously give this foundation to the Lord John O'Connor, and place it in the year 1478.[e]

On the suppression, the abbey was granted to James Scolls.[f] It was afterwards granted for the term of twenty-one years to Sir Edward Denny, at the annual rent of 71*s.* and 1½*d.*[g]

[d] *Act. SS. p.* 657. [e] *War. MS. vol.* 34, *p.* 164. [f] *Smith, p.* 227. [g] *Aud. Gen.*

were reckoned by our forefathers "great monuments of the power, civilization, and piety of O'Connor, Prince of Kerry."

In the same barony of Iraghtyconnor is the parish of Killahinny, in Irish *Cill-Eithne, i.e.*, the Church of St. Eithne. Another parish bears the name of Kilnaughtin, *i.e.*, the Church of St. Neachtain, and there is also a holy well called Tober-Nagthin, dedicated to the same saint. The present ruins of Kilnaughtin are about four centuries old, but according to the Ordnance Survey, there can be no doubt that the present building occupies the site of a more ancient church. In the townland of Termon East, in this parish, is another holy well called Tober Martin, dedicated to St. Martin, and another sacred to St. Senan, of Iniscathy. There are also the ruins of an old church at *Killmurriy*, which means the Church of St. Murghal.

On Carrick island, in the parish of Aghavallen, are the ruins of an old abbey. The edifice, like that of Lislaghtin, consisted of a nave and choir, with a square tower over the choir arch.

The parish of *Lisselton* derives its name from "the earthen fort of St. Eiltin." This saint is generally called St. Elteen of Kinsale, and his feast is on the 11th December. The site of the old Church of St. Elteen is now occupied by the modern Protestant church, The parish of Kilconly, *i.e.*, Church of St. Connla, honours its patron on the 10th May. The old church of this parish is situated in the townland of Kilconly, in a glen on the north side of a mountain stream. It is in good preservation, and measures on the inside 42 feet 6 inches in length, and 22 feet in breadth, and its walls are 4 feet in thickness, and 9 feet in height, and built of small hammered stones and lime and sand cement.

The parish of Dysart was originally called *Desertua de Triallagh, i.e.*, "the hermitage of St. Triallagh," and this saint is the patron of the parish. M'Firbis (*Genealogies of the Irish SS.*, R.I.A., page 253) gives the following story regarding St. Triallagh:—"Fearamhla, the daughter of Dioma-Dubh, was the mother of the three O'Suanys, and also of Aidan, of *Cluain-Eochaille*, in Corran. She was also the mother of Diclethe-O'Triallaigh, whose cell is in the territory of Ciarraigh Luachra; and she was also the mother of Colman, the son of Eochy, of Shanbo, in Hy-Kinsellagh. These are called the saints of the Hy-Neathach-Moy. . . . *St. Dicleth-O' Triallagh*, commonly called *Triallach, i.e.*, "the wanderer," secretly went away from Tyrawley, and settled at *Disert-O' Triallaigh*, on the brink of *Casan Ciarraighe* (now the river *Cashen.*) A great miracle was performed on him when he resolved to go away from his mother's sons on a journey to look for God. They took him and bound him, and put an iron fetter on his head and feet, and they flung the key of the fetter into the ocean. Nevertheless, the saint persevered, and went to Disert-Triallaigh sailing in a curach without a hide, round the west of Ireland. On his arrival there, the key of the fetter was found to have been miraculously brought before him to Disert-Triallaigh. This fetter," adds M'Firbis, "is still preserved as a miraculous reliquary, and is known by the name of *Glasan-Triallaigh*. The reason why he is called *Diclath* is because he concealed himself when flying from his brothers."

In the parish of *Galey*, there is also a small fragment of the old gable of a church in the graveyard. About half a mile to the east of it is the well of St. Bartholomew, who is patron of the parish.

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The steeple, choir, and many other parts of the building may still be seen.

[10] *Monaster Ni Oriel;* in the barony of Glanerought. Here are some traces of an ancient building, which, according to tradition, was a religious house. Smith, in his history of the country, is the only author who mentions this monastery.[h]

[11] *Odorney;* situated near the river Brick, in the barony of Clanmaurice. An abbey, under the invocation of the Virgin

[h] *Smith, p.* 82.

[10] In this barony of Glanarought is situate the parish of Kenmare, in which St. Finan's well was formerly visited by pilgrims on the 3rd of May and 14th of September. There is also the parish of Kilcaskin, famous for its *Teampull-Fiachna*, or Church of St. Fiachna, of which only a few ruins now remain. In the parish of Tuosist is the townland of Kilmakilloge, which takes its name from the old church of St. Mokilloge. The adjoining bay is called after the same saint, and near the church is one of those primitive cells so characteristic of the early ages of faith in our country; it is supposed to have been the cell or hermitage of St. Mokilloge, and is still a favorite resort of pilgrims when performing their penitential exercises. About a quarter of a mile north-eastward of the old church there is a small lake called Lough Quinlan, which is a corruption of the Irish name "Keenlaun." Dr. O'Donovan, however, remarks that the ancient name is Lough Mochionlain, *i.e.*, the Lake of St. Mokilloge. The name *Mokilloge*, as those conversant with Irish hagiology will easily understand, is only an endearing form of the name St. Killian. Several saints of that name are mentioned in our calendars, but the annual patron festival has been kept here from time immemorial on the 8th of July, which is popularly styled St. Keenlaun's day, on which day is commemorated the martyrdom of the great St. Killian, patron of Wurzburg. It is traditionally recorded that St. Killian founded a church in the neighbourhood of Lough Keenlaun, and lived there for some years before he entered on his missionary labours on the Continent; and thousands still flock to the banks of the lake on the 8th of July, to perform special devotions in his honour. This great saint was of princely rank, and was born about the year 610. In his early years he devoted himself to the practice of virtue in the Monastery of Clonmacnoise, and subsequently, when raised to the episcopate, he seems to have made Kerry the field of his spiritual labours. About the year 650 he resigned his episcopal charge, and set out on pilgrimage to Rome. We afterwards meet with him visiting his relative St. Fiacre, and sharing with him for a time his holy hermitage at Meaux. For several years he laboured with such devoted zeal in Artois, and throughout the whole territory of the Morini, as to merit to be honoured as their Apostle. With the sanction of the Holy See, he, with some chosen companions, sought to scatter the Gospel seed in Franconia, and received their the martyrs' crown on July the 8th, 689. His relics are enshrined at Wurzburg, and that city also possesses the venerable copy of the Gospels written in Irish characters, which he was reading at the altar at the time of his martyrdom, and which was besmeared with his blood. The Cathedral of Wurzburg was erected by another Irish bishop, St. Burchard, who translated to it the relics of our saint in the year 752.

[11] About two and a-half miles from Ardfert are the ruins of the great Abbey of Odorney, which, from some affinity with the name of the County Kerry, in which it was situated, was known on the Continent by the name of the Abbey of Kyrie-eleison. It belonged to the Cistercians, and its abbot voted in the House of Lords. In the *Acts of the Chapters General of the Cistercian Order*, published by Martene, there is a curious entry regarding this abbey, as follows:—"A.D. 1274. Cum Abbas de Kyrie Eleison anno praeterito per literas quorundam abbatum ordinis nostri accusatus fuerit et denunciatus capitulo generali super quibusdam intolerabilibus, propter quae ipsum absolvimus a regimine abbatiae; et ipse hoc anno per literas quorumdam abbatum, et testimonio fide dignorum innocens repertus fuerit de praemissis, eumdem abbatem in instanti restituit capitulum generale, et de Melli-

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Mary, was founded at Odorney, otherwise called Kyrie Eleison, in the year 1154, and was supplied with monks from the Cistercian abbey of Magio, in the County of Limerick.[i] Keating fixes its foundation in the year 1161.

A.D. 1186. Christian O'Conarchy, Bishop of Lismore, and Apostolic Legate, having retired from the world, died in this abbey, and was there interred in this year.[k]

1188. The Abbot Nicholas was made Bishop of Ardfert this year. He continued to fill that see during the space of forty-eight years.[l]

Thomas was abbot of this house, and was also abbot of Fermoy; he was the fifth son of Maurice Lord Kerry, who died about the year 1303.[m]

1410. This year we find that Æneas O'Cormac, the abbot of Odorney, was fined 10*s*., but we are not told for what offence.[n]

Gerald, third son of Patrick Lord Kerry, was abbot of this house; his brother Nicholas was made Bishop of Ardfert in 1420.[o]

1537. This being a very rich abbey, Edmund Lord Kerry was created Baron of Odorney and Viscount Kilmaule; in the

[i] *War. Mon.* [k] *War. Mon. and Bps. p.* 451. [l] *War. Bps. p.* 451. [m] *Lodge, vol.* 2, *p.* 103. [n] *Harris's MSS. vol.* 4. [o] *Lodge, Ibid. p.* 105.

fonti et de Dublina abbatibus committitur auctoritate capituli generalis, ut dictam restitutionem exequantur, et contra accusatores dicti abbatis diligenter inquirant, et eos puniant secundum quod videbitur expedire." Towards the close of Elizabeth's reign the abbey, with a great part of its possessions which had passed into the hands of Sir William Lovelace, was purchased by Patrick Crosbie, of Maryborough, in Queen's County.

In the ruins of the abbey is a small limestone flag with the inscription :—" Ambrosius Piers, Vicarius Generalis Dioecesis Ardfertensis, hunc tumulum sibi fieri curavit anno 1687."

In the same barony is the parish of Kilflin, which honours St. Flann as patron, and Kilcarha, in Irish *Cill-Carthaigh*, in which the old church was dedicated to St. Carthage. There is in this parish a townland formerly called Killbinnaun, in memory of the Church of St. Benignus, which was erected there; now it is called Monument-farm. There is also the parish of Kiltomy, *i.e.*, " the Church of St. Toma," whose festival is kept on the 22nd of April : one of its townlands is called *Killaspicktarvin*, *i.e.*, " the Church of Bishop Tarvin," and probably it is the only record that preserves the name of this holy bishop. Other ancient parishes are Killfeighney, " Church of St. Fiachna;" Kilshinnan, " Church of St. Senanus;" Kilmoyly, " Church of St. Maoile;" and Killahan, " Church of St. Laithin." Killoory honours St. Lurach Mac Cunach as patron on 17th February. His holy well still remains, and not far from it, on the townland of Kilmore, are pointed out the sites on which its seven churches once stood. In the parish of Ballyhaigue is the old Church of St. Mac Deaghaidh, whom Smith erroneously calls *Mac Ida:* a holy well of the saint is situate on the sea shore to the east of the church. A rude image of the saint is said to have been held in great veneration here, especially by a colony from the County Clare that settled in this neighbourhood some centuries ago. In the same parish, about two miles from Kerry Head point, is *Teampull Daithlionn*, dedicated to St. Daithlinn. Her holy well is also pointed out. She is supposed to have been sister to St. Mac Deaghaidh.

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same year a grant was made to him of several religious houses, among which was this abbey, with the appurtenances, to him and his issue male; but, in default thereof, they reverted to the crown.[p]

The abbot of this house was a Lord of Parliament.[q]

28th June, 39th Queen Elizabeth, the town of Menecrie, containing the sixth part of a carve of land, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, was granted to the Provost and Fellows of the College of the Holy Trinity, near Dublin. *See the Abbey of Cong, in the County of Mayo.*

This abbey is now a shapeless ruin; nothing but old low walls are to be seen, which resemble those of an ancient church without a steeple.

[12] *Rattoo;* called in some old records Rathtoy, is situated

[p] *Smith, p.* 218. [q] *War. Mon.*

[12] *Rattoo*, in Irish *Rath-tuaidh, i.e.*, the "northern fort" (sometimes pronounced Rathtoy) is called *Rathmore*, or the great fort, in some ancient records. It is about five miles from Ballybunion, and retains still the ruins of two churches as well as a majestic round tower. This monument of our early church is here popularly called *Gioltach*, which name seems a corruption of *cloicteach*, by which the round towers were generally designated. Tradition records that there was a silver bell in the top of this tower, which had a remarkably sweet tone, and that it is now at the bottom of the river Brick. To the east of the tower in the same field, but at about one furlong distance, are the ruins of the more modern abbey, which was erected in the reign of King John. In the same parish, in the townland of Derrycodoire-Chua, are the ruins of a remotely ancient church, the walls of which are not unlike those of the cahers on the Aran Islands. It was 50 feet in length, and 22 feet in breadth. The side-walls are 3 feet 9 inches in thickness, and about 11 feet in height, and built of blocks of sandstone evidently found on the sea shore, but none like them are to be seen in the immediate vicinity. The cement is very good, though the external face of the walls looks as if they were in the cyclopean style.

O'Donovan, in the Ordnance Survey Papers, informs us that the Rattoo, in opposition to Rattass, was sometimes called by the Irish writers *Rath-muighe-tuaiscirt, i.e.*, "the fort of the northern plain." This enables us to identify St. Lughaidh, as one of the early bishops of this see. His feast is on the 6th of October. The *Martyrology of Donegal* speaks in a somewhat doubtful manner, and calls him "Bishop of Cuil-Beaunchair, on the brink of Loch Erne, and of Rath-muighe-tuaiscirt, in Ciarraighe Luachra; or of Cuil-Beaunchair, in Hy-Failghe, and of Tuaim-fobhair, in Luighne." However, the *Feliré* of St. Ængus removes all doubt on this head. In the text of the *Feliré* the saint is commemorated as "the gentle Bishop Lughdhach;" and then the note is added, "This is Bishop Lughdhach from Daire-na-Flann, in the Eoghanact of Caisel, viz., Lughdhach, bishop in Cuil Bendchair, in Uibh-Failghe. The same Bishop Lughdhach is in Cuil-Bendchair in Lurg, on the brink of Loch Erne; and he is in Rath-muighe-tuaiscirt, in Ciarraighe Luachra, viz., at Daire Mochua on the banks of the Feile."

Rattass, to which we have just referred, derives its name from *Rath-muighe-deiscert, i.e.*, "the fort of the southern plain." In the parish of Rattass there is a venerable old church; and O'Donovan, in the Ordnance Survey Papers, expresses his surprise that Smith, in his *History of Kerry*, should pass it by without mentioning its beauty and antiquity. The quoin stones in it are all chiselled. The east and west gables, and the greater part of the north wall, remain in good preservation. The doorway, as usual in the Irish churches of great antiquity, is in the middle of the west gable, and is now stopped up on the inside with rough masonwork. It is of quadrangle form, and its sides slope in a

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in the barony of Clanmaurice, not far from the confluence of the rivers Feal, Brick, and Galley; Rattoo is said to have been a corporation town, in which were seven churches, and the residence of a bishop; a high round tower stands in the present churchyard.[r]

We are told that there was an hospital or commandery erected here for knights hospitallers by a brother William, which was confirmed by Meyler, the son of Meyler, in the reign of King John. The words of Meyler's charter are: Which was built by friar William in my land of Kerry. Witness, David, Bishop of Jarmuan, or Ardfert, who was consecrated in 1193, and died in 1207. It was afterwards converted into a monastery of regular canons of the order of Aroacia, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul.[s]

The Abbot John having resigned, King John granted a licence, dated November 14th, 1281, to proceed to an election.[t]

On the 7th of October, anno 1336, King Stephen granted a pardon to the abbot and convent for receiving and protecting Maurice, the son of Nicholas, and his accomplices, who, in a treasonable manner, had made an insurrection in this country.[u]

In the year 1600, the rebels fortified this abbey, but, on the approach of Sir Charles Wilmot, they set fire to and destroyed it.[w]

This abbot was also a Lord of Parliament.[x]

14th September, 23rd Queen Elizabeth, a lease was granted to John Zouche of this abbey, for the term of twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 79*d*. Irish money.[y]

[18] *Skelig*; situated on the island of the Great Skelig, about

[r] *Smith, pp.* 213 *and* 214. [s] *War. Mon.* [t] *Prynne, vol.* 3, *p.* 297. [u] *King, p.* 205. [w] *Pacata Hibernia, p.* 101. [x] *King, p.* 205. [y] *Aud. Gen.*

remarkable manner. There are two small pillars at the two corners of the gable like those in the Cathedral of Glendalough. O'Donovan adds, "This is undoubtedly an erection of the primitive age of the Irish Church." In the parish there is a townland called *Baile-na-m Breatnach, i.e.*, "Ballybronagh, or town of the Britons," where there are the foundations of an old church, which was 31 feet in length and 15 in breadth. Similar foundations and portions of a venerable ruin are found in the townland of *Lismore*, same parish.

[18] The name *Skelig* is said by our antiquarians to be of Scandinavian origin. It properly means "an island rock," or *scopulus maris*. The chief of these rocky islands, called Skelig-Michael, dedicated to St. Michael, was a favourite resort of pilgrims from all parts of Ireland in the early ages. It still retains the ruins of two or three small stonework oratories. The *Annals of Innisfallen* give, under the year 812, the entry—"The Danes plundered Sceilig-Michael in the west of Munster, and took the anchorites that were in those places, and kept them captives till they were starved to death." This, however, did not deter other holy men from resorting thither; and from the *Wars of the Danes* (edited by Dr. Todd, page 223) we learn that in another incursion of the northern marauders, the Scellig-Michael, which was inhabited by a holy solitary named Edgall, was again plundered by them. It adds, that "Edgall of the Skelligs was carried off by them into captivity; it was by a miracle that he escaped death at their hands, but he afterwards died of hunger and thirst amongst them." The *Annals of Ulster* chronicle this same event in the year 823—"Eitgail of Skellig was carried away by the Gentiles, and he soon after died from hunger and thirst."

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ten miles from the mainland of the barony of Iveragh ; an abbey was founded here by St. Finian.[z]

We find St. Suibhneus Abbot of Skelig,[a] but the time is not accurately known.

A.D. 812. The Danes plundered and destroyed the abbey about this year, and kept the monks in close confinement until, through hunger, they perished.[b]

860 The abbey was re-edified.[bb]

885. Died the Abbot Flan M'Cellach.[c]

The situation of this abbey being found extremely bleak, and the going to and from it highly hazardous, it was removed to Ballineskelig, on the continent,[d] which see.

Tralee ;[14] In the barony of Trughanackmy ; is a corporate town, sending members to parliament.

A.D. 1213. A monastery for Dominican friars was founded here under the invocation of the Holy Cross,[e] by the Lord John Fitz-Thomas.[f]

1261. The founder, with his son Maurice, was slain in this year by M'Carthy More, at Callin, in the principality of Desmond ; they were both interred in the north part of this friary.[g] Eight barons and fifteen knights unfortunately fell with Fitz-Thomas and his son, and many others of inferior rank.[h]

1295. The prior in this year sued Andrew le Eyschur, John le Fleming, and sundry others, for the sum of eighty marcs.[i]

This became the general burial place of the Earls of Desmond, amongst whom we find mention of the following :— Maurice, who died in the year 1355 ;[k] Maurice in 1520 ;[l] James in 1529 ;[m] and John in 1536 ; he had been a lay-brother ; they

[z] *Smith, p.* 113. [a] *Act. SS. p.* 57. [b] *Annal. Annon.* [bb] *O'Halloran, vol ii., pp.* 155 *and* 180. [c] *Act. SS. p.* 179. [d] *Smith, p.* 113. [e] *War. Mon. King, p.* 87. [f] *War. MS. vol.* 34, *p.* 148. [g] *Id.* [h] *Hanmer, p.* 201. [i] *King, p.* 95. [k] *Lodge, vol. ii. p.* 10. [l] *Id. p.* 15. [m] *Id. p.* 16.

[14] Tralee is called by the *Four Masters, Traigh-Li, i.e.*, "the shore or strand of the river Leigh," a small rivulet which runs below Castlemain. The MS. account of Kerry, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin (I i., 3) states, that "the traces of the ancient friary, in this town, are at present not discernible, for it was first burnt down in Desmond's wars with Queen Elizabeth ; and about the year 1652 it was totally defaced by Cromwell's army, and the stones employed in building houses and fortifications. It was a convent of the Order of Preachers, founded anno 1243, by one John Fitzgerald, the son of Thomas. This John and his son Maurice were both killed by M'Carthy, nicknamed Feneen Ranarone, and were buried in the church of the friary, which has ever since been the chief burying-place of the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond. Before the absolute destruction of the church, there was therein the monument of one Maurice Fitzgerald, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1232. He died in May 1259, and was buried there, though Borlase says he lies interred at Youghal, in an abbey there which he himself founded, Ware says that that abbey was founded by one Thomas Fitzmorris and two others in anno 1268 or 1271, both dates being after the death of this Morris Fitzgerald.

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were all interred here.[n] There are now no remains of this ancient abbey, which had formerly a very fair steeple.[o]

Inquisition 6th October, 26th Queen Elizabeth, finds that this friary had twelve acres of demesne lands in Tralee, called Ballyveylan, and certain gardens adjacent thereto: a house with two acres of arable, near the town of Dingle, and the twentieth part of the corn of every kind in the following lands:—Manernoa, in this county, containing four carrucates; Countesse-Castell, containing twenty acres; the manor of Tralee, twelve carrucates; Tawlaghtye, four carrucates; Barrowe and Knockenaghe, two carrucates; Killivally-lahiffe, eighty acres; Killynecleragh, forty acres; the park of Dingle, five acres; Ballyee, eighty acres; Monenerye, four carrucates; and the manor of Island, eighty carrucates.[p]

Commandery; The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery or hospital in this country; for we find, that in the year 1333, Roger Utlaugh, Prior of Kilmainham, made a grant of it to Gilbert Ostestenan and Thomas Olethe, for the term of their own lives, at the annual rent of two marcs sterling, payable at the commandery of Any. Given at Kilkeel.[q]

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

Athy;[1] Situated on the river Barrow, in the barony of Noragh and Rheban. A borough town sending members to parliament.

[n] *Lodge, vol.* ii., *p.* 16. [o] *Smith, p.* 161. [p] *Chief Remembrancer.* [q] *King, p.* 32.

[1] The following is the explanation of the word "Athy" as given by O'Donovan from the *Book of Lecan*, folio 105 A, in his edition of the *Four Masters*, year 634:—"It was at Athtruisden, near the hill of Mullaghmast, the first engagement took place, and the men of Munster were routed thence to the river Bearbha (Barrow), where, at Ath-I (Athy), a second battle was fought, in which Eo (or Æ) son of Dergabhail, the fosterer of Eochard Fothart, was slain, and from him the ford was called Ath-I, *i.e.*, the ford of Eo."

Keating, p. 269, gives but one battle at the ford of Athrodain, *i.e.*, "the ford of conflict," now known by the name of Athy. In *Lewis's Topag. Dict.*, vol. i. p. 90, the derivation is from "Athelehac," *i.e.*, "the ford towards the west." M'Geoghegan, Joyce, and the Ordnance Survey Letter, adopt the common explanation. The last writer adds, that Moore, in one of his poems, has given celebrity to the battle at this ford;—

"While the moss of the valley grew red with their blood."

In allusion to this bloody conflict, we have, in *Dowling's Annals*, p. 28, the "red ford," and "red meadow," of Athy.

No dun or fort existed here (Athy) in the Irish times, but it was a walled town of considerable importance after the arrival of the Anglo-Normans. There are no ruins at Athy, except the south-east gate, which is still in existence, and those of the two old parish churches, St. Michael and St. John's.—*Ordnance Survey.* There is a view and description of Athy in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. i., p. 325.

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Crouched Friary;[s] Richard de St. Michael, Lord of Rheban, founded a priory here in the reign of King John, under the invocation of St. John, or rather of St. Thomas,[r] for Crouched Friars; the priory was situated beyond the bridge.[s]

A.D. 1309. On the Purification of the Virgin Mary, the Lord John de Bonneville[s] was slain near the town of Arstol by the Lord Arnold le Poer and his followers, and was interred in the church of this priory.[t] *See Gray Abbey, Kildare.*

John was prior in 1347. *See the Dominican Abbey at same year.*

In 1531 they paid 13*s.* 4*d.* proxies to the Archbishop of Dublin.[u]

A lease of this friary was granted, 8th August, 1575, to Anthony Power,[w] which, reverting to the Crown, it was granted by Act of Parliament (in the 17th and 18th of King Charles II.) to Dame Mary Meredith[4]

Inquisition taken the Monday next after the feast of

[r] *See the Dominican Friary*, 1347. [s] *War. Mon.* [t] *Pembridge.* [u] *Harris's Coll. vol ii.* [w] *Audit. Gen.*

[s] Richard de St. Michael was a Palatine Baron, or Banneret, created by the Count Palatine of Kildare. According to Sir John Davies (*Tracti*, p. 106) there were in King John's time in Leinster five Counts Palatine exercising *jura regalia*. They were the sons-in-law of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, who had Palatine jurisdiction through the whole province.

In Irish "Righban," signifying the habitation of "the king" (*Lewis's Top. Dict.* 91). For a view and short history of Rheban Castle, see the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. iii., p. 245. There is also an account of Rheban, with a view of the ruins, in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. ii., p. 161. The common story is, that Rheban was brought into the Kildare family through Dorothy d'More, Princess of Leix, who, on her marriage with Thomas, seventh Earl, received it as her dower. This is incorrect, for, according to the Kildare pedigree, it was Rose, the daughter of Richard de St. Michael, and heiress of Rheban, who, by her intermarriage with the first Earl, added the manor of Rheban to the Kildare property.

[s] See *Clyn's Annals*, p. 11. Le Poer was tried in a Parliament held in Kildare 1310, for the murder of Sir John Boneville, and was acquitted, as it was proved that the act was done in his own defence.—*Lodge*, ii., 304 n.; *Dowling's Annals*, p. 18.

[4] In Patent Rolls, 13th of Richard II., 10th of December:—"Rex commisit Roberto Priori domus S. Thomae Apostoli de Athy custodiam 2 Haches ipsius et conventus in aqua de Barrowe juxta Athy."

By the Inquisition held in Kildare, the 1st of Queen Elizabeth, it appeared that on the 20th of August, the 8th year of Henry VIII., James Prior, of the Convent of St. Thomas of Athy, with the consent of the community, granted to Edmund Harrold, chaplain, and his heirs, "one castle (castrum), one messuage, and one orchard and garden, lying to the west of the bridge of Athy, for the service of Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and his heirs."

In another Inquisition held at Maryborough, 14th July, 1622, Robert Bowen was found seized of the juspatronatus of the parochial churches of Fontstowne, *alias* Ballentobrid and Killmohude, and of the town and land of Rossbrennagh, containing five acres, besides mountain and bog, and one water-mill, parcel of the possessions of the religious house of St. John's of Athy.

Confirmation of the possession of Alexander de St. Michael in the Rectory or Church of St. John, or St. Thomas of Athey, in the diocese of Dublin, July 5, 37° Henry VIII.—*Morrin*, i., 117.

In 1603, the King directed Sir George Carey to give a lease in reversion for fifty

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St. Thomas the Apostle, 5th King Edward VI., finds, that the rectory of Trecalyne, *alias* Tecaline, annual value £4 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the rectory of Scrobo, annual value, besides reprises, £9, both in this county, were appropriated to the prior.[x]

Dominican Friary,[5] Was founded here on the east side of the bridge by the families of Boiseles and Hogans,[y] in the year 1253.

After the passing of the statute of mortmain, John of Slane gave to the friary six acres of land adjoining the house, for the purpose of enlarging their demesne; and King Edward II. in 1314 granted his especial consent.[z]

In the year 1347, Philip Pereys, the prior, obtained the King's (Edward III.) pardon for all felonies and transgressions by him committed, on paying a fine of half a marc, and saying 100 Masses for the health of His Majesty's soul; the fine was afterwards remitted on saying another 100 for the soul of the king.[a]

The same year Thomas, the chaplain, William, the son of

[x] *Chief Remembrancer.* [y] *War. Mon.* [z] *King, p.* 87. [a] *King, p.* 95.

years to John King and John Bingley, of the Abbeys of Boyle, Cong, Ballintubber, and St. John's of Athy.—*Irish Cal.* 113.

Sir Arthur Chicester wrote in 1607 to Salisbury, soliciting for John King and John Bingley the fee-farm of many abbey lands. Amongst them were the lands of St. John's Hospital of Athy. Both, Sir Arthur said, were ancient servitors in the kingdom.—*Irish Calendar*, 1606-1608.

The lands of St. John's Hospital, having reverted to the Crown, were again granted to one of the King family, as they were given to Mary King, the daughter of Sir Robert King, and wife of Sir William Meredith, of Greenhills, County Kildare, and afterwards of Lord Denbigh.—*Lodge* iii., 230.

[5] This Friary was on the east, while St. John's Hospital was on the west side of the river, Hence the town had another name, Balle Blahai, *i.e.*, the town of the two houses—(*Lewis's Top. Dict.*) In a list of gentlemen of the County Kildare, the date of which is about 1604, the names of the Owgans and Boysels occur.—(*Carew Cal.* 1601-1603, p. 447). It is stated in the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. ii., p. 162, that the Boysels built, on the other side of the Barrow, opposite Rheban, the Castle of Kilberry, some few remains of which are still visible. Kilberry in ruins, is marked on the Ordnance Map of the County Kildare.

In this year, 1541, the 30th Henry VIII., the Friars Preachers of Athy surrendered their priory.—*Ham Cal.* i., p. 58.

Pelles, or Pells, to whom this monastery was granted, was a captain of foot under Lord Leonard Gray. He distinguished himself at the siege and capture of O'Connon Castle of "the Dengin." For this and other services, he was made Constable of the King's Castle of Carlingford, and afterwards of the King's Castle of Athy.—*Morrin* i., 34. While in this last position, in 1541, he received from the King the grant of the Dominican Friary of Athy with its appurtenances.—*Carew Cal.* 1, *Ham. Cal.* 1.

For the Latin inscription on a slab in the wall of White's Castle, in Athy, see *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. i., 351.

In Inquisition of 6th September, 1621, it is set forth that Gerald Fitzgerald, late Earl of Kidare, granted to a certain Robert Lalor, of Maynooth, the monastery or precincts of the Abbey of St. Dominick, and sixty acres belonging to the same in Athy, and also "veterem villam de Persivalston prope Athie."

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Thomas Baker, Laurence Cook, John, the prior of St. Thomas of Athy, Thomas Hayward, John Miller, and Friar Maurice, of Athy, were indicted for coming by night to the fishing weir belonging to the said Dominicans, and then and there, by force of arms, did take away a net with the fish therein, the property of the said friars, to their loss and damage of upwards of 100*s.*[b]

This friary was granted, 24th January, 35th of King Henry VIII., to Martin Pelles, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and six messuages in le More, near the river Barrow; twelve acres and half a stang of land, and one acre of pasture, of great measure, in Athy aforesaid; eleven acres of arable, one of pasture, six acres and half a stang of pasture, one acre whereof is heath, in the town and fields of Ardree; half an acre of pasture, called the Island, on the Barrow, and two fishing weirs on said river; one messuage, half an acre of arable, and one water-mill in Tulloghnorre; one acre of arable land, two of meadow, and four of pasture, great measure, in Mollensgrange, to be held in capite for ever, at the annual rent of 2*s.* 8*d.* Irish money.[c]

Inquisition taken the Thursday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 34th King Henry VIII., finds that the prior, 30th April, 31st of that King, was seized of a church and belfry, chapter-house, dormitory, hall, three chambers and a kitchen, a cemetery, garden, and orchard, containing one acre; also six cottages, sixteen acres of arable of great measure, and a water-mill in Clokewory, annual value, besides reprises, 32*s.*[d]

Castledermot;[e 6] Was a walled town with four gates; part of the walls still remain; it is now only a village situated in the barony of Kilkea and Moon.

Priory of Regular Canons; A.D. 500. An abbey was founded here about this year[f] by St. Diermit, whose feast is celebrated on the 21st of June.[g]

[b] *King, p.* 95. [c] *Auditor Gen.* [d] *Chief Remembrancer.* [e] *Was called anciently Diseart Diarmuda, and afterwards Tristledermot.* [f] *Conry.* [g] *Vard. p.* 159.

[6] The author's note, that Disert Dermot and Castle Dermot are one and the same, is true, and may be easily proved. Regarding the process of change of name, it is to be said that in the Leinster counties the word "castle" was frequently substituted for "disert," from the fact that a castle was erected on or near the site of the older hermitage. In this instance, the name was taken from the castle built by Riddlesford. The word "disert" takes various corrupt forms, such as "ister," "ester," "tirs," and "tristle." The last form would account for the name Tristledermot.—*Joyce.*

Part of the remains of the ancient abbey constitute the present Protestant Church of Castledermot. Near it is the Round Tower, 63 feet high, with a stone cross 9 feet high, and the broken shaft of another cross. The Round Tower and crosses show this place to be of great antiquity.—*Dr. Petrie's Note in the Ordnance Survey.*

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842. The Danes did plunder and sack the abbey,[h] but whether in this or the year 844,[i] is uncertain.

The learned and pious Snedgus was abbot here, and to him Cormac M'Culienan, the celebrated Archbishop of Cashel, and King of Munster, owed his education.[k] Cormac was slain in the year 907 or 908, and was interred here.[l]

871. Died St. Moylervayn, Abbot of Disert Dermot, and also of Killegie and Tihelly.[m]

919. Died the Abbot Carpreus, the son of Feradach; he was venerated and justly esteemed for his years and exemplary life; he was a holy anchorite, and in his time was at the head of all religion in Leinster.[n]

921. Died the Abbot Malcallann.[o]

1040. The abbey was pillaged in this year.[p]

1073. Died the Abbot Covhagh.[q]

Crouched Friars;[7] In the reign of King John a priory for Crouched Friars was founded here by Walter de Riddlesford, lord of the town;[r] it was situated without the town walls, and adjoining the road which leads to Dublin. The tradition of the place, however, gives the erection of this building to the Knights Templars.

In the year 1264, Richard de Rupella, Lord Justice of Ireland, together with the Lord Theobald Botiller and the Lord John Cogan, were taken prisoners by Maurice Fitz-Gerald and Maurice Fitz-Maurice Tristledermot.[8] "This single instance sufficiently shows the great power of the Fitz-Geralds, and the low state of the Government at that time."[8]

We find that this priory paid, in the year 1531, two marcs proxies to the Archbishop of Dublin.[t]

The Tuesday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 34th King Henry VIII., it was found that 30th April, 31st of same king, the prior was seized of a church, belfry, and dormitory, a tower, two halls, three chambers, and a kitchen, a garden, orchard, and cemetery, a curtilage, three messuages, three cottages, and ten acres of arable land of the great measure, and a water-mill in Castledermot, annual value, besides reprises,

[h] *Annal Annon.* [i] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [k] *O'Conor's Dissertations.* [l] *War. Bps. p.* 466. [m] *M'Geogh.* [n] *Act. SS. p.* 107. [o] *Id. p.* 153. [p] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [q] *M'Geogh.* [r] *War Mon.* [s] *Pembridge.* [t] *Harris's Coll. vol. ii.*

[7] The castle of this priory still exists in a field on the left of the Dublin road, while on the right is a well called St. John's Well, not far from the Turnpike-gate —*Ordnance Survey.*

[8] See *Grace's Annals*, p. 35, where the date given is 1257. In *Clyn's Annals* and *Dowling's Annals*, the year is 1264, as in the text. See *Lodge*, 160. Lord John Cogan, one of the prisoners, died 1309.—*Clyn's Annals.*

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54*s.*; and by the Inquisition taken the Monday next after the feast of St. Thomas, 5th King Edward VI., the rectory of Tremocke, in this county, annual value, besides reprises, £10, was appropriated to the prior,[u]

June 18th, and 8th Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to Richard Keating, Gent., of this hospital, containing by estimation half an acre, two houses in ruins, one messuage, six cottages, thirty-six acres of arable land, four of pasture, part of the demesne lands of the hospital; one messuage, three cottages, sixteen acres of arable land, and four acres of pasture in the hamlet and lands of Grangeford; two messuages, seven cottages, sixty acres of arable, seventeen of pasture and underwood, in Colenston, Tomenston, and Culrake; one messuage, twelve acres of arable and four of pasture, in the hamlet and lands of Hueston; four acres of arable land in Kilka; all in the County of Kildare; and six acres of land in the hamlet and lands of Bray, in the County of Dublin.[w]

August 20th, and 20th Queen Elizabeth, the rectories of Monitermoho and Kylmakrian, with their appurtenances and tithes in the County of Galway, parcel of the possessions of this monastery, were granted to the burgesses and commonalty of Athenry in the County of Galway. *See the Abbey of Mayo.*

May 6th, and 23rd of Elizabeth, this priory and the appurtenances were granted to Henry Harrington.[x]

Sir Henry Harrington, Knt., died 3rd May, 1612, seized of this hospital, with half an acre of arable land; two houses in ruins, one messuage, six cottages, thirty-six acres of arable land, and four of pasture, in the town and lands of Grangeford; two messuages, seven cottages, sixty acres of arable land, and sixteen of pasture and underwood, in the town and lands of Coilenston, Tanenston, Coolerake; one messuage, seven acres of arable land, and four of pasture in the town and lands of Hueston; and four acres of arable in the town and lands of Kilka; being of the yearly value of 16*s.*[y]

The castle of this hospital is still remaining.

Franciscan Friary;[9] A monastery for Conventual Franciscans was founded here in the year 1302, by Thomas Lord Offaley,[zz] to which we are told the family of De la Hoyde were great benefactors.[a]

A.D. 1316. In this year John, the eldest son of John, Earl

[u] *Chief Remembrancer.* [w] *Id.* [x] *Aud. General.* [y] *Lib. inq. post. mort. in Bibl. Honorat. W. Conyngham.* [zz] *Wadding, vol. 2. War. Mon. Lodge, vol. 1, p. 9.* [a] *Allemande.*

[9] The remains of the Franciscan Friary are at the extremity of Castledermot, and to the right of the road to Carlow.—*Ordnance Survey.*

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of Kildare, died at Latreach Bryan,[10] near Maynooth, and was interred here.[a]

Same year, in the second week of Lent, the Scots, under the joint command of Robert and Edward Burce, destroyed this convent, at the same time taking away its books, vestments, and every other ornament; but soon after this sacrilegious act they were defeated by the Lord Edmund Butler, near to this town.[b]

1328. In Easter week, Thomas, the second Earl of Kildare, died; he was Lord Justice of Ireland, and a liberal benefactor to the Gray Friars; he built the Chapel of St. Mary in this convent, in which he was interred, together with his wife Joan, daughter of Richard De Burgh, Earl of Ulster.[c11]

1408. Stephen Lord Scroop died at Castledermot on the festival of St. Marcellus.[d]

1499. On the 26th of August a parliament was held here, when an act passed inflicting certain penalties on such of the nobles as did not make use of saddles when they rode.[e]

[a] *Wadding, vol.* 3, *p.* 180. [b] *Pembridge.* [c] *Wadding, vol.* 3, *p.* 358. [d] *H. Marlborough.* [e] *War. Annal.*

[10] Laragh signifies a site, and Laraghbryan, "the site of the house of Bryan."—*Joyce.* There are here the remains of a very ancient religious house, founded long before the coming of the English. The ruin is situated in the townland and parish of Larahbryan, about three quarters of a mile west of Maynooth village. A tower having a spiral staircase within, and the crumbling walls of an oblong church connected with it, are all that remain of the ancient foundation. There is nothing in the ruin to determine its antiquity, except a round-headed doorway, which would shew it to be at least about the 10th or 11th century. We give some entries concerning this ancient house from the *Four Masters.*

"762. Glainduibhair, Abbot of Latrach Bruin, died. According to *O'Clery's Irish Calendar* and the *Feliré Ængus*, the festival of St. Senan was celebrated here on the 2nd of September.

"788. Maeltola was Abbot of Lathrach Bruin.

"854. Cormac of Lathrach Bruin, scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died.

"897. Flann was Abbot of Lathrach Bruin.

"1036 and 1040. The Oratory of Laithrach Bruin was burned and plundered by the men of Meath."

[11] In the ruins of this friary there is a tower commonly called "the castle," also the remains of St. Mary's Chapel, where the tombstone of the second Earl of Kildare, and his wife, Joan de Burgh, is pointed out. One gable and side-wall still exist of St. James's Chapel, which was in this friary. This chapel was burned in 1799. The well of St. James has its source in the place where the altar formerly stood. St. James is the patron of the parish of Castledermot—*Ordnance Survey.*

The parliament held in Castledermot was, according to some writers, in King John's time, but according to the author in 1499. The house of Mr. Lewis, built on the site of the old parliament house, is commonly called the parliament house. Dr. Petrie thought that the present house of Mr. Lewis, from the style of its architecture, was as old as 1499—*Ordnance Survey.*

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Clane;[12f] A small village situated on the river Liffey, which gives name to the barony.

Canons Regular: St. Ailbe founded an abbey here, and made St. Senchell, the elder, abbot of it, who afterwards removed to Killachad Dromfoda, where he died on the 26th of March, A.D. 548.[g]

A synod consisting of twenty-six bishops, with a great number of abbots, &c., was convened here in the year 1162, under Gelasius, Archbishop of Armagh, who passed a decree that no person should be admitted professor of divinity in any church in Ireland who had not studied at Armagh.[h]

Gerald Fitz-Maurice died 18th July, 1287, and was interred here.[18i]

A Franciscan Friary was erected here some time before the year 1266;[k] some writers give the foundation to Gerald Fitz-Maurice, Lord Offaley,[l] but this account is not confirmed.

The effigies of the founder (who he was is not certainly known) remained, about the beginning of the last century, on a marble monument, which was placed in the midst of the choir in this friary.

The family of O'Hogain came afterwards into the possession and patronage of this priory and its estate.[m]

A.D. 1346. A provincial chapter of the order was held here.[mm]

[f] *Called anciently Cluain-daimh, and afterwards Cleonad.* [g] *Act. SS. p.* 748. [h] *Annal. Annon.* [i] *King, p.* 309. [k] *War. MSS. vol.* 3, *p.* 159. [l] *War. Mon.* [m] *Wadding, Annal. vol.* 3, *p.* 531. [mm] *Id.*

[12] Anciently called Cluain-Daimh, *i.e.*, the meadow of the oxen: in the *Four Masters*, styled Cleonta, Claonadh: in the *Irish Calendar* it is similarly denominated. Colgan says that there was a church here before the middle of the sixth century. Claenadh, now Clane, a village giving name to a barony in the north of County Kildare. In the gloss to the *Feliré Ængus* preserved in the *Leabhair-Breac*, it is stated that Claenadh is situated in Hi-Faelain in Maigh-Laghen. —*O'Donovan's F. M.* yr. 777.

The history of St. Senchell's settlement in Clane, and of his death in Killeigh, King's County, is given in *Colgan's Acta*, p. 748. Festilogies say that he is honoured on the 26th March, the day on which he died, in the Church of Killachaidh (Killeigh), where he lies interred. The original name of this church was Cill-achaidh (Killahy), the "Church of the Field." To distinguish it from the Cill-achaidh, in East Breifney, it was called Cill-achaidh, Droma-fada, *i.e.*, Killahy, or Killeigh, of Drumfada, from the long ridge or hill rising over the village—Page 313.

[18] Lodge, vol. i, p. 63, states that he was interred in the Friary of Kildare, The Synod of Clane is referred to by Dr. Lanigan—*R. C. History of Ireland.* vol. 4, p. 178.

The Priory of Clane was surrendered by the prior in 1541—*Ham. Cal.* i., 58. Sir Thomas was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1553—*Burke's Dor. and Ext. Peerage.* The foundations of this friary still remain near the bank of the Liffey. There is a well in this parish called Sunday Well, at the edge of the moat, towards the north part of Carrigeens townland. It was formerly a holy well.—*Ordnance Survey,*

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1345. A general chapter was held here, wherein it was ordained that the Franciscan Monasteries of Kilkenny and Ross should be assigned to the wardenship of Dublin.[n]

June 15th, 24th King Henry VIII. This friary, with the appurtenances, tithes excepted, in Clane, the New town of Clane, Mucherath, Flesheston, and Langeton in this county, and the Dominican Friary at Naas; with the appurtenances in Ballynaycluge, in the County of Dublin, part of the possessions of the Augustinian Friary in Dublin; were granted for ever to Robert Eustace, John Trevor, Richard Field, Richard Roche, and Edward Browne, in capite, at the yearly rent of 2*s.* 4*d.* Irish money.[o]

Franciscans; Inquisition 9th May, 34th King Henry VIII., finds that the warden, 20th March, 31st same king, was seized of a church, cemetery, chapter-house, dormitory, store, kitchen, two chambers, a stable, an orchard, four acres of pasture, two messuages, three gardens, two other messuages and two gardens, fifty-four acres of arable land, and one of pasture in Clane; four acres in the Newton of Clane; twelve acres of arable in the Moch-Rathe, near Clane; three acres in Flesheston, near Clane; and six acres in Langtown, all in the County of Kildare; the lands within the precincts, and the fifty-four acres, and the four other acres in the Newton, being free of tithes, were worth, besides reprises, 30*s.*; and the other premises were valued at £3 annually.[p]

The seal of this convent was in being in the beginning of the last century, on which was the following inscription:—"SIGILL COIATIS FRUM MINOR. DE CLANE HORTUS ANGELORUM.[q]

Clonagh,[14] In the townland of that name is a piece of ground containing an acre, which is surrounded by a ditch. At the time of the general suppression we are told, that there was here a religious house or chapel dedicated to St. Fynan, with two tenements adjoining. This was a burial-place of note; and in war time the circumjacent inhabitants were exempt from all the accustomary burdens of the country. In the centre of the circle was a stone cross and two yew-trees, from one of which hung a bell. This house was in being in the year 1396, and 20th of the reign of King Richard II., for about that time the priests belonging thereto procured for themselves and their successors certain lands in perpetuity, without obtaining the King's consent, and contrary to the statute of mortmain.

[n] *Clyn, Annal.* [o] *Auditor Gen.* [p] *Chief Remembrancer.* [q] *King, p.* 409.

[14] This word signifies "horse meadow."—*Joyce.*

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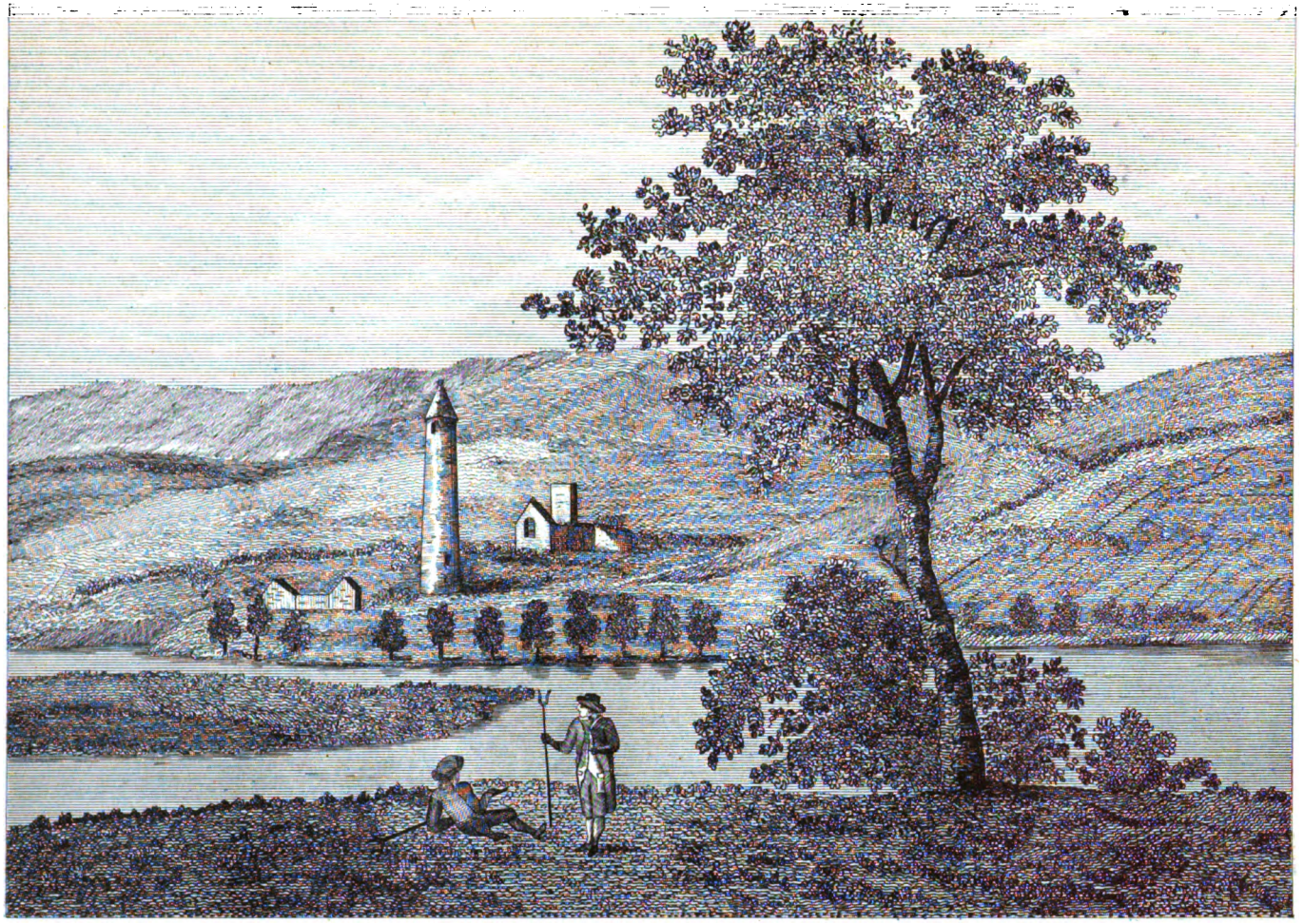
Engraved for Archdall's Monasticon.



DEVENISH ISLE, Co. FERMANAGH.

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John Lye, of Rathbride, gentleman, being seized of divers lands in the said townland of Clonagh, levelled the tenements, bounds, and limits of the said religious house, threw down and destroyed the cross and trees, and erected a tower or small castle, with other buildings: all these said premises were for a long time concealed from the King. This account we find in an Inquisition held at Naas in the 6th year of the reign of King James I.[r]

Cloncurry;[15] A small village situated in the barony of Ikeath and Oughterany.

A Carmelite Friary, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, was founded here A.D. 1347, by John Roche, who obtained a licence for so doing from King Edward III.[s]

Inquisition taken the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 34th King Henry VIII., finds that 30th April, 31st same king, the prior was seized of a church and belfry, chapter-house, dormitory, hall, two chambers, a kitchen, an orchard, three cottages, and ten acres of arable land in Cloncurry, annual value, besides reprises, 12*s.* 8*d.*[t]

January 18th, 35th King Henry VIII., this friary, with ten acres of land in Cloncurry, was granted for ever, in capite, to William Dickson, at the annual rent of 8*d.* Irish money; and 31st May, 8th year of Queen Elizabeth, this friary, with one messuage, one cottage, twenty-eight acres of arable land, and seven of pasture, adjoining the same, was granted to Richard Slayne for the term of twenty-one years, at the yearly rent of 16*s.*[u]

By an Inquisition held 30th March, 1618, it was found that Andrew Forster died 17th March, 1602, seized of this monastery, with a church, dormitory, and hall, and ten acres of arable land thereunto belonging; and that all the said premises were held of the King, in capite, by military service, namely, the twentieth part of a knight's fee; and that they were worth 12*d.* annually, besides all reprises.[w]

[r] *King, p.* 137. [s] *War. Mon.* [t] *Chief Remembrancer.* [u] *Aud. Gen.* [w] *Liber Inquisitionum in Bibliotheca Honorat. W. Conyngham.*

[15] The ancient name was Cluain-Conaire, that is, Conary's lawn or meadow.—*Joyce*, p. 10; *O'Donovan, F.M.*, yr. 586, n. Another form was Cluain-Conaire-Tomain. In a gloss to the *Calendar of Ængus the Culdee*, 16th Sep., this place is stated to be in the north of Hy-Faelain. The old translator of the *Annals of Ulster* anglicizes the name as Cloncurry.

The old Church of Cloncurry, a considerable portion of which remains, lies in ruins in an old graveyard in the townland of Cloncurry, where burials still continue. The Irish name is not remembered in the place; but it is clear that it is the district called in the Irish Annals Cluain-Conaire. According to the *Irish Calendar* it is situated in the north of the territory of the Hy-Faelain. No patron saint is remembered.—*Ordnance Survey.*

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Disert Fulertach;[16] Fulertach, the son of Brec, and Bishop of Clonard, who died in the year 774, built an oratory in Hy Falgia (the barony of Offaley), which was called after him Disert Fulertach.[x]

Glasnaoidhen;[17] In the territory of Galeng, and near the river Liffey.[y]

St. Mobhius, surnamed Bernhan (one of St. Brigid's family), was abbot here; he died 12th October, 544, on which day his feast was commemorated.[z]

This place is now unknown.

Grange Nolven;[18] Situated beyond Belan; tradition says there was a nunnery here, but of which there are now no remains.

Grany;[19] Is situated a mile and a half from Castledermot, in the baronies of Kilkea and Moon.

[x] *Act. SS. pp.* 406 *and* 787. [y] *Tr. Th. p.* 613, *In campo Liffe, Act. SS. p.* 191. [z] *Act. SS. p.* 191.

[16] To A.D. 775 is assigned the death of Fulertach, Bishop of Clonard, who, in some Irish Calendars, is stated to be the same as St. Fulertach, son of Bric. of an illustrious family of Ulster, and who had lived as a hermit at a place called from him Disert-Fulartach, in Hyfalgia, now Offaley, in the County Kildare.—*Lanigan*, vol. 8, 202.

[17] This is Glasnevin situate in the north suburbs of the City of Dublin. Lanigan, 11-78, led astray by Archdall, places it in the County of Kildare.

[18] Grangerosnolvan. According to Ordnance Survey there is neither church nor graveyard in Grangerosnolvan. The church ruins in Nicholstown, in the adjoining parish of Tankardstown, are the only ruins near the place. On the Ordnance Map of County Kildare there is clearly marked the site of the old foundation.

[19] The Irish word signifies "gravelly," or "stony," and in all probability was originally applied to the river on account of its gravelly channel. This river is described in the *Name Book* as a clear, swiftly-running stream, over a sandy and pebble bottom, about 10 feet wide, and generally not more than 6 or 8 inches deep. It joins the Lerr, or Lerna, at Castledermot.—*Ordnance Survey.*

A short distance to the east of Grany village is pointed out the site of the ancient Nunnery of St. Mary's, which was totally pulled down about the year 1830. Mary's well, in a flat of marshy ground, is at the south-west extremity of the site of this nunnery. There is a stone flag over the well, having ornaments upon it, which were supposed to be Greek letters, and hence it is called "the Greek stone."

By a Patent Roll, dated 24th April, 18th year of Richard II., the King "ob dampna Priorissae et conventui de Grane per Hibernicos illata," grants permission to the prioress and community to acquire and hold for ever lands to the yearly value of twenty marks.

In the *Charter Book of Dublin* (fol. 49, *dorso*) there is an entry to the effect that Matilda de Rupe, prioress of this convent, granted to the mayor and citizens of Dublin sixteen shillings of annual rent for eight marks of silver.

The Patent Roll, 31st of Henry VII., grants a yearly pension of £4 to Egidia Wale, late Abbess of the Monastery of Grane, "payable out of the issues and profits of the late monastery." As stated in text, the property of this great convent was granted to St. Leger. The St. Legers sold to the Aylmers, the Aylmers to the Bunburys, from whom it eventually came by purchase to Sir R. Steele, Bart., who at Summer Assizes, in Wexford, 1831, recovered from the Protestant Bishop of Ferns, the right of presentation to the Vicarage of Killenor, as part of this property.

The Nunnery of Grany was one of the religious houses which the Lord Deputy and Council, in 1538, endeavoured to save from suppression on account of the great services they rendered in the education of youth.

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Walter de Riddlesford, about the year 1200, founded a nunnery here (under the invocation of the Virgin Mary) for Canonesses of the Order of St. Augustin, or of the Order of St. Brigid.[a]

King John, in his ninth year, granted to them a charter of confirmation, and Pope Innocent III., by a bull, in the year 1207, takes this nunnery and all its possessions into his especial protection, and particularly the grants made to them by Walter de Riddlesford, viz., twenty-one carrucates of the lands of Grany and Dolke, a carrucate between Dolke and the Long Ford, the mill of Ugressi with the water of Lirna running to it; a freedom from toll through all his (the said Walter's) lands, the right of patronage of the Churches of Tristledermot, St. Nicholas of Balinsderic in Fotherdonolan, and Kenheigh; and of all the churches throughout his whole barony of Brey, viz., the Church of Kergham, of Kilmehad, and of Koulescopsachen; the tithe of the mill of Brey, and the tithe of all his expense in house-keeping. The right of the patronage of the Church of Dunsetin, a burgage in the said town, with twelve acres of land and the tithe of the mill; and also the tithe of his fishery; eight burgages in Taghmelinmor, the gift of William de ——; the tithes of the lands of Ballivedan, Balliovelin, Francho, and Baliscuman, and two burgages near Triscum, being the gift of R. de Guines; a carrucate of land in Sirelethi, with the tithes of Mainfothered, the gift of —— de Rupe; the tithes of Leunauh, the gift of Gillebert Fitz Hugh; the tithes of Kilmachen, and of all the land which he held from Walter de Riddlesford between Brey and ——; also the right of patronage of the Church of Kenheith, the gift of Hamet de Riddlesford. Twenty shillings yearly, the gift of Maurice Fitz Philip; and seven shillings sterling, payable yearly by Fulk Senublan, the gift of John de Penris.[b]

In A.D. 1409, Margery was prioress; for we find in a patent of King Henry IV., bearing date same year, the following citation: "The King, on reflecting that the nunnery of Graane, in the County of Kildare, was so surrounded by Irish enemies and English rebels, that neither the prioress Margery nor her tenants could there dwell without holding communication with them; and also reflecting that the said nunnery is a great comfort and support to his liege subjects of the said county, his Majesty grants full licence to the prioress and her tenants to hold communication with the said enemies and rebels, and to afford them a safe conduct to come to the nunnery and the tenants of the house, and

[a] *War. Mon.* [b] *Monast. Angl. vol. 2, p. 1022.*

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there safely to abide and with safety to return; to give and to sell bread, wine, ale, and English and Irish clothing; and that the prioress and her tenants may lawfully pay all fines and ransoms necessary for the good and convenience of themselves and their property." This remarkable patent is dated at Kilkenny, February 10th.[c]

Ægidia Wale, the last prioress, was found to have been seized of the rectories of the Churches of St. Patrick, Donabate, Kilmacud, and Brey, in the County of Dublin, appropriated to the said abbey and demised to Thomas Porsivyke, rector of Lyonys, and John Fitz-Simon of Dublin, merchant, with their tithes and other emoluments, for the term of sixty years, at the annual rent of ten marcs of silver, Irish money.[d]

In the patent[e] for suppressing this nunnery, and placing the prioress and nuns in other houses, in the year 1535, before the general dissolution of monasteries, it is injudiciously placed in the County of Carlow. This nunnery paid ten marcs and forty pence proxies to the archbishop.[f]

Ægidia Wale, the last prioress, 20th July, 30th King Henry VIII., was seized of the manor of Grany, and of one hundred messuages, twenty carrucates of land in Grany, Little Daneston, Plankeston, Brodeston, Horganston, and Calrigeston, the same being of the annual value of 23*s.*; that the said prioress was also seized of the rectories of Grany, Aghirballyhaket, Kyltegan, Kylkorney, Kylmore, Kylcashell, and Kilpype, and the third part of the rectory of Dunlekner, the whole situate and lying in the County of Carlow, of the yearly value of £22, besides all reprises; and George, Archbishop of Dublin, was also seized of the annual rent of 53*s.* 4*d.* payable out of the rectory of Donabate, in the County of Dublin, parcel of the possessions of this monastery.

May 4th, 34th same King, a grant for ever was made to Sir Anthony[20] St. Leger, Knight, of this monastery, the manor of Grany, Little Daneston, Plankeston, Brodeston, Horeganston, and Gallnyggeston; the churches or chapels of Grany, Aghryballye, Hackett, Kiltegan, Kilcornye, Kylmore, Kylcashell, and Kilpype; a third part of the rectory of Dunlecor; the rectory of Killalan, and Carne, in the County of Wexford; the rectories of Kylwanton, Kyllrogan, Bahebelison, alias Neghroan, Ballynhegan, and Kenny, in the County of Cork; the rectories of Donabate, Kyllmahode, and Brey, in the

[c] *Harris's Collect. vol.* 4. [d] *Chief Remembrancer.* [e] *Rymer, vol.* 14, *p.* 551
[f] *Harris's Collect. p.* 80.

[20] Sir Anthony was several times Lord Deputy in Ireland. His unfortunate predecessor, Lord Leonard Gray, took his title of Viscount Grany from Grany Priory. Sir Anthony received from the Crown the power to alienate the lands and rectories of this nunnery.—*Morrin*, i.,·164

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County of Dublin; and the churches and rectories of Ballycotton and Tristledermot, in the County of Kildare.[g]

Grany is now a burial place of note, and Bishop Pococke, in his *Itinerary*, particularly observes its ruins.[h]

Great Conall;[21] A village on the banks of the Liffey, which gives name to the barony.

A.D. 1202. A priory was founded here under the invocation of the Virgin Mary and St. David,[i] by Meyler Fitz-Henry, whose father was natural son to King Henry I.; he came into this kingdom with the first adventurers, young and in high esteem for his personal bravery and warlike exploits; he filled this house with Regular Canons from the Monastery of Lanthony in Monmouthshire, and dying in the year 1220, was interred in the chapter-house of this priory, with this epitaph:

"Conduntur tumulo Meyleri nobilis ossa,
Indomitus domitor totius gentis Hiberniæ."

Of which the following very inelegant translation has been given:

"Intombed are the bones of him they noble Meyler call,
Who was the tameless tamer of the Irish nation all."[k]

Friar Clynn, in his Annals, places this foundation in 1211.[22]

[g] *Audit. General.* [h] *Journal.* [i] *Monast. Anglican. vol. 2, p.* 1037. [k] *Pembridge's Annals. Hanmer, p.* 185. *War. Mon. and Annals.*

[21] "The great enclosure." The Irish name is derived from *Congbhail*, a contracted form of *Congabhail*, which means a "habitatio." It is so translated by Colgan. Literally it signifies comprehending or including, and as applied to a habitation, would mean the whole of the premises included in the establishment.—*Joyce.*

[22] The printed text of Clynn, as published by the Irish Archæological Society has correctly the foundation of this convent in 1202. Archdall probably read carelessly the date MCCII.

The *Annals of the Four Masters*, in 1203, record the death of "Faelan-Mac-Faelan, Lord of Hy-Faelan, in the Monastery of Conall."

The Patent Roll, 26th May, 18th year of Richard II., mentions Robert Greves as "Prior Beatae Mariae de Conale."

Sixty years later an enrolment of the 36th of Henry VI. (c 14) describes the priory as entirely wasted by the Irish enemy, and grant to the prior the Rectory and Vicarage of Morestown and Ladytown.

In Patent Roll of 1461, dated 20th May, 1st of Edward IV., "Rex constituit Nicolaum, Priorem domus B. Mariae de Conall, unum de consilio Regis in Hibernia." Another decree of the 15th and 16th of the same reign (c 16) styles the Priory of Conall, "one of the principal keys of the County of Kildare," and set forth that several grants of the late abbot to various of the Irishry had impoverished the priory; these, "considering the good, true heart of Esmond, the now prior," are accordingly made void, with the proviso that that act was "not to prejudice any man of the English nation.

On the suppression of the Irish monasteries, the following yearly pensions were granted to the religious of this house:—40*s.* to Walter Blake, "late parson of the Convent of Connall;" 40*s.* to Hugh Doyne; 26*s.* 8*d.* to Philip Blake; 26*s.* 8*d.* to Patrick Rocheforde; 20*s.* to Patrick Newell; 20*s.* to Patrick More; and 20*s.* to Nicholas Doyne, all issuing out of the Church of Carbre; and a yearly pension of

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1205. King John, in the seventh year of his reign, confirmed the grants made by Meyler, viz., the townlands of Techemohea, Lisnerguith, Athcargar, Kellingan, Mullinkerly, Baletarsna, Bithelan, and Oluvartheda, with all their appurtenances; three carrucates of land at Conall, viz., the moiety of Balibochel, which he had in exchange from Roger Gernun; and on the other side of the water, a carrucate which Stephen Carpenter had possessed, and a carrucate in the vale of Dublin; Kilpool, with its appurtenances, and eight mease of herrings rent; five burgages at Dungarvan; four carrucates at Karebri; at Ardmucher the town on Rathet, with five carrucates; in Kerry ten carrucates; and the churches and ecclesiastical benefices of all his lands in Ireland, however procured; and whenever any of the said churches and benefices should become vacant, they were then to be converted to the use of the prior and convent; the tithe of all his household expenses and of his wife's; the tithe of all his rent, whether paid in money or otherwise; the chapelry of his court; and the tithe of all his mills and fisheries, wool, flax, and hay, fowls and beasts. Witnesses, John, Archbishop of Dublin; W., Bishop of Glendaloch; and D., Bishop of Waterford.[1]

[1] *Mon. Angl. vol. 2, p.* 1037.

£13 6*s.* 8*d.* to Robert Welesley, issuing out of the Churches of Ratherne, Killim, and Carbre.—*Patent Rolls* 31st and 32nd Henry VIII.

The State Papers give a letter of Ormonde to Cromwell (October 19th, 1539), in which he writes:—"The Bishop of Kildare, having the Priory of Connall in commendan, is dead, for which priory a kinsman of mine, and an assured friend, Thomas Eustace, of Kilcullen, maketh suit for a son of his."

An Inquisition held at Naas, 24th November, the 37th year of Elizabeth, gives two gardens in Naas, and seven acres, "prope le Mawdelens," as parcel of the late religious house of Connall. An Inquisition at Kilmainham, 20th December, 1606, sets forth in detail a long series of lands and possessions, &c., of Connall, and marks them as granted by Elizabeth to Edmund Butler, Knight, under a yearly fine of £112. Another Inquisition at Maryborough, 7th September, 1607, records that John Wesley, late Prior of the Priory of Connall, was seized in right of said priory of several rectories and presentations, including the Rectory of Stradbally, alias Noughwall, and the Rectory of Gallen, alias Disert-Gallen.

The Lord Deputy and Council petitioned the King in 1539, to have this priory exempted from suppression—*State Papers*, 21st May, 1539. The six religious houses for which that petition was presented were, "St. Mary's Abbey adjoining to Dublin, a house of White Monks; Christ's Church, a house of Canons, situated in the middle of the City of Dublin; the Nunnery of Grace-Dieu, in the County of Dublin; Connall, in the County of Kildare; Kenlis and Ierepont, in the County of Kilkenny." The motive of the petition is added, "for in these houses commonly and other such like, in default of common inns, which are not in this land, the King's Deputy and all others, His Grace's council and officers, also Irishmen and others resorting to the King's Deputy in their quarters, is and hath been most commonly lodged at the cost of the said houses. Also in them young men and children, both gentlemen's children and others, male and female, are brought up in virtue and learning, and in the English tongue and behaviour, to the great charges of the said houses; that is to say, the females of the whole Englishry of this land, for the most part, in the said nunnery, and the males in the other said houses." —*State Papers*, vol. iii, page 130.

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Meyler also built the town and church of Ardnorchur, and granted both to this priory after the decease of Eliderus le Waleys, who was to possess all profits and emoluments arising from the same during his life, he paying to the convent yearly ———— pounds of wax; the prior of this house certainly did enjoy the same till the 4th or 5th year of King Henry III., when Matilda de Lacy recovered by law the advowson of the Church of Ardnorchur.[m]

Henry was prior in the year 1209.[n]

William, the lord prior, was a subscribing witness to a grant made by Richard of Castle Martin to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin.[o]

1214. W . . . was prior. *See Holy Trinity, Dublin.*

1220. William Mareschal granted a charter to this priory, and died the same year.[p]

The prior of this house had a great suit with Richard Fleming, Bishop of Leighlin, for sundry lands and tithes situated in Leix belonging to that see, but we find the bishop gave them up to the prior, only reserving to himself and his successors an annual pension of ten marcs; Richard, the bishop, died in the year 1226.[pp]

1281. Roger de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and Philip le Boeland, his seneschal of the County of Carlow, did about this time distrain the prior's cattle at Caniho, viz., seventy-seven sheep, amounting in value to 100 shillings, for not attending the suit and service of the said Earl. The prior defended himself, and made answer, that he owed no such suit or service, the said manor being granted to his priory by William Earl of Pembroke, in free and pure alms.[q]

1340. William was prior; for in this year he sued Walter Christofre, in order to compel him to make up his accounts for such time as he had been bailiff to him in Ballycolryn, in the County of Kildare.[r]

1380. It was enacted by parliament, that no mere Irishman should make his profession in this priory.[s]

1406. The prior in this year, at the head of only twenty English, put to flight two hundred well-armed Irish on the Curragh of Kildare.[t]

1412. Richard, the prior, died on the Monday next after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, and on the Thursday following Philip Stoyll was elected in his room,[u] who continued prior till the year 1418.[v]

1453. In this year King Henry VI., on account of the good

[m] *King, p.* 224. [n] *Id. p.* 170. [o] *Reg. Christ Church, Dublin.* [p] *King, p.* 224. [pp] *War. Bps. p.* 456. [q] *King, p.* 224. [r] *Id. p.* 224. [s] *Claus. Rot.* 4. *Rich.* 2. [t] *Marlborough's Chronicle.* [u] *King, p.* 224. [v] *War MSS. vol.* 34, *p.* 114.

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services, great charges, and labours of the prior of this house, granted to him and his brethren a full and free pardon for all offences, debts, services, and fines whatsoever due by them unto the Crown.

1455. The King granted to the prior a power to acquire lands to the yearly value of £10, and the parliament then passed an act empowering all those to whom such lands did belong to alienate them to the prior of Conall.[x]

1486. Nicholas was prior;[y] he was concerned in the rebellion raised in favour of Lambert Simnell, but received the royal pardon for the same in the year 1488.[z]

1521. Walter Wellesley was prior about this year, when the King (Henry VIII.) made some ineffectual efforts to raise him to the episcopal see of Limerick; he was, however, ten years afterwards promoted to that of Kildare. Wellesley was for some time Master of the Rolls, and held this priory, with his bishopric, till the year 1539, when he died, and was buried in his own priory; and, though his monument is much defaced, there yet remains, in rude sculpture, the figure[23] of a bishop, with his mitre, pastoral staff, and other ornaments, in bas-relief. On the verge of the stone are these words, in Gothic characters:—"Hic jacet Walterus Wellesley, quondam Episcopus Darensis, hujus domus commendatarius, cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Qui obiit anno Domini M.D. . . ."[a] On a late inspection of this tomb, the figure appears to have been broken across at the neck, and the lower part is scarcely visible.

At the suppression of monasteries[24] this priory was seized

[x] *King, p.* 224. [y] *War. Annal.* [z] *Id.* [a] *War. Bps. p.* 389.

[23] This figure of the bishop with the inscription, and several other minor figures were dug out of the earth some years ago, and were inserted in the wall of the old abbey, outside the gate. The inscription is still legible.

[24] The Act of Parliament of 1537, which confiscated the Abbeys of the Pale, did not touch Conall. The prior warded off the blow by a petition which his chaplain delivered to the Duke of Norfolk on the part of Stephens, one of the grooms of the king's bed-chamber, praying that the Priory of Conall would not be suppressed, as it was united to the bishopric of Kildare.—*Ham. Call.* i., 26. In 1538, there was another attempt to save this priory, which proved to be ineffectual. It was made by the Lord Deputy and Council, who, in their report, represented this priory as most useful in the way of education, and also by its hospitality, supplying the want of an inn for the King's officers and the Irish resorting to the capital.—*Richey, Lectures on Irish History,* vol. ii., p. 151.

Walter, the Bishop of Kildare and Prior of Conall, having died in 1539, it was surrendered by Robert Wesley the last prior, in 1541, as the phrase ran, "voluntarily." When the surrender was voluntary, the prior and religious could make terms and get pensions. In the case of this priory, seven of the religious received life pensions, whose names, with the sums they received, are given in *Morrin,* vol. i., p. 64. If the surrender were forced, no terms would be given. As a consequence of this manner of procedure, all the surrenders, except a few, were voluntary.

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of two gardens, with their appurtenances, in the town of Naas, situated to the south and west of that village, and near the green on the road leading to Siggenstown, together with seven acres of arable land near the Maudelein of Naas, and between that and Milltown mill; the rectory of Rohan, alias Moyrahye, in the King's County, the vicar of which had the cure, and was entitled to the third part of all the tithes and alterages of the said church; the rectory was valued at three shillings Irish money; the rectory of Lynall, alias Lynally, valued at three shillings, the vicarage being endowed; the rectory of Kilbaghy, valued at three shillings; the rectory of Ballyhyn, alias Rathlehyn, valued at three shillings; the rectory of Ballyboy, valued at two shillings and eight pence; the rectory of Drumcullen, valued at three shillings; and the rectory of Agliffe-Moyanna, valued at three shillings; all situated in Ferkall, or Fox's country.[b]

The prior of this house was a Lord of Parliament, to which he was seldom summoned.

In the year 1531 he paid 6*s.* 8*d.* proxies to the Archbishop of Dublin, for the appropriate Church of Bithel.[c]

On Wednesday next after the feast of St. Katharine the Virgin, 5th King Edward VI., the prior was found seized of the following lands in this county, viz.: In Tymegwo, *alias* Tymecho, one hundred and fifty acres of arable and thirty of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 26*s.* 8*d.*; in Ballenecloe, thirty-five acres of arable and ten of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 30*s.*; in Balleyntley, thirty acres of arable and twenty of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 30*s.*; in Raynebarron, fifty-five acres of arable and ten of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 40*s.*; in Gayglasse and Eskereparke, seventy acres of arable and twenty of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 40*s.*; in Fosse, twenty acres of arable and ten of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 10*s.*; in Ballinefere, sixty acres of arable and twenty of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 40*s.*; in Ballehawke, sixty acres of arable and ten of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 40*s.*; in Biellaclarara, *alias* Bealaclare, ninety-five acres of arable and forty of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 53*s.* 4*d.*; in Kryvorgan, one hundred and twenty acres of arable and twenty of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, £5; in Ynnonnie, one hundred acres of arable and twenty of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; in Ballygormyello, forty acres of arable and twenty of pasture, annual value, 30*s.*; and in Ynniskir-Clynemekeno, *alias* Iskir-Cleynykede, forty acres of arable

[b] *King, p.* 225. [c] *Harris's Coll. vol.* 2.

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and ten of pasture, annual value, besides reprises, 30*s.*; and the following rectories in this county were appropriated to the prior; Clonenagh, annual value, £44; Tymocho, £30; Moyanne, £13 6*s.* 8*d.*; Dysert Dennowse, £35; Galyn, £30; Clonhere, *alias* Clonehene, £28; Riwoghvane, *alias* Nowghevale, with the chapel of Corclave, *alias* Corclose, £20; Clonekyn, £9; Kilcolmanbane, £20; Burges, *alias* Burres, £10; and Kiltele, £5.[d]

20th May, 10th Queen Elizabeth, this priory was granted to Sir Edmund Butler, knight, and all the messuages, etc., in the townlands of Connall, Ballimone, Clonings, Lowiston, Old-Connall, Walsheston, Oldtowne, Kildare, Rosbery, Charleston, Moreton, Richardston, Ballifax, Kilcullen, Grangeclare, Robertson, Ardkill, and Collenston, in the County of Kildare; as also the following rectories: Rosbery, Charleston and Moreton, Richardston, Cornels-court, Ratherne, Kilmaoge, Connall, Ladiston, Lowthston, Harberteston, Dowdingston, Bawdingston, Carnalway, Kildingan, Lackagh, Bala, Dubeston in the parish of Kilelane, Fecullen, Old-Connall, Barreston, Moriston-biller, Kilkine, and Carbry, in the County of Kildare; also the rectories of Ballimorghill, *alias* Ballynorkeyr, in the County of Meath; Lisbome, in the County of Tipperary; the manor and lordship of Timocho, *alias* Farrenprior, and all messuages, etc., in the townlands of Timocho, Rahendone, Ballineclow, Ratherbarrow, Garriglass in Esker, Parkfoss, Ininne, Balligormell, Inneskerclinmakin, Mone, Clone, Nemkork, Balliegg, Ballivogh, Rathyune, Garriglass, Ballintlew, Ballinescry, Ballicarrock, Balliclare, Isker, and Corkippagh; also the rectories of Clonenagh, Gallen, Clonehire, Riovoghvane, Burges, Timoghoo, Cloninagh, Cloneheny, Corclone, Moyhenny, Disertenins, Disertgale, Clonekin, Stradbally, Ballicullon, Aghtobrott, Boghlone, Clonedogh, Kiltille, Kilcolmanbane, Burress, and Clonchad, in the Queen's County.[e]

Inquisition 27th Queen Elizabeth finds that the prior had an annual rent of 10*s.*, arising from the lands and tenements which were held in fee by Edmond Goulding, late of Harberteston, viz.: a castle, six messuages, six gardens, one hundred and twenty acres of arable land, four of meadow, one hundred of pasture and moor, and a great warren in Harberteston, annual value, £8; also sixty acres of arable land in Knocksellett, annual value, 60*s.*; seven gardens in Dowdingeton, annual value, 3*s.* 6*d.*; and an annual chief rent of 2*s.* out of the ancient town of Killussie, all held from the crown.[f]

Inquisition 3rd July, 32nd Queen Elizabeth, finds that

[d] *Chief Remembrancer.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Id.*

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two acres of land, of the great measure, in this county, called Ballydabegg, annual value 4*s.*, were parcel of the possessions of this priory.[g]

Little Morristown in this county, containing twelve acres of land, of the yearly value of 2*s.* Irish money, parcel of the possessions of this abbey, were found 14th of November, 19th Queen Elizabeth, to have been concealed.[h]

This priory, with all its possessions, was granted[25] to Edward Randolfe, and in reversion to Sir Edward Butler; and 3rd December, 3rd Queen Elizabeth, it was re-granted to Sir Nicholas White, in reversion, for the term of sixty-one years, at the annual rent of £26 19*s.* 5*d.* Irish money.[i]

The priory is now so much gone to decay, that scarcely any description can be given of its ruins; one part, supposed to be the nave and choir, but between which no distinct separation can be made, measures about two hundred feet in length, by twenty-five; two Gothic windows have alone resisted the ravages of time; there are some pillars with curious capitals, and a few remains of stalls. On an adjoining hill is a small square house, with pediment fronts, seemingly a turret belonging to the priory.

Kilbegs;[26] In the barony of Clane, and four miles N.W. of Naas. The Knights Hospitallers had a commandery here,[k] of which we have no farther account.

Kilcock;[27] A large village in the barony of Ikeath and Oughterany.

[g] *Chief Remembrancer.* [h] *Id.* [i] *Aud. General.* [k] *War. Mon.*

[25] It was at first leased to Edward, or Gerald, Sutton. This appears from Randolph's Lease in 1551, wherein it was stated that the priory was then in lease to Edward Sutton.—*Morrin*, i., p. 255. Edward Randolph, who succeeded to the tenancy of the priory, applied for the fee-farm of the lands, but his application was unsuccessful. In 1565, Sir Edmund Butler got a lease in reversion for 61 years of this priory, and its lands. His lease dated from the expiration of Randolph's time. Sir Edmund sold all his rights to Sir Nicholas Whyte, Master of the Rolls, and one of Burghly's creatures, and he, having surrendered them to the Crown, got a re-grant of them 22° Eliz., to continue during his interest therein.—*Morrin*, vol. ii., p. 28. A parcel of the possessions of the late Priory of Connall, was granted 39° Eliz., to George Isham.—*Morrin*, vol. ii., p. 411. The modern proprietor, according to *Lewis's Topographical Dictionary*, of the priory is Thomas Eyre Powell. For a description of the remains of the priory and of the round tower which had fallen down, see *Lewis's Topographical Dictionary*, vol. i., 393.

In the townland of Great Connall, about a quarter of a mile from the ruins of the abbey, there is a holy well named after St. Augustine, which seems strange, as Meiler FitzHenry founded the house under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. David.—*Ordnance Survey.*

[26] Signifies a small church, or small wood.—*Joyce.* The parish of Killybegs, north-west of Naas, is to be seen on the Ordnance Map, but no ruin is marked thereon.

[27] A list of the churches of Kildare, drawn up for Colgan, about the year 1640, gives St. Caillech, better known by the Latin name of Gallus, as patron of this church, and according to this statement the present name Kil-cock would be an English translation of the old Irish name Kilcaillech. Local tradition, however,

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The Virgin St. Cocha is honoured on the 6th of June in the church or monastery of Killchoca on the borders of Meath.[l]

Kilcullen,[28] Now called Old Kilcullen, is a very poor village, yet it gives name to the barony.

A monastery was founded here in a very early age; and St. Patrick appointed St. Isernin bishop of it, who died A.D. 469,[m] and was succeeded by St. Mactalius, son of Corcran, a disciple of St. Patrick; he died June the 11th, in the year 548, of the plague called Cromchonnail.[n]

A.D. 782. The abbot Moylecraick M'Donnell died this year.[o]

[l] *Act. SS. p.* 465, *and Index. Calendar.* [m] *Tr. Th. p.* 19. [n] *Act. SS. p.* 150, 191, *and* 378. [o] *M'Geogh.*

honours St. Coucha, also written Coega, as one of the patrons of the district. The *Martyrology of Donegal* gives two festivals on which a saint of this name was honoured, viz.:—the 6th and the 29th of June, this last festival being kept at Ross-benchair. It adds that there is also a Cill-choca in Meath, a day's journey from Dublin, and that probably the St. Coga honoured on the 6th June, was the saint of that name who nursed St. Kieran of Saiger.

Colgan, referring to the St. Cocha who is mentioned in the *Life of Barreus*, and by the Martyrologists, says of her, "whence she is different from St. Cocha, Virgin, who, they say, is venerated in the Church of Kil-cocha, on the borders of Meath."

The battle of Cill-coiche, in which Fergall was slain, took place in the year 774.—O'Donovan. *Four Masters.*

[28] Now commonly called Old Kilcullen.

There is a village in Kildare called Kilcullen, which was much celebrated for its monastery, It is called by Irish writers, Cill-cullin, *i.e.*, "the church of the holly."—*Joyce.* Ordnance Survey says, that it means the Church of Cullinn, Cuillinn being a man's name. This is a place of great antiquity, as appears from the ancient church, the round tower, and the dun, or royal residence, of the Leinster Kings.

For particulars of the life of St. Isernin, and of his appointment as Bishop of Kilcullen, see *Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History*, vol. i. 195, 205, 261; see also *Loca Patriciana*, viii., p. 381; and for some details regarding the life St. Mac Tail, see *Lanigan, Ecclesiastical History*, i., 337, 372, and 2, 70, 73; also *Loca Patriciana*, viii., p. 391.

We insert a few additional entries from the *Four Masters*:—

"780. Connall was Abbot of Kilcullen.

"898. Aenghus was Abbot of Kilcullen.

"935. Ailell, Abbot of Kilcullen, died at an advanced age.

"962. Siubhne, Bishop and Ruler of Kilcullen, died.

"Amhlaibh, son of Godfrey, came to Dublin again, and plundered Cill-Cuillinn, and carried off ten hundred prisoners thence. The *Saxon Chronicle*, in a metrical rhapsody, thus alludes to the return of the Northmen in the year 936:—

> "'The Northmen departed in their nailed barks—
> Bloody relics of darts—
> On roaring ocean, o'er the deep water, Dublin to seek;
> Again Ireland shamed in mind.'

"1032. Died Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-Cuillinn.

"1038. Ruardhri, son of the Tanist of Hy-Kinsellagh, was taken prisoner in the Daimlliagh (stone church) of Kilcullen.

"907 and 1037. Kilcullen was plundered."

The monastery was burned in 1115.—*O'Donovan, F.M.*

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936. In this year the town and abbey were plundered, as they were again about the year 944.[p]

948. Died Cormacke Hua Hailella, the archennach.[q]

1037. This abbey was plundered.[r]

1517. Elizabeth,[29] wife of the unfortunate Gerald, Earl of Kildare, died on the 6th of October, and was buried here.[s]

Old Kilcullen was a large walled town with seven gates; one only remains now, which is ten feet wide, with a handsome arch. In 1319, a bridge was built about a mile north-west of the town, over the river Liffey, by Maurice Jakis, a canon of the Church of Kildare, where another town immediately sprang up, called Kilcullen bridge; and from this era we may date the fall of Old Kilcullen.

In the churchyard[30] is an ancient round tower, not exceeding fifty feet in height, with four windows; it does not appear ever to have been higher. To the east of the town is the shaft of a cross, of a single stone, ten feet high; and in a garden bounding the north of the churchyard is the pedestal of another cross.

Kildare;[31] This town, although mean in its buildings, is

[p] *Tr. Th. p.* 632. [q] *Act. SS. p.* 360. [r] *Tr. Th. p.* 632. [s] *Lodge, vol.* i. *p.* 341.

[29] She was the mother of "Silken Thomas." Archdall cites Lodge for this entry; but Lodge does not say that she was buried in Old Kilcullen, but simply states that she was buried in Kilcullen. Archdall, in another place, cites King for her burial in Kilcullen Bridge. The last gate of Old Kilcullen was pulled down when coaches began to run by that town, as it stood an obstacle where the road bends. St. John's well, on the hill of Knockaulin townland, was formerly a holy well, and is now run dry.—*Ordnance Survey.*

[30] The round tower in the churchyard is 30 feet high. It was said by the author to be 50 feet, and having four windows. The windows have disappeared since his time.—*Ordnance Survey.*

There is a figure of a knight in armour in the churchyard, said by tradition to represent Sir Rowland Eustace.—*O'Donovan.* For a view and history of this ancient tomb, see the *Irish Penny Magazine*, p. 373.

The remains of the shaft and pedestal of an ancient cross are still to be seen in the churchyard.—*Ordnance Survey.*

In the churchyard of Ballycultane (now Cotlandstown), County Kildare, there is a curious stone about a foot wide and 4 feet long, apparently the shaft of some ancient cross. On one side is Eustace, Lord of Portlester 1496, and on the other the "saltire" and baron's "coronet."—*Burke's Dor. and Ext. Peerage*, 191.

[31] According to a tale in the *Book of Leinster*, quoted by O'Curry (*Lectures*, p. 487), the place was called Druim-Criaidh (Drumcree) before the time of St. Brigid, and it received its present name from a goodly fair oak, under the shadow of which the saint constructed her little cell. The origin and meaning of the name are very clearly set forth in the following words of Animosus, the writer of the *Fourth Life of St. Brigid*, published by Colgan:—

"That cell is called in Scotic, 'Cill-dara,' in Latin, 'Cella quercus,' the church of the oak. For a very high oak stood there, which Brigid loved much and blessed it, of which the trunk still remains, *i.e.*, up to the close of the tenth century, when Animosus wrote, and no one dares cut it with a weapon."—*Joyce.*

It was never called *Kildrag, i.e.*, "the church of the fire." The sites of the oak

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beautifully situated on a rising ground in the barony of Offaley; it is a bishop's see and a borough, sending two members to parliament.

and of the firehouse were to the north-west of the church, in the direction of the present round tower.—See *Dr. Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History.*

St. Bridget is ranked with St. Patrick and St. Columba as one of the chief patrons of Ireland. She was born about the year 450, at Fothart, near Dundalk, and at an early age received the religious veil at the hands of St. Maccaille, at the hill of Uisneach, situated almost in the centre of Ireland. She, in after times, presided over a large community of nuns there, and established several convents in the adjoining territories. Her chief foundation, however, was Kildare, which, by the fame of her sanctity and miracles, soon became a great centre of religion; and not only the Church of Kildare and the convent lands, but the whole town which grew up around it, and even the suburbs, were honoured as an inviolable sanctuary. The old Brehon laws prescribe special veneration to St. Bridget and tribute to her convent, as duties of the King of Leinster. She died in the year 525; and as her festival falls on the 1st of February, that month is still called in the Irish language, "the month of Bridget's festival." Her relics were preserved until the ninth century near the great altar in her church at Kildare, and her shrine was enriched with countless votive offerings of pilgrims. The Irish writers frequently style her, "the Mary of Erin," and on account of her many virtues assign to her, after the holy Mother of God, the second place among the virgin saints in heaven. St. Ængus, in his *Feliré*, thus marks her feast:—

"The calends of February are magnified
By a galaxy of martyrs of great valour;
Bridget, the spotless, of loudest fame,
Chaste head of the nuns of Erin."

St. Cuimin of Connor, in his poem on the characteristic virtues of the Irish saints, says of her:—

"Bridget, of the benedictions, loved
Perpetual mortification beyond all womanhood,
Watching and early rising;
Hospitality to saintly men."

St. Conlaeth, whom St. Brigid summoned from his retreat on the banks of the Liffey to assist her in the government of her religious establishments, is honoured in our calendars as first bishop and patron of Kildare. He was raised to the episcopal rank about the year 490, and died on the 3rd of May, A.D. 519. Cogitosus, in his ancient *Vita Sanctae Brigidae*, written, as all antiquaries now agree, not later than the beginning of the ninth century, thus describes the Church of Kildare, "in which," he says, "repose the bodies of both, that is, Bishop Conlaeth and this holy virgin St. Bridget, on the right and left of the decorated altar, enshrined in monuments adorned with various embellishments of gold, and silver, and gems, and precious stones, with crowns of gold and silver depending from above." The church, on account of the number of the faithful, occupied a spacious area, and was elevated to a great height. "It is adorned with painted pictures, having in the interior three spacious oratories, separated by partitions of wood, but all under the one roof of the great church; one of these partitions, decorated and painted with figures, and covered with linen hangings, extended across the church at the eastern end from one wall to the other (enclosing the apse), and at its extremities are two doors, through one of which, placed at the right side, the chief prelate enters the sanctuary to offer the holy and divine sacrifice, accompanied by his religious brethren and those who are devoted to the service of the altar; through the other door, placed to the left of the above-mentioned partition, which reaches across the church, none enter but the abbess with her virgins and faithful widows when they come to partake of the banquet of

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Nunnery and Abbey; St. Brigid,[82] the illegitimate daughter of an Irish chieftain, was born in the year 453, and in the 14th year of her age she received the veil from the hands of St. Patrick himself, or from one of his immediate disciples; it is said she made a pilgrimage to the Abbey of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire.[t]

She founded a nunnery here before the year 484; and about the same time an abbey was also founded under the same roof for monks, but separated by walls from the nunnery; it afterwards came into possession of the Regular Canons of St. Augustin. The nuns and monks had but one church in common, which they entered at different doors.[u]

St. Brigid presided as well over the monks as the nuns, and, strange to tell, the abbot of this house was subject to the abbess for several years after the death of the celebrated founder, which happened in the year 523, on the 1st of February, when her feast is celebrated. She was interred here, but her remains were afterwards removed to the Cathedral Church of Down.[w]

Let us now inquire what our writers have delivered touching Kildare and its sacred edifices; and as St. Brigid did kindly unite the abbey with the nunnery over which she presided, we shall not separate them, but, on the contrary, shall set down, in chronological order, whatsoever we can find relating to them and to the town.

A.D. 520. Died St. Naithfraich, who was the first abbot of Kildare, and is said to have been coachman to St. Brigid.[x]

523. Died St. Blatha, or Flora, cook to St. Brigid.[y]

524. Died St. Derlugdacha, a nun of St. Brigid, and immediate successor to that saint; her feast is celebrated 1st February.[z]

580. St. Falulla, daughter of Nadfraich, was abbess, and was honoured in this church.[a]

[t] *Steven's Monast. vol.* i. *p.* 420. [u] *Tr. Th. pp.* 625, 627, *and* 629. [w] *Usher, Tr. Th. pp.* 625, 627, *and* 629, *Kalendar.* [x] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [y] *Id.* [z] *Act. SS. pp.* 229, 230. [a] *Id. p.* 340.

the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. But another partition divides the church lengthways into two equal parts, stretching from the sanctuary to the (front) high cross-wall. Moreover, this church has many windows, and one adorned doorway on the right side, through which the priests and the faithful of the male sex enter the church; and another doorway, on the left side, through which the congregation of maidens and women among the faithful are used to enter. And thus, in the one great basilica an immense congregation, in different places, and separated by partitions according to order, and grade, and sex, in different order, but with one mind, worship the Omnipotent Lord."

[82] See Colgan for the many lives of St. Bridget, also *Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History* and *Lives of the Irish Saints*, by Rev. J. O'Hanlon, M.R.I.A., vol. ii., p. 14. The word Brigid, is variously interpreted, some making it signify "a fiery dart," while others suppose it to come from "Brigh," which means virtue, or force.

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590. St. Comnata was abbess.[aa]

638. Aid Dubh, or Black Hugh, King of Leinster, abdicated his throne, and took on him the Augustin habit in this abbey; he was afterwards chosen abbot and bishop of Kildare, and died May 10th this year.[b]

687. Gnathnatt was abbess.[c]

694. The abbot Lochen Meann, or the Silent, who was also surnamed the Wise, died on the 12th of June in this year.[d]

697. Died, on the 15th January, the abbot Forannan.[e]

724. St. Machoncon, scribe of Kildare, died on the 9th of May,[f] as did St. Colman Banban, another learned scribe.[g]

726. Died the abbess St. Sebdanna. She was the daughter of Corcius.[h]

727. Died Onchon, a learned scribe of Kildare.[i]

738. Died the abbess St. Affrica.[k]

741. Died the abbot Forannan.[l] Some writers seem to doubt his having been abbot of Kildare.

743. St. Dodimocus, or Modimocus, a holy anchorite, and abbot of Kildare, died on the 3rd of March; he was also abbot of Clonard.[m]

747. Died the abbot Cathald, the son of Forannan.[n]

753. Died the abbess St. Martha.[o]

756. In this year, Eightigin, the abbot, who was also said to have been Bishop of Kildare, was killed by a priest whilst he was celebrating Mass at the altar of St. Brigid, since which time no priest whatsoever has been allowed to celebrate mass in that church in the presence of a bishop.[p]

768. Died the abbess Lerthana.[q]

770. The town and abbey were consumed by fire about this year, and in four years after the same disaster happened.[r]

782. Died the abbot Lomhwile; by some he is called Bishop of Kildare.[s]

785. Died the abbot Muredach O'Cathald.[t]

792. Died the abbess Condalia, who was the daughter of Muredach.[u]

793. Died the abbot Eudocius O'Diocholla.[w]

796. The *Annals of Ulster* inform us, that the abbess Condata died some time in this year; this name was probably mistaken for Condalia.

799. The abbot Foelan O'Kellach died on the 20th of May, or 9th of June.[x]

[aa] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [b] *Id. and M'Geogh.* [c] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [d] *Id.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [g] *Id. p.* 632 *and Index, and Annal. Ulst.* [h] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [i] *M'Geogh.* [k] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [l] *M'Geogh.* [m] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [n] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. *Act. SS. p.* 544. [o] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [p] *M'Geogh.* [q] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [r] *Id.* [s] *Id.* [t] *Id.* [u] *Id.* [w] *Id.* [x] *Id.*

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800. The abbess Finia died January the 9th.[y]

803. Finsnecta, the daughter of Kellach, King of Leinster, died at Kildare in this year.[z]

816. Died the abbot St. Arbertacius.[a]

820. Died the abbot Murtogh O'Kellach.[b]

828. Died the abbot Sheill, or Sedulius, the son of Feradach.[c]

829. Died the abbess Murenna.[d]

830. In this year we find that Ceallach M'Brann plundered both the town and abbey of Kildare, and inhumanly slew a number of the clergy within their own house.[e]

833. Died the abbess Africa.[f] Same year the Danes did sack and plunder Kildare.[g]

835. Farannan, abbot of Armagh, attended by a number of his clergy, paid a visit to this abbey, during which time Fethlemid, the son of Crimthann, at the head of an armed force, seized this church, and carried off the clergy captive.[h]

836. In this year a Danish fleet, consisting of thirty ships, arrived in the river Liffey, as did another in the Boyne; they not only plundered every church and abbey within the territories of Magh-Liffe and Magh-Breagh, not suffering an individual to escape,[i] but also destroyed Kildare by fire and sword, and carried away the rich shrines of St. Brigid and St. Conlaeth.[ii]

843. The Danes took the fortress of Dunamause,[k] in the Queen's County, by storm, and cruelly put to the sword Cethernac, the son of Cudinasgh, prior of Kildare, together with many other men of note, who were there at that time.[l]

850. Died Artrius, the son of Foelan, archdeacon of Kildare.[m]

853. Died the abbess Catana.[n]

862. Ædgene, or Owen Brito, scribe and anchorite of Kildare, and also said to have been bishop thereof, died on the 18th of December, aged 116 years.[o]

863. St. Keallagh, the son of Aillealla, who is supposed to have succeeded the abbot Sedulius, and was afterwards abbot of Hy, died in Scotland this year.[p]

868. Died, on the 18th of July, the abbot Cobthach O'Muredach, a man celebrated for exemplary piety and wisdom.[q]

870. Died Moreigh M'Broyn, who had swayed the sceptre of Leinster, but meekly resigning, he became abbot of Kildare.[r]

[y] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [z] *Id.* [a] *Id. and Index.* [b] *Id.* [c] *Id. and Act. SS. p.* 315. [d] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [e] *M'Geogh.* [f] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [g] *M'Geogh.* [h] *Id. and Index.* [i] *Id.* [ii] *O'Halloran, vol.* ii. *p.* 160. [k] *This was strongly walled and fortified, and, when complete, was a beautiful model of military architecture. See in Collectanea. vol.* ii. *p.* 145, *a full description and memoirs of this fortress, by the Rev. Edw. Ledwich, F.S.S.A., in London and Edinburgh.* [l] *Tr. Th. p.* 629, *Act. SS. p.* 372. [m] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [n] *Id.* [o] *Id. p.* 632. *M'Geogh.* [p] *Id. p.* 566. *M'Geogh.* [q] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [r] *Id.*

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873. Died the abbot Lasran M'Moctigern.[s]

878. The abbot Suibney O'Fianachta died on the 27th of September.[t]

881. The abbot Scannail died 27th June.[u]

882. Died the abbot St. Muredach; he was the son of Brann, King of Leinster.[w]

883. The Danes in this year spoiled this town and its religious houses, taking captive from thence the aged and reverend abbot Swyney M'Duffe Davorean, together with 280 of his clergy and family.[x]

In this year died the blessed Tuathal, abbot of Kildare, and son of Albe; and about the same time died the abbess Tulelatia, daughter of Huargalacius.[y]

887, 889, 895. In each of these years the town fell a sacrifice to the Danes.[z]

903. Died Subneus, the son of Duibhdaboireann, prior of Kildare.[a]

907. In this year Cormac, the learned Archbishop of Cashel, and King of Munster, did bequeath his horse to this abbey, with its splendid furniture, one ounce of gold, and an embroidered vestment,[b] at which time Muirionn was abbess.[c]

914. Died the abbess Cobflath; she was daughter of Duffedown.[d]

919. The abbess Morean died on the 26th of May. She was the daughter of Swart.[e]

920. Died Flanagan M'Riagan, abbot of Kildare and Prince of Moylepoile M'Aillilla; he was esteemed the best scribe and anchorite in the kingdom of Leinster. Same year the Danes of Dublin plundered this town.[f]

924. Kildare experienced the same melancholy fate this year from the Danes of Waterford, and afterwards from those of Dublin. These acts of inhumanity were repeated two years after by the Waterford Danes, headed by the son of Godred, and the spoilers carried away many captives, together with their richest effects.[g]

927. Died Dunchad, the son of Brenan, presbyter of Kildare.[gg] Same year, on St. Brigid's day, Godred, at the head of the Danes of Dublin, pillaged this town, &c.,[h] including in their ravages every religious house.

929. Died the blessed Onchuo, presbyter of Kildare.[i]

953. This year the abbot Culean M'Cellach was slain, and the town was pillaged by Blacar, the son of Godred, at the head of the Danes of Dublin.[k]

[s] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [t] *Id* [u] *Id.* [w] *Id.* [x] *Id.* [y] *Id. and MSS.* [z] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. *Id.* [a] *M'Curtin, p.* 194. [b] *Keating.* [c] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [d] *Id.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Id.* [g] *Id.* [gg] *Id.* [h] *Id.* [i] *Id.* [k] *Id.*

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962. Died Colman, the son of Cobrad, professor of Kildare.[kk]

Same year the Danes committed shameful depredations in this town, making captive many of the elders and ecclesiastics. Our author farther informs us, that Neil Oherluibh did redeem, at his own expense, such a number of the said ecclesiastics as could stand together in the great house and church of St. Brigid.[l]

In the same year died the abbess Murenna, daughter of Maccolman.[m]

965. The Danes slew the abbot Mured, son of Foilan ;[n] and in this year we find the death of Conchovar, another professor.[o]

977. Died the abbess Morean, daughter of King Congalagh.[p]

985. Died Muredach M'Flan, comorb of Conlæth.[q]

991. Died the blessed Diermit, professor of Kildare, and abbot of Cluain Edneth.[r]

992. The Danes of Dublin plundered this town and its religious houses.[s]

998. In this year they repeated their outrages.[t]

1009. Died the abbess Eithny. She was daughter of O'Smart.[u]

1012. The Danes destroyed the town by fire in this year.[w]

1016. Sitric M'Amhloisth, with the Danes of Dublin, did again lay waste the town.[x]

1018. All Kildare, one house alone excepted, was this year destroyed by lightning.[y]

1022. The people of Hy-faolan, under the command of Donsleb, plundered Kildare.[z]

1030. Died the abbot Moel Martin.[a]

1038. Died Flannagan, professor of Kildare.[b] And the same year the whole town was destroyed by fire.[c]

1040. The town again suffered the same fate.[d]

1041. Died Cosgrach, otherwise called Victorius Otoicthitch, principal professor of Kildare.[e]

Same year Murchad, son of Dunlang, notwithstanding all the opposition which the abbot could make, forcibly carried from Kildare, as a prisoner, Gillacomgal, the son of Donchuan, and grandson of Dunlang.[f]

1042. Died the abbot Moel Brigid.[g]

1046. Died Moel Brigid, presbyter of Kildare.[h]

1050. Died Diermit O'Lachan, professor of Kildare.[i]

1063. Died M'Donngal, another professor.[k]

[kk] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [l] *Id.* [m] *Id.* [n] *Act. SS. p.* 107. [o] *Tr. Th. p.* 632. [p] *Id.* [q] *Id.* [r] *Id.* [s] *M'Geogh.* [t] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [u] *M'Geogh.* [w] *Id.* [x] *Annal. Munst.* [y] *M'Geogh.* [z] *Tr. Th. p.* 629. [a] *Id. p.* 630. [b] *Id.* [c] *Id.* [d] *Id.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Id.* [g] *Id.* [h] *Id.* [i] *Id.* [k] *Id.*

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1069. Died Cobthac, presbyter of this church; he was celebrated for his universal knowledge in ecclesiastical discipline. Same year died the abbess Domgilla.[m]

1071. The town was destroyed by fire.[n]

1085. Died at Achenry, Fin M'Guffan Macgorman, abbot of Kildare.[o]

1089. In this year we find the town again laid waste by fire.[p]

1099. In the spring of this year it met the same fate.[pp]

1100. Died Aid O'Heremon of Kildare.[q]

1101. Died the abbot Ferdomnach.[r]

1103. Died Macronan, presbyter of this church.[s]

1104. Died Cosgrach, or Victorius Ocruadin, professor of Kildare.[t]

1108. Died the abbot M'Dongail.[u]

1110. Died Ferdomhach Dail, or the Blind; he was professor of Kildare, and was well skilled in the holy scriptures.[w]

1112. Died the abbess Gormfhlaith; she was daughter of Morogh Mac Mavil Na Mbo, and was a remarkable exemplar of penitence.[x]

Same year died the professor Conhobhar O'Cleri.[y]

1135. In this year Diarmoid M'Murrogh, King of Leinster, forcibly took the abbess out of her cloister, and at the same time compelled her to marry one of his own people. It is said no less a number than 170 inhabitants of the town and abbey were destroyed during the commission of this unprecedented act.[yy]

1136. Diarmoid O'Brian and his brethren plundered and ravaged this town.[z]

1143. This year we find the town and all its edifices destroyed by fire.[a]

1146. Died the abbot Cormac O'Cathsuigh.[b]

1148. Died the abbot O'Dubhin.[c]

1155. The town of Kildare was reduced to ashes this year.[d]

1160. Died the abbot Finan M'Tearcain O'Gorman.[e]

1167. Died the abbess Mora; she was daughter to Domnald O'Conchobar of Falge, that is, O'Connor Faley.[f]

1171. Died the abbess Sadhbha, daughter of Gluniarn, the son of Murchard.[g] We find in the Annals, that this abbess, as well as Gormfhlaith is styled Comorbana of St. Brigid: and we do also find the name Comorbanus Sanctæ Brigidæ frequently applied to the abbots of Kildare.

Tr. Th. p. 630. [m] *M'Geogh.* [n] *Tr. Th. p.* 630. [o] *War. Bps. p.* 383. [p] *Tr. Th. p.* 630. [pp] *Id.* [q] *Id.* [r] *Id.* [s] *Id.* [t] *Id.* [u] *War. Bps. p.* 384. [w] *Tr. Th. p.* 630. [x] *Id. Ann. Munster.* [y] *Id.* [yy] *M'Geogh.* [z] *Annal. Munster. Tr. Th. p.* 630. [a] *Id.* [b] *Id.* [c] *Id.* [d] *Id.* [e] *Id.* [f] *Id.* [g] *Id.*

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1220. In this year Henry de Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin,[33] put out the fire called unextinguishable, which had been preserved from a very early time by the nuns of St. Brigid; this fire was, however, re-lighted, and continued to burn till the total suppression of monasteries. The ruins of this Fire-house, or rather of the Nunnery, may yet be seen.[h]

1294. Calbhach O'Connor Faley took by force the castle of Kildare, and destroyed by fire all the rolls and tallies of the Earl.[i]

1309. A parliament was held at Kildare either in this year or the beginning of the next.[k]

1316. John Fitz-Thomas was created Earl of Kildare, and the castle and town were at the same time granted to him.[l]

1600. This year the town was in ruins and wholly uninhabited.[m]

1643. It was a garrison town under the command of the Earl of Castlehaven.[n]

1647. In the month of February, Colonel Jones took the town upon quarters,[o] when it fell again into the hands of the Irish; but in the beginning of June, in the year 1649, it was retaken by the Lord Lieutenant.[p]

January 4th, and 27th Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to Anthony Deeringe of this monastery, with a castle adjoining two tenements, eight acres of land in the town and fields of Kildare, and four messuages, forty-four acres in Calliaghton, *alias* Knockencayllagh, in said county, lately demised to Redmond Oge Fitzgerald, for twenty-one years, at the annual rent of £3 10*s.* 8*d.* Irish money; to hold the same for ever, as of the manor of Kells, and not in capite.[q]

Inquisition 3rd August, 3rd King James, finds, that the last abbess was seized of the townland of Knockinalliagh,

[h] *War. Antiq. p.* 235. [i] *Annal Annon.* [k] *Pembridge's Annals.* [l] *War. Antiq. p.* 156. [m] *Moryson's Itin. p.* 88. [n] *Carte's Ormond, vol.* i. *p.* 449. [o] *Whitlock's Memoirs.* [p] *Carte, vol.* ii. *p.* 70. [q] *Auditor Gen.*

[33] It is supposed that he did so, imagining it to be a Pagan practice. There is no foundation for the assertion, that St. Brigid, finding the system of vestal virgins and fire worship prevailing in Ireland, adapted them into her conventual system. The fire was constantly maintained for the necessities of the poor, of strangers, and travellers. See *Ware's Antiquities*, p. 235, who cites *Cambrensis Topog.* for an account of the fire of St. Brigid. In the same *Topog. Cambrensis* may be seen his relation of the bird and of the oak of St. Brigid. The round tower of Kildare is 138 feet, 7 inches high. It was called one of "the three steeples" of Ireland.

A Close Roll, dated Dublin, 28th January, the 18th year of Richard II., directed Robert de Clayton, Clerk of the Hanaper, to grant letters of royal protection, "Priorissae et Conventui de Fyrehouse de Kyldaria."

The *Annals of the Four Masters*, at 1523, have the death of "John O'Maenagh, parson of Geshill, and a canon chorister of Kildare, a priest of the greatest name and renown in Upper Leinster."

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containing eighty acres of arable, annual value, besides reprises, 40*s.*[r]

Gray Abbey; Is situated on the south side of the town; this monastery was erected for friars of the Franciscan order, or, as they were more generally called, Gray Friars, in the year 1260, by the Lord William de Vescy; but the building was completed by Gerald Fitz-Maurice,[34] Lord Offaley.[s]

A.D. 1286. Gerald Lord Offaley died July the 20th, at Rathmore, near Naas,, and was interred in this friary.[t]

1308. In this year died, on the 12th of April, Peter Lord de Bermingham, a victorious leader against the Irish; he was interred here.[u]

1310. In a parliament held at Kildare this year, the Lord Arnold Poer was acquitted of the murder of John Lord de Bonneville [see Athy], and proved that it was done in his own defence.[w]

1316. John Fitz-Thomas, the first Earl of Kildare, died at Laraghbrine, near Maynooth, on the Sunday after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. and was interred here.[x]

1320. A provincial chapter of the order was held in this abbey on St. James's day.[y]

1328. Thomas Fitz-John,[35] the second Earl of Kildare, died at Maynooth, April the 9th, and was interred here in our Lady's chapel, before the great altar.[z]

1329. Died, on the 7th of July, at Rathangan, Richard the third Earl of Kildare; he was interred on the right hand of his father.[a]

1359. Died, on the 23rd of April, Joan de Burgh, wife to Thomas Earl of Kildare; she was interred in the same chapel at the side of her Lord.[b]

1410. Died Gerald Earl of Kildare; he was interred here.[c]

1520. In this year we find the convent reformed by the Franciscans of the Strict Observance.[d]

Thomas was guardian of this house, as appears by an Inquisition of the 31st year of Queen Elizabeth.[e]

January 31st, and 34th King Henry VIII., this monastery,

[r] *Chief Remembrancer.* [s] *War. MSS. vol.* 34, *p.* 157 *War. Mon.* [t] *Pembridge.* [u] *King, p.* 310. [w] *Holingshed, p.* 65. [x] *Pembridge's Ann.* [y] *Clyn. Annal.* [z] *Lodge, vol.* i. *p.* 23. [a] *Id.* [b] *Pembridge's Ann.* [c] *Lodge, vol.* i. *p.* 23. [d] *Allemande.* [e] *King, p.* 310.

[34] *Lodge,* vol. i., p. 63. In another place it is stated by Archdall that he was buried in Clane Abbey.

[35] *Clyn's Annals,* p. 19. He was justiciary at the time of his death. A few years later, as appears by a Close Roll of the 9th year of Edward the III., Andrew Leynagh was guardian of this house, and received 60*s.*, setting out as "nuncius regis" to the Scottish Islands, to treat with John de Insula on the part of the King.

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with its appurtenances, two gardens, and two closes of land containing three acres, with four messuages, two cottages, and twenty-four acres in Kildare; also eleven acres in Collier's land, the moiety of the tithes excepted, were, together with the house of the White Friars, granted in capite to Daniel Sutton, at the annual rent of 2*s.* 3*d.* Irish money.[f]

A considerable part of this abbey still remains, which, from the appearance of the ruins, was of very small extent.

The Tuesday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 34th King Henry VIII., it was found that the prior surrendered this abbey 30th April, 31st of same king, being then seized of the church and belfry, a dormitory, hall, three chambers, and a kitchen; a cemetery, two gardens, two closes containing three acres, with four messuages, two cottages, and thirty-five acres of arable land, in Kildare, annual value, besides reprises, 46*s.* 8*d.*[g]

Inquisition, 28th April, 31st Queen Elizabeth, finds, a tenement and six acres of land in the town of Kildare, annual value, 4*s.*; the rectory of Ballenessa, annual value, £6; and certain lands called Collyer's land and Shanclone, annual value, 40*s.*; all in this county, were parcel of the possessions of this friary.[h]

White Friars; A house for Carmelites, or White Friars, was founded in this town in the year 1290,[i] by William de Vescy.[k]

Several chapters of this order were held in Atherdee, and in Dublin, by David O'Buge,[36] who was born in this town, and was a man of sound erudition; as such he was in the highest estimation at Oxford, and at Treves, in Germany, and wrote several learned works. He was well versed in divinity, philosophy, rhetoric, and the canon and civil law, and was generally called the burning light, the mirror, and the ornament of his country. O'Buge flourished about the year 1320, when he was provincial of the Carmelite order, and died full of years and full of honour in this friary, where he was interred.[l]

The Tuesday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 34th King Henry VIII., it was found that the prior surrendered this house 3rd April, 31st of same reign, he having been seized of a church and belfry, a dormitory, hall, and two chambers; with a messuage, a garden, and a close containing one acre, also a cottage and six acres of arable land in Kildare, annual value, besides reprises, 8*s.* 1*d.*[m]

[f] *Chief Remembrancer.* [g] *Id.* [h] *Id.* [i] *Allemande,* [k] *War. Mon.* [l] *Bales Cent.* 14. *tit.* 92. [m] *Chief Remembrancer.*

[36] For his history, see *Ware's Writers*, p. 82.

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Kilhill,[87] About six miles east of Naas, in the barony of Salt. A commandery for Knights Hospitallers was founded here by Maurice Fitzgerald,[n] in the 13th century.[o]

A.D. 1326. The grand prior of Kilmainham held a chapter here.[p]

1332. In this year we find another chapter of the order.[q]

1333. A chapter of the order was also held in this year.[r]

1334. We find another on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Swythin.[s]

1335. The prior of Kilmainham appointed Robert Clifford porter of this commandery, at the same time ordering him a proper clothing, and half a marc sterling for shoes; and if he should choose to diet in his chamber, he should then have the apartment beyond the gate of the castle, but which he was to repair at his own cost and charge.[t]

At the suppression of monasteries this commandery was granted to John Allen.[u]

Killossy,[88] St. Patrick founded an abbey here for his nephew St. Auxil, who gave his name to the place, and died August 27th, A.D. 454. Kill-auxaile, or Kill-usaille, or Ceall-usall,

[n] *War. Mon.* [o] *War. Antiq.* [p] *King, p.* 81. [q] *Id. p.* 16. [r] *Id.* [s] *King, p.* 81. [t] *Id. p.* 74. [u] *Harris's Tab.*

[87] In the parish of Kill, barony of North Salt. In the mediæval records it is generally written "Kilheale." A Patent Roll of last day of February, the 32nd year of Henry the VIII., presents an "Inrolment of an Indenture, by which Sir John Rawson, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in Ireland, and his co-brethren, in consideration that the preceptory, lordship, or manor of Kilheale, in Kildare County, is situated in the marches thereof, near the Irish enemies, the Tholes (O'Toole's), where resistance and defence are required, grant to Thomas Alen and Mary, his wife, the said lordship and all castles, messuages, &c., in Kilheale, Crumwelleston, near Culliaghton, &c., for ever, at the rent of £5."

Another Patent Roll of 10th June, 34th year of Henry VIII., contains a lease from the King to Thomas Allen "of the Manor of Kilheale, Cromwelliston, near Culliaghton, Kilwarnynge, near Castlewarnynge, and Kilbride, near the Three Castles, with Johnston, Rathmore, Sherlokestown, and le Naas, all which had devolved to the King by grant from Sir John Rawson, Viscount of Clontarfe, late Prior of St. John of Jerusalem," for 51 years, at the rent of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*

Archdall makes no mention of the Chantry of Kildrought. An Inquisition held at Kilcock the 22nd October, 2nd year of King James, has a curious entry relating to it. It sets forth that one messuage, with enclosure, two cottages, with their enclosures, and eighteen acres in the townland of Kildrought, called "St. Magho, his land," were given in mortmain to the Chantry of Kildrought, without licence, "et ea de causa Domino Regi spectant."

[88] This place is within a mile of Naas. It takes its name from St. Patrick's nephew, St. Auxilius, and was called Cill-Auxaile, or the Church of Auxilius. Cill-Auxaile was softened into Ceal-Ussi, and thus into Killossy. Killossy itself was changed into Killashee, the present name. Dr. Lanigan, without sufficient grounds, contradicts (vol. i., 276, n. 43) several statements of Archdall in this place. He denies that St. Patrick founded an abbey here, that St. Auxil was the nephew of St. Patrick, and that Killossy was not far from Kildare. For the details of St. Auxil's life, see *Dr. Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History*; also *Patrician Missionaries in Leinster*, by Rev. John F. Shearman, vol. iii., fourth series; *Journal of Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*, p. 387.

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afterwards called Kill-ussi, is situated in Maghlifte, not far from Kildare.[w]

Killossy is now a parish church in the diocese of Kildare.[x]

Kilrushe,[39] Situated three miles and a half west of Old Kilcullen. An abbey was founded here about the beginning of the 13th century, for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustin, by William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke; this was a cell to the priory of Carthmel in Lancashire.[y]

This abbey, with its appurtenances, and sixty acres of land in Kilrush, parcel of the possessions of the priory of Carthmel, was granted to the Earl of Ormond, together with the Abbey of Athassell, in the County of Tipperary.[z]—which see.

Knocknacrioth,[40] Contiguous to the Nunnery of Grany, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone; here was a religious house, and some marks of its ruins still remain.

Leixlip,[41] A village in the barony of Salt, and the resort of much company in the summer season, who drink the waters of a neighbouring spa.

In the year 1463, it was enacted by parliament, that the

[w] *M'Geogh, Act. SS. p.* 658. *Tr. Th. p.* 19, *Usher. Index.* [x] *Lib. Visit.* [y] *War. Mon.* [z] *Audit. General.*

[39] *Dr. Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History*, vol. iv., 338-340. The Manor of Kilrush, in the County Kildare, a castle, a small garden, six messuages, 360 acres of arable land, and 11 cottages in Kilrush, were parcel of the possessions of the late Priory of Cartmell, in England.—*Morrin*, i., 385.

[40] Knocknacree, is the modern name. It is situated in the parish of Graney, Barony of Kilkea and Moone.

[41] Leixlip is wholly a Danish name, old Norse Laxhlaup, *i.e.*, Salmon Leap. This name (which is probably a translation from the Irish) is derived from the well-known cataract on the Liffey, still called the Salmon Leap, a little above the village. Giraldus Cambrensis (*Top. Hib.* ii., 41), after speaking of the fish leaping up the cataract, says, "Hence the place derives its name of 'Saltus Salmoni,' Salmon Leap" From this word *Saltus* the baronies of Salt, in the County Kildare, have taken their name.—*Joyce*, 103.

The remains of the old parochial Church of Confey, about a mile from Leixlip, are still in existence. The church, built after the manner of the old Irish churches, and the ancient graveyard, bear traces of great antiquity. There is at present no well in the place, but in a neighbouring field there is a stone pillar, which is all that now remains of Confey castle. The castle was supposed to be an outpost of the city fortifications against the invasions of the Irish.

The present Protestant Church of Leixlip is erected on the site of the monastery, part of the old building being preserved in the walls. Near the monastery of the Blessed Virgin in Leixlip was the old feudal castle, some of which was built by Adam de Hereford in the time of King John. Prince John himself resided there during his vice-royalty. It was granted by Henry VII. to the Earl of Kildare, and after the Rebellion of Silken Thomas was resumed by the Crown from Sir James Fitzgerald.—*Morrin*. i., 359. A lease of it was given to Matthew King, and afterwards to Allen, but it was finally granted in fee to Sir Nicholas Whyte, the founder of the family of the Whytes of Leixlip. For its later history, when it was inhabited by Primate Stone and Speaker Connolly, see the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i., p. 106; also the *Irish Penny Journal*, p. 114, where there is a view of Leixlip given. Leixlip is alluded to in O'Keefe's Opera of "The Poor Soldier," and the castle has been made the *locale* of one of Maturin's Romances. The town and castle belong now to the Connollys of Castletown.

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Church of St. Columb, in this county, should be annexed to the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin, near Leixlip.[a]

No other mention has been found of this religious house.

Chantry; Inquisition 23rd February, 33rd Queen Elizabeth, finds that six messuages, thirty acres of arable land and two of pasture, in Leixlip, commonly called the Churchland, annual value 10*s*., were given to this church contrary to the statute.[b]

Maynooth;[42] A small town in the barony of Salt, which was once a place of consequence, and afterwards fell to decay, but it has lately been re-edified by the noble family of Leinster, in the manner of an English market-town.

Gerald, Earl of Kildare, founded a college adjoining this town, in which he placed a provost and vice-provost, with five priests or fellows, two clerks, and three boys, to pray for his soul and the soul of his wife; and William, Archbishop of Dublin, on the 6th of October, in the year 1518, granted his especial confirmation.[c]

The founder, Earl Gerald, died in October, 1513, and was interred in Christ Church, Dublin.[d]

[a] *King, p.* 138. [b] *Chief Remembrancer.* [c] *King p.* 134. [d] *Lodge, vol.* i. *p.* 29.

[42] In Irish *Magh-Nuadhat, i.e.*, "the plain of Nuat." In a note in *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i., p. 299, Dr. O'Donovan states the various etymological errors regarding this word. He lays it down as a historic fact, that Nuadhat, from whom Magh-Nuadhat received its name, was the maternal grandfather of Fionn Mac Cumhail, so celebrated by Macpherson under the name of Fingal, whose patrimony was Magh-Nuadhat (Maynooth), and Almhuin (Allen) in the now County Kildare.

The tower and nave of the old college chapel form the present Protestant church in Maynooth. In the top of the tower is the vault of the Geraldines, who were formerly buried either in the Grey Friary, Kildare, or in Christ Church, Dublin. Near the old college chapel are the remains of the ancient, historic, and feudal castle of Maynooth, built by one of the Lords Offaley, and renewed and restored by John, sixth Earl of Kildare. The keep and some of the remains of the flanking towers of the inner ballium, still exist in good preservation. The castle was taken by storm by Sir William Skeffington in the Rebellion of Silken Thomas, and a century later it was dismantled by General Preston's troops in 1646, during the Confederate war. Since that time it has fallen into ruin. In a note in the *Four Masters*, year 1421, Dr. O'Donovan rejects the story of Stanihurst and Holinshed regarding the betrayal of the castle by Parese.

About three-quarters of a mile west of Maynooth is the old religious house of Laraghbryan already noticed.

Old Carton, Baile-an-Chartan, *i.e.* "the town of the pillar stone" is two miles from Maynooth, in a north-westerly direction. Here, it is said, that a nunnery formerly existed, some of the walls of which still remain. In the adjoining graveyard is the tomb of the Countess of Tyrconnell, of the family of the Talbots, who resided in Carton during the Stuart period. On the site of the Talbot castle is built the present Carton house.

The College of St. Mary, Maynooth, was surrendered by the Provost, in January, 1540-41—*Ham. Cal.* i. p. 58.

An Inquisition held in Kildare the 2nd year of James I., records that "Praepositus et socii nuper Collegii de Maynooth seisiti fuere de duodecim acris terrae arrabilis jacentibus super montem de Windgates juxta Taghtoo."

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At the general suppression this college was seized of twelve acres of land in Wingates, near Taghtoo.[e]

Monasterevan;[43] Situated on the river Barrow, in the barony of Offaley.

St. Abban founded a sumptuous abbey here, and granted to it the privilege of being a sanctuary.[f]

In the beginning of the 7th century St. Emin, or Evin, of the family of the Eogonachts, in South Munster, brought a number of monks from thence and placed them in this abbey, from which it acquired the name of Rosglass-nan-muimneach, that is, of the Munster men;[g] his festival is held on the 22nd of December.[h] The consecrated bell[44] which did belong to this saint, called Bernan Emhin, was, on solemn trials, sworn upon by the whole tribe of the Eoganachts, and was always committed to the care of the M'Egans, hereditary Chief Justices of Munster.[i]

Time having wholly demolished this ancient foundation,[45]

[e] *King, p.* 133. [f] *Act. SS. pp.* 751, 623. [g] *Id. p.* 215. [h] *Vard. p.* 159. [i] *O'Halloran, vol.* ii. 188.

[43] Monasterevan, *i.e.*, the Monastery of St. Evin, is sometimes styled in the mediæval charters, Rossglass, or "de Roseo valle." Dr. Lanigan's interpretation of the name Monasterevan, "the monastery by the river," as if it were derived from *abhan*, a river, is rejected by Dr. O'Donovan, writing in the Ordnance Survey, as contrary to the rules of Irish etymology. St. Evin was Abbot of Ros-mac-Truin (Old Ross in the County of Wexford), which place was founded by St. Abban; St. Evin having left Ros-mac-Truin, founded at Ros-glas, west of Kildare, a new monastery; and hence the name Monasterevan. Into the house of Ros-glas St. Evin introduced some southern monks; and hence the place was styled Rosglas-nan-muimneach, that is, Rosglas of the Momonians. In later times it passed into the hands of the Regular Canons of St. Augustine, and from them to the Cistercian order. In the general chapter of the Cistercians, in 1199, permission was accorded, "Abbati de Roseo valle," to celebrate the feast of St. Emilius in this house.

[44] It was also said that there was a bell called Bearnan Emhine, that posterity, those especially of the seed of Eugenius, used to swear on—*Ordnance Survey.*

[45] The charter of the second foundation may be seen in the original Latin in O'Donovan's edition of the *Four Masters*. The new house was dedicated, not to the old St. Evin, but, in conformity with English usages then introduced, to the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Benedict. This monastery had the right of "sanctuary" given to it by St. Evin. Colgan says "that this monastery, on account of the reverence of the holy man, was held as a most safe sanctuary, and nobody presumed to offer violence or injury to the holy place who did not soon suffer the severity of the divine vengeance, for the holy man is said to have obtained from God, that none of the Lagenians, who should, with violent audacity, take meat or drink in his sanctuary, or offer any other violence, would live beyond the ninth day afterwards."

From the State Papers (iii., 44), it appears that Abbot Heke was abbot of this monastery in the year 1520.

This abbey after the suppression remained in the Loftus family until the time of Jane Loftus, only daughter and heiress of the third Lord Loftus. She, by her marriage with Lord Moore, brought Monasterevan Abbey into the family of the Moores, who were already enriched by the possession of Mellifont, and other spoils. The son of this Jane Loftus, was Henry Moore, third Earl of Drogheda, and owner of Monasterevan.—*Burke's Dor. and Ex. Peerage*, p. 329.

The site of the abbey is now occupied by the house of Lord Drogheda. Some of the ancient abbey walls are to be seen at the rere of the house. There is no well here except one called Lord Henry Moore's well—*Ordnance Survey.*

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Dermit O'Dimesey, King of Offaley, by and with the consent of Muredach O'Connor, did grant to the monks of St. Mary of Rossglass, certain lands whereon to erect an abbey to the honour of the Virgin Mary; namely, the site of the monastery and all the lands of Eiothil and Rachehaishar, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; Conarkerlan, Clonangay, Dere, Ardmidic, and Kilmore, with their appurtenances; Glassigelly down to the river Barrow; Hodinefol to Hadildred; Hadclonan to the river Barrow; Henseredan, with its appurtenances; Thacsartan and Archadacha-fernan. This deed was witnessed by Nehemiah, Bishop of Kildare, and Donat, Bishop of Leighlin; consequently it must have been executed between the years 1177 and 1185.[k]

The copy of this charter in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. ii. p. 1031, differs somewhat in the spelling of the names.

A.D. 1199. The abbot John was made Bishop of Leighlin, which, however, he enjoyed but a short time, as we are told he died in the year 1201.[l]

1297. The abbot being accused of receiving into his house many Irish felons, plunderers and robbers, of the country of Offaley, appeared and proved that his abbey was situated in the marches, and out of the pale, and that he never, knowingly, received either felons or robbers. The jurors found, that he (the abbot) had not voluntarily harboured such men; and moreover, that he had not power to resist or detain such felons; but that he had not made use of any means to raise the hue and cry; the abbot was hereupon fined half a marc.[m]

The abbot of this house sat as a baron in parliament.

At the general suppression, this abbey was granted to George Lord Audley, who assigned the same to Adam Loftus, Viscount Ely. It afterwards came into the Earl of Drogheda's family, by whom it was beautifully repaired, still externally wearing the venerable appearance of an abbey, which appellation it continues to support, and Moore Abbey is now the elegant seat of the present Earl.

Moone;[46] Near Timolin. Here is a large old church, which is said to have been a monastery of Conventual Franciscans.[n] An old cross still remains here, and several Irish inscriptions.

Oughterard; Chantry; Inquisition 23rd February, 33rd Queen Elizabeth, finds that twelve acres of land, bounded on the east by the land called ———Rowe, and on the south by

[k] *Harris's Collect. vol.* ii. [l] *Ware's Bps. p.* 455. [m] *King, p.* 377. [n] *Tour through Ireland*, 1748, *p.* 231.

[46] Sometimes called Moone Columbkill. Here there is a well dedicated to St. Columbkill. This church is in good preservation. There is a square tower of considerable height not far from it. Both church and tower are said to be erected five centuries ago by the Fitzgeralds. The Irish crosses, like those at Kells and Monasterboice, are much older than the Franciscan foundation.

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the ancient town of Cloneaglish, were granted to this church contrary to the statute, and are of the annual value of 12*d.* Irish money.[o]

Naas;[47] This town, from which the barony takes its name, is situated fourteen miles from Dublin; it was formerly of great note, being the residence of the Kings of Leinster; on the arrival of the English it was fortified, many castles were erected, the ruins of which are partly visible, and parliaments were held there; it has since suffered much from the ravages of time, and the decay of its former splendour. At present Naas is a market and borough town, sending burgesses to parliament.

In the twelfth century the Baron of Naas founded a priory,[48] under the invocation of St. John the Baptist, for Canons Regular of the Order of St. Augustin.[p]

1317. Thomas was prior, to whom William de London granted the mill of Killcussey for the term of twenty years; and on the 20th of July a licence was granted to John Roche, Geoffry le Brett, and William de London, to make over to this prior three messuages, with their appurtenances in Naas, together with the advowson of the rectory and vicarage of Tylaghty.[q]

A.D. 1326. We find that some lands in Waltestown and Stoningstown, in the County of Meath, were granted, by licence, to this house in pure and perpetual alms.[r]

Same year the King (Edward III.) for the fine of forty shillings from the prior of the very poor house of the hospital of St. John, and through a motive of charity, granted a licence to him to acquire from Master Maurice Jakis, one messuage, together with a mill, one hundred acres of arable land, forty of meadow, and four hundred of pasture, in Walterstown and Styvenstown.[s]

Thomas was prior; he was succeeded by John.

[o] *Chief Remembrancer.* [p] *War. Mon.* [q] *King, p.* 205. [r] *Id.* [s] *Id.*

[47] Cormac's Glossary explains it a fair or meeting place. "This term *nas* is not often used, but there is one place celebrated in former ages to which it has given name, viz., Naas in Kildare. It was the most ancient residence of the Kings of Leinster, having been founded, according to bardic history, by Lewy of the Long-hand. It continued to be used as a royal residence till the tenth century, and the great mound of the palace still remains just outside the town."—*Joyce.*

The Protestant parish church stands on the site, and contains some of the walls of the old parochial church, which was dedicated to St. David of Wales. He was venerated in this parish on the 1st of March. St. David's castle is situated on the east side of the churchyard, and is now occupied by the Protestant rector. This church of St. David's in the town of Naas, is mentioned in the Inquisitions James I., and it is therein stated that there were three chantries in this church, namely, the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Catherine's.

[48] On the site of this priory is built the house of the parish priest, now called St. John's Abbey.

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1337. The same prior John sued William de Enedeken de Stowl for a messuage, two acres of arable land, three of meadow, and the moiety of a mill in Walterstown and Bernardstown, near Norny, which the said William had obtained by disseizing Thomas, predecessor to the present prior.[t]

1334. The King (Edward III.), for a fine of twenty shillings, did farther grant to this very poor hospital a licence to acquire certain lands in Walterstown and Styvenstown.[u]

1348. The prior and canons of this house did this year receive a royal confirmation of their charters.[w]

By an Inquisition taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it appeared that five acres of land in Styvenstown, in this county, and a mill in ruins, annual value *6d.*, parcel of the possessions of this hospital, were a long time concealed from the Queen by Edward Misset, of Dowdingston.[x]

By a patent[49] dated October the 23rd, in the year 1553, the possessions of this house, amounting in the whole to the yearly value of £35 18*s.* 2*d.*, were granted to Richard Mannerying.[y]

Dominican Friary;[50] In the centre of this town the family of Eustace erected a monastery under the invocation of St. Eustachius, for Dominican friars;[z] and it appears that their possessions in Naas were granted to them in the year 1355.[a]

This friary, with its appurtenances, and five messuages, eleven gardens, fifteen acres of arable land and three of pasture, were granted, together with the Gray Friary of Clane, to Sir Thomas Luttrell, knight, and his heirs, etc., in capite, at the yearly rent of 9*s.* 4*d.* Irish money. 15th June, 34th Henry VIII.[b]

[t] *King, p.* 205. [u] *Id.* [w] *Id.* [x] *Id.* [y] *Harris's Col. vol.* iv. [z] *Bourke, p.* 294. [a] *King, p.* 94. [b] *Auditor General.*

[49] Surrender in July, 1540, of the priory, by Thomas Postwyk, the last prior.—*Ham. Cal.* i. vol. p. 57. In 1508 Roger Fynglas sued the Crown for farm of the lands and possessions of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, of the Naas, in the County Kildare.—*Ham. Cal.* vol. i. 365.

From the Patent Rolls we learn that on the surrender of the priory, a yearly pension of £9 Irish was granted to Thomas Possike, late Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist of Naas; and of 40*s.* to Laurence Byrley, one of the *confreres* of the said hospital, payable out of the rents and profits of the Church and Rectory of Whitechurche, in the County of Kildare.

By Inquisition held in Kildare the 24th of Elizabeth, James Eustace, who is described as "nuper Vicecomes de Baltinglass, utlagatus (*i.e.*, outlawed) et attinctus," was found seized "of the land called 'the Abbey of the Mote,' of the land called 'the late Abbey of St. Augustens in Naas,' and of the late Abbey of St. John's, and of St. Katherin's land."

[50] Granted to Sir Thomas Luttrell. The Friars Preachers of the Naas surrendered in 1541.—*Ham. Cal.* i. 58.

It is now generally supposed that the inn is erected on part of St. John's Abbey, and not on the Dominican property or foundation—*Ordnance Survey.*

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A public inn is now erected upon part of this ancient foundation.

Inquisition 9th May, 34th King Henry VIII., finds that Richard Walshe, the last prior, was, on 30th of March, 31st same king, seized of a church and belfry, chapter-house, hall, store, kitchen, and cemetery; also five messuages, ten gardens, fifteen acres of arable land and three of pasture, a mill and water-course, and the ——— of the same, in Naas, all tithe free, annual value, besides reprises, £5.[c]

And same year, on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, it was found that 30th April, 31st of that king, the prior was seized of a church and belfry, a hall, two chambers, and a kitchen; also of three gardens, five acres of arable land and one of pasture, in Naas, annual value, besides reprises, 14*s.*[d]

Augustinian Friary,[51] A house was founded here in 1484[e] for Friars Eremites of the Order of St. Augustin.[f] The ruins of the building may still be seen at the foot of the mount, which lies at the farther end of the town.[g]

On the suppression of monasteries the possessions of this house were found as follows.[h]

				£	*s.*	*d.*
In Naas, 2 tenements or cottages, in the occupation of John Lattine, of the yearly value of				0	10	0
„	1 cottage, in the tenure of	Barn. Whitnel		0	5	0
„	1 cottage	„	Nic. Walsh ...	0	5	0
„	1 house	„	Nic. Ashe ...	0	5	0
„	1 cottage	„	Walter Lewis ...	0	10	0
„	1 cottage	„	Jack Robbins ...	0	6	8
„	1 cottage	„	Henry Walker ...	0	6	8
„	1 cottage	„	James Ashe ...	0	6	8
„	1 cottage	„	Pat Kelly ...	0	6	0
„	1 cottage	„	Widow of T. Duffe	0	3	0
„	2 cottages	„	Robert Ashe ...	0	4	0
„	1 cottage	„	Thomas Rawcester	0	3	0
„	2 messuages	„	Widow of R. Bane	0	4	0
„	1 cottage	„	Thomas Edwards	0	1	0

[c] *Chief Remembrancer.* [d] *Id.* [e] *Allemande.* [f] *War. Mon.* [g] *Bourke, p.* 294. [h] *King, p.* 422.

[51] This was commonly called "the Monastery of the Moat," from its proximity to the northern moat of Naas. It stood in the present old graveyard close to the north moat. The tower belonging to this abbey was demolished about 1835. Abbey Field and Abbey Bridge, in the north of Naas, are named from this abbey. The north moat near this abbey is conjectured to be the Dun of Naas, or the ancient royal residence of the Leinster Kings.

The Deanery of Naas is mentioned by Colgan as one of the four deaneries of the diocese of Kildare. Sunday Well, in Naas East, was formerly frequented, and ts patron day celebrated.

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			£	s.	d.
In Naas	2 cottages & 1½ a. land	Will Brown ...	0	5	0
„	2 cottages „	Christ. Sutton ...	0	6	0
„	1 cottage „	Donald Scullid ...	0	1	8
„	2 cottages & 1 tenement	David Sutton ...	0	3	0
„	1 cottage „	—— More ...	0	1	8
„	2 cottages „	Will. Walsh ...	0	1	0
„	1 cottage „	—— Sampson ...	0	1	0
20 acres of land in Le Maudelins and parish of Naas, in the tenancy of Nicholas Walker			0	16	0
60 acres land in Goingerston, in the County of Kildare			1	10	0
14 acres and 3 stangs in Naas		Phil. Grant ...	0	8	0
3 acres	„	John Latine ...	0	1	8
3 acres	„	Robert Dowlin ...	0	1	8
3 messuages and 20 acres arable land in Oughterard			0	1	0

June 6th, 26th Queen Elizabeth, a lease of this friary for the term of fifty years was granted[52] to Nicholas Aylmer.[i]

By an Inquisition taken in the 23rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was found that three acres of arable land, of the yearly value of ten pence, part of the possessions of the Monastery of the Mote, and adjoining the town of Naas, were in the possession of Hugh Molton, and till that time concealed.[k]

Chantries; Inquisition 7th July, 1606, finds that in the Church of St. David, in the town of Naas, were three chantries, viz.: the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Katherine; and the priests or presbyters of the said chantries had acquired for themselves and their successors the following lands, etc., in the town of Naas, viz.: two tenements, late in the tenure of John Latin, annual value, 5*s.*; a tenement late in the tenure of Bartholomew White, annual value, 3*s.*; a tenement late in the tenure of Nicholas Walsh, annual value, besides reprises, 8*s.*; a house late in the tenure of Nicholas Ashe, annual value, 2*s.*; a tenement late in the tenure of Walter Lewis, annual value, besides reprises, 5*s.*; a tenement late in the tenure of James Robins, annual value, 2*s.* 4*d.*; a tenement late in the tenure of Henry Walker, annual value, 2*s.*; a tenement late in the tenure of James Ashe, annual value, 2*s.*; a tenement late in the tenure of Patrick Kelly, annual value, 12*d.*; a tenement late in the tenure of the wife of Thomas Duffe, annual value, 12*d.*; two tenements in the tenure of

[i] *Auditor General.* [k] *King, p.* 205.

[52] Walter Lewis received the lands of the Augustines of Naas.—*Irish Cal.* 1606-8, p. 59. The Augustines of Naas surrendered in 1541.—*Ham. Cal.* i. 58.

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Engraved for Archdall's Monasticon

TULSK ABBEY, ROSCOMMON.

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Robert Ashe, annual value, besides reprises, 3*s.* 4*d.*; a tenement in the tenure of Thomas Raseter, annual value, 18*d.*; two tenements in the tenure of the widow of Richard Bane, annual value, 2*s.* 6*d.*; a tenement in the tenure of Thomas Edwards, annual value, besides reprises, 12*d.*; two tenements and an acre and half of land, in the tenure of William Browne, annual value, 2*s.* 6*d.*; two tenements in the tenure of Christopher Sutton, annual value, besides reprises, 4*s.*; a tenement in the tenure of Dowel Scullie, annual value, 18*d.*; two tenements in the tenure of David Sutton, annual value, 3*s.*; a tenement in the tenure of ————, daughter of ——— More, annual value, 12*d.*; and two tenements in the tenure of William Walshe, annual value, 9*d.*; also twenty acres of land in the Maudelins and parish of Naas, in the tenure of Nicholas Walker, annual value, 5*s.*; sixty acres of land in the townland of Gengerston, and the whole of the said town, in the tenure of James Sherlock, annual value, besides reprises, 10*s.*; fourteen acres and three stangs of land in the townland of Naas, in the tenure of Philip Graunte, annual value, 3*s.* 6*d.*; and three acres in the said townland, in the tenure of Robert Dowling, annual value, 9*d.*; also that the proctor of the said Church of St. David did usually receive the rents and profits of the said lands, etc., for the use of the said priests; and the provost and burgesses of the town of Naas did nominate the said priests or incumbents.[l]

New Abbey; On the river Liffey, and near Kilcullenbridge.[53] A monastery was founded here for Franciscans of the Strict Observance,[m] in the year 1460,[n] by Sir Rowland Eustace, son to Sir Edward Eustace, of Harrestown, Baron of Portlester, and many years Lord Chancellor and Treasurer of Ireland.[o]

In the *Obituary of Kildare* we find the following entry: "die 22do nov: 1494. ob: dna: Alisona filia Rolandi Eustace, mil: vic: de Portlester: pria uxor Ger: fitz Tho: fitz Ger: com: Kildare & sepelitur in mo: novo juxta pontem de Kilcullen. qd idem Rolandus construxit & fundavit."[p]

Lord Portlester built a chapel to the honour of the Virgin Mary in St. Audoen's Church, in the City of Dublin, and erected therein a handsome monument,[q] on which is the following inscription:—

[l] *Chief Remembrancer.* [m] *War. Mon.* [n] *War. MSS., vol.* 34. [o] *Lodge, vol.* i. *p.* 30. [p] *War. MSS., vol.* 34, *p.* 160. [q] *War. Mon.*

[53] The *Four Masters*, in the year 1486, say that the Monastery of Kilcullen for Friars Minor de Observantia was commenced on the bank of the Liffey by Rowland, son of Sir Edward Eustace.

A view and description of the Blessed Virgin's chapel may be seen in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 201.

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"Orate pro anima Rolandi Fitz Eustace de Portlester, qui hunc locum sive capellam dedit in honorem Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, etiam pro anima Margaretæ, uxoris suæ & pro animis omnium fedelium defunctorium. anno dom: 1455."[r]

The founder died December 19th, 1746, and was interred in the chancel of this abbey, together with his wife, Margaret Janico.[s]

Lady Elizabeth Zouch, first wife to Gerald, the ninth Earl of Kildare, died 11th October, 1517, and was interred here near to Alison, mother to the earl her husband.[t]

August 24th, 1582, a lease[54] of this abbey was granted to Edmund Spencer, at the yearly rent of £3 Irish money.[u]

An inquisition taken 17th May, 1620, finds that Sir Henry Harrington (leaving a son and heir, John Harrington,[55] knight, then of the age of twenty-six years) died 3rd May, 1612, seized, amongst other lands, of thirty-five acres in Kilcullen, belonging to the abbey of Kilcullen, and of the site of the same, now called New Abbey; a water-mill and six acres of land, of the yearly value of 10*s.*; also of the rectory of Gilltown, and the tithes thereunto belonging, of the yearly value of 10*s.*; the rectory of Timonlinbegge, with its tithes, and the tithes of the townlands of Billatoyes and Porterseir, all of the yearly value of 10*s.*[w]

[r] *War. Annals.* [s] *War. MSS. ut supr.* [t] *King, p.* 316. [u] *Audit.-General.* [w] *Lib. Inq. post. Mort. in Bib. Honoratis. W. Conyngham.*

[54] The Friars Minors of New Abbey ceded by the Prior Hamilton—*Cal.* i. 58.

[55] He was nephew of the famous Sir Henry Sydney, and was employed in the Irish wars. Being Seneschal, or English captain, of the Byrne's country, he put in "his" claims for the confiscated monastic lands of the neighbourhood.

According to Rawson, Stat. Survey of Kildare, the Spencer referred to in the text is Spencer the poet. The same writer adds, that the Church of Kilcullen is gone to ruin, that the steeple had fallen to the ground, and that in an adjoining chapel were the effigies of sceptred abbots—*Introduction VII.*

It is stated in *Lewis's Topographical Dictionary*, vol. ii. p. 76, that the ruins are highly interesting. The tomb of the founder and his lady is still visible in the churchyard, but so deeply sunk in the ground, that the inscription, ascribing the foundation of the abbey to Rowland FitzEustace, who died December 19, 1496, can with difficulty be read.

In the third volume of State Papers of Henry Eighth's reign there is a letter of Brown, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, to Cromwell (21st May, 1538), from which it appears that that prelate was desirous of securing this Franciscan convent as a country residence for himself and family:—"I wrote unto your lordship," he says, "for the obtainment of a very poor house of friars named the New Abbey—a house of the Obstynates (Observants) religion, which lay very commodious for me by Ballymore, to repair unto in times of need; I am clean despatched of any pleasure therein, and the profits thereof given to an Irishman."

The inquisition of 17th May, 1620, as set forth by Archdall, is in part incorrect. It should be as follows:—"Seized, among other lands, of one garden, seventeen acres, in Kilcullen, parcel of the Monastery of Kilcullen; and thirty-five acres 'Jointer's land,' lying at Ballinlugg, near the Manor of Kilcullen, and belonging to the same manor; twenty acres in Nicollstowne, six cottages and two hundred acres, the site and enclosure of the late house of friars called New Monastery, *alias* New Abbey, a water-mill, &c."

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A great part of the church still remains, in which is a fine monument of Sir Rowland, the founder. The steeple fell to the ground about the year 1764.

Inquisition taken the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, finds that 30th April, 31st King Henry VIII., the prior was seized of a church and belfry, a dormitory, hall, two chambers and a kitchen, a cemetery, orchard, and garden; also a garden and a park of pasture, containing in the whole eight acres, annual value, besides reprises, 13*s.* 4*d.*[x]

St. Wolstan's,[56] On the river Liffey, about two miles south-west of Leixlip, in the barony of Salt.

A priory was founded here in A.D. 1202,[y] for canons of the Order of St. Victor,[z] by Adam de Hereford, in honour of St. Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, then newly canonized. Richard was the first prior, to whom De Hereford granted the lands on the river Liffey, and the Church of Donaghcumper. Witnesses, John Comyn, Archbishop; William, Bishop of Glendaloch; and Simon, Bishop of Meath; this grant was made between 1194 and 1212.[a]

A.D. 1271. William de Mandesham, or Kaversham, seneschal to Fulk, Archbishop of Dublin, granted to the priory this year the lands of Tristildelane, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging in Franckalmoigne; he increased the number of the canons, and obliged them to celebrate duly his and his wife's anniversary, on which day they were to feed thirty poor men, or to give them, in lieu thereof, one penny each, under the penalty of 100 shillings, to be paid to the Archbishop upon every such failure; and a further penalty of 100 shillings to be expended on the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick.[b]

1308. John le Decer, who was Mayor of Dublin this year, erected, at his own expense, a bridge near this priory, over the River Liffey,[c] now called New Bridge.

1310. Stephen was prior, about which time Nicholas Taaffe gave for ever to this priory the manor of Donaghcumper, in this county. See the year 1380.

1314. This year a writ, *ad quod damnum*, issued to inquire if the Churches of Stacumney and Donaghmore, in the advow-

[x] *Chief Remembrancer.* [y] *War. MSS. vol.* 66. [z] *War. Mon.* [a] *King, p.* 231. [b] *Liber Nig. Arch. Dubl. pp.* 3 *and* 256. [c] *Pembridge's Annals.*

[56] St. Wolstan's name appears in the English calendars on the 19th of January. The Church of Donaghcumper, referred to in the text, is now in ruins, on the road side, half way between Celbridge and Leixlip. It was the burial place of the Allen family while they lived in the priory. It contains the vault and some tombstones of the Allens. Tristildelane, or Castledelane, is now known as Castledillon. Killadonanan has the modern name of Killadoon.

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son of the prior of St. Wolstan, might be granted to the sole and separate use of the said prior.[d]

1380. The manor of Donaghcumper having been granted to this priory in 1310, and without licence, it was seized into the King's hands, but was this year restored.[e]

1390. Died Maurice, Earl of Kildare, a munificent benefactor to this house.[f]

1391. Peter was prior,[57] for this year we find him sued by John, the son of Robert. Moynagh, and Joan, his wife, the widow of the late William Ford, for the third part of a rent of one hundred shillings, together with its appurtenances in Donaghcumper and Stuppyle's mill.[g]

1403. Peter Paas was prior, for this year we find him joined in the commission with Robert White, prior of Kilmainham, and sundry others. *See Kilmainham, in the County of Dublin.*

In the *Obituary of Christ Church, Dublin*, John White is mentioned as prior of St. Wolstan's on the 8th of September, but the year is omitted.

1426. The King, Henry VI., granted to Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, the custodium of 13*s.* 4*d.*, chief rent payable out of the lands of St. Wolstan's, of Ballykorkeran, in the County of Kildare; the same to be annually rendered at the Exchequer.[h]

1470. The manor of Salt, in this county, held from the Crown, was this year liberated from the arrear of rent due thereon to the King.[i]

The Church of Killadonnan, in the deanery of Salt, did belong to this priory.[k]

1536. Richard Weston was the last prior,[l] and this year, on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, 28th King Henry VIII., he was seized on the site of the abbey with four gardens, four parks, eight orchards, and six cottages, with their appurtenances, all situate within the said site, and adjoining the river Liffey; also of certain parcels of land, being the demesne of the priory, viz.: in Waterfields sixty-seven acres

[d] *King, p.* 231. [e] *Id. p.* 222. [f] *Lodge.* [g] *King, p.* 232. [h] *Id.* [i] *Id.* [k] *Id.* [l] *Id.*

[57] By Patent Roll, dated Kilkenny, 24th April, the 18th year of Richard II., the King granted "to the Prior of the House of St. Wolstan's permission to hold all the possessions, messuages, &c., in Bakbyestown, belonging to the King, by gift of Henry Marleburgh, clerk, and Thomas Heyne, captain, which are held of the King in capite, and do not exceed the value of five marcs per annum."

As regards the succession of priors in this house, it appears from Alan's *Registry* (T.C.D. copy, page 572) that in 1521, Richard (Weston) was prior, and that his two immediate predecessors were Richard Taverner and William Coleman.

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of land, fifty-two acres in Motchefields, thirty-seven acres at the west side of the priory, in Donaghcumper; ten acres of meadow, twenty of pasture, twelve of wood and underwood, two water-mills, and the whole course of the river Liffey, parcel of the manor of Donaghcumper, with commonage of pasture for the prior's own cattle, and for his tenants, also his farm, value £13 16*s.* 8*d.*; he was also seized of the manor of Donaghcumper, with a court leet and court baron, and view of frank pledge within the said manor; together with eight cottages, four messuages, and one hundred acres of land in the possession of sundry persons; some pieces of land towards Stacumney, opposite the Motchefields; one acre in Byrleisfield, with some pasture ground at the foot of the bridge of Kildrough; ten acres of pasture, four of wood and underwood, and six of meadow, in Donaghcumper, the said manor being valued at £3 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, besides all reprises; one messuage, twenty-seven acres of arable land, twenty of pasture, three of meadow, twenty of turbary, a mill, with the mill-race on the river Anna Liffey, in Parsonstown, near Newbridge, of the yearly value of £4; forty-six acres of land, twenty of wood, underwood, and brushwood, ten of pasture, and ten of meadow in Backbieston, *alias* Backweston; four cottages, three messuages, forty-seven acres of land, twenty of pasture, ten of meadow, and two of underwood, in Rewe, near Tristledelan, *alias* Castledelan; and of twenty shillings chief rent out of Tipparston; seventy acres of arable land, twenty of pasture, forty of meadow, ten of underwood and brushwood, in Priorstown, and 6*d.* annual rent thereout; two acres of land in Inchebarton, of the yearly value of £5, and four cottages, three messuages, forty-five acres of arable land, twenty of pasture, two of meadow, and ten of underwood, &c., in Bamakele; fifty-five acres of arable land, and twenty of pasture, meadow, and wood, in Ballykorkeran; six acres of arable land, ten of pasture, and some common pasture, two acres of meadow, and four of underwood, in Tyrone, in the said county, value 53*s.* 4*d.* Richard Alymer of Lyons had 26*s.* 8*d.* chief rent payable out of the lands of Tyrone; two cottages, four messuages, seventy acres of arable land, twenty of pasture, two of meadow, and ten of wood and underwood, or brushwood, near Griffynrathe, in Corbally; one messuage waste, and a park and croft in Galbegeston; one messuage and fourteen acres of arable land in Grangegorman; one messuage, called the Hollystedd; another messuage in Andresse, and a water-mill there on the river Liffey, the tenants of Andresse being bound to said mill; in Andresse, two messuages, eighteen acres of land, and thirty other acres of land

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there, and six in Straffan; four acres in Irishtown; a messuage, park, and thirty acres in various pieces, in Stacumney, then in the tenure of William Harold of Leixlip; a parcel of marsh or moor, containing two acres; and a messuage and nine acres of land in Kildrought, which were held from the King by service, at the rent of 2*s.* 2*d.* a year; and five acres of land in the tenure of William Weston; three messuages, fifteen acres of land, and one of wood and underwood, in Leixlip; four messuages and nine acres and a half of land, with an orchard there, in the tenure of William Weston, held from the King, at the yearly rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* The rectories of Stacumney, Killadownan, Donaghcumper, and Donaghmore, in the County of Kildare; the rectories and lands were estimated at the clear yearly value of £30, and were held of the King in pure and perpetual alms; the manor of Donaghcumper was held from the King by service, at the annual rent of 32*s.* 4*d.*; three acres of land called Le Telatoran, in Waterfields, held from the King by service and 3*s.* 4*d.* annual rent; and fourteen acres in the Franktenement, in Betaghny, in Le Rewe, were held also from the King by service, and 44*s.* 9*d.* yearly; the sum of the aforesaid rents was extended to £6 13*s.* 5*d.*[m] In an Act of the 10th of King Edward IV. all the aforesaid lands were granted to the prior in perpetuity; and by an act of the present year, it was provided, that the late prior, Richard Weston,[58] should have and enjoy, in this priory, during life,

[m] *Chief Remembrancer.*

[58] The licence given by this Act was unusual, namely, to allow the prior to reside in the priory after its being suppressed and granted to another; but this prior appears to have had personal rights. Before the grant was made out for Allen, a rumour had gone abroad that the priory was intended for him. This appears from a letter written to Cromwell by the Prior and Convent of St. Wolstan's, in which they prayed him to move the King to have their monastery stand. They mentioned in their letter the report about Allen.—*Ham. Cal.* vol. i., p. 20. Allen had some idea of selling the priory, for he got power from the Crown to alienate the property to some of the Canons of Christ Church, Dublin.—*Morrin*, vol. i. p. 41.

In later times this Allen property was in great danger in the Cromwellian and Jacobite wars. From the Cromwellian confiscations it was saved at the Restoration by a "decree of innocence," which James Allen, of St. Wolstan's, had from the Court of Claims (1662-63). For an account of this case, which excited so much fear and indignation in the Protestant body, see an *Account of the Carte Papers*, p. 153, by the Very Rev. C. W. Russell, D.D., and J. P. Prendergast, Esq. In the Jacobite war, General Patrick Allen, of St. Wolstan's, fighting for King James, was comprehended under the Articles of Limerick, and the property was thereby preserved. His eldest son, Francis Allen, of Backweston (Bachston), County Dublin, M.P. for County Kildare, conformed to the Established Church 1709, and heads the list of the Pervert Rolls. About the beginning of the present century, St. Wolstan's came into the possession of the Cane family, who at present reside near the ruins of the ancient priory.

The remaining portions of the old abbey are thus enumerated in the *Name Book* of the Ordnance Survey in the Royal Irish Academy.—"The remains consist

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a decent chamber with a chimney, with wood and other necessaries for his firing, and proper diet both as to eating and drinking, all which was valued at £6 annually; and that Gerald Aylmer and Thomas Luttrell, by and with the authority of the said act, should reserve to themselves and their heirs, during the life of the said Richard, the annual sum of £4 out of the lands and tenements aforesaid, for the use of the said Richard Weston. At the same time the prior was seized of ten messuages, forty acres of arable land, fifteen of pasture, four of meadow, and ten of wood in Coldreny, in the County of Dublin; but as the abbot of St. Mary's, Dublin, did lay claim to one of the messuages, with thirty acres of arable land, four of pasture, and one of meadow, the prior therefore paid to the said abbot 9*s.* annually for the same, as appears from the rolls of King Edward IV. The prior also held from the King, by fealty and service, at the annual rent of 36*s.* 8*d.*, all the messuages, lands, &c., in Backbreston and Backieston;[n] seven acres in Coldreny by service, at 3*s.* annual rent; and two messuages and six acres of land in Lucan, in the County of Dublin, held also from the King by service, at the annual rent of 4*d.* All these said lands and certain other premises were found to be of the yearly value of £8.[o]

This priory and all its possessions, with the manor of Kildrought, were granted for ever, 1st December, 28th King Henry VIII., at the annual rent of two knights' fees, one for the priory and the other for the manor, to Allen, of Norfolk,[p] Master of the Rolls, in the year 1538, and afterwards Lord Chancellor.

It continued in the Allen family to the year 1752, when, by a decree of the Court of Exchequer, it was sold, and purchased by Dr. Robert Clayton, Bishop of Clogher, by whom it was bequeathed to his niece Anne, wife to Dr. Thomas Bernard, Bishop of Killaloe. The present house was built by one of the Allens, a man well known for his skill in architecture; he planned the noble house at Sigginstown, in this county, intended for the unfortunate Earl of Stafford; considerable alterations and additions have been made here by the Right

[n] *Or Backweston.* [o] *Chief Remembrancer.* [p] *Aud. Office.*

of an ancient gateway; about 100 yards north-west of this is a square tower with a spiral staircase, and south of this last is a square building with a stone roof. We find these towers and gateway still remaining, and there is not one vestige more of the abbey traceable on the site, with the exception of a small portion of a wall lying between the gateways, which is not worth being mentioned as so small, and not exhibiting any ornamental character of architecture."

Besides the towers and gateways here mentioned, there remains near the Dublin entrance to the priory, the ancient bridge over the Liffey, still called Newbridge. For an account and view of this ancient structure, see the *Irish Penny Journal*, vol. i. 129.

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Reverend owner; and St. Wolstan's is now an elegant edifice.

The ancient priory was of a considerable extent; but now there only remain two towers and two large gateways arched.

Timolin;[59] A small village situated in the barony of Noragh and Rheban.

Canons Regular; A monastery for Regular Canons appears to have been founded here in a very early age, as we find that Doulih M'Sealvoy, who was abbot of Timolyng and Lector of Gleandalogha, died in the year 927.[q] We meet with no other account of this abbey.

Nunnery; Robert, the son of Richard, Lord of Noragh, about the beginning of the reign of King John, founded a monastery here, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary, for nuns of the Order of Aroacia, and placed therein his granddaughter Lecelina.[r]

William Piro, who was made Bishop of Glendaloch in 1192, and died in the year 1214, as a further endowment to this nunnery, did grant the Church of Uske, and its chapels in the rural deanery of Tristledermod.

In the year 1220, Henry, Archbishop of Dublin, granted to the prioress and nuns of this house a confirmation of all their possessions, viz., the site of their own house, together with the church and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; the Church of St. Keivin of Dunboc, with its appurtenances; and the Church of Noragh Patrick, and all its appurtenances, together with that carucate of land which Robert, son of

[q] *M'Geogh's Ann.* [r] *War. Mon.*

[59] A contraction for Tigh-Moling, *i.e.*, "the house of Moling." The village of Timolin, in Kildare, took its name from a church erected there by St. Moling, and it preserves more correctly than the Carlow Church of St. Moling the original form Tigh-Moling. The Manor of Thymolyn belonged to the Earls of Kildare in the time of Henry VIII.—*Carew Cal.* i. p. 131. The Archbolds were Barons of Timolin, under the Count Palatine of Leinster, in the Plantagenet times.

To distinguish this house from the other religious establishments of St. Moling in the County Carlow, it was generally called St. Moling-beg, or Timolin-beg. In an inquisition held at Ballygawran (Gowran), the 21st July, in the 37th year of Elizabeth, it was found that the "Prioress and Sisters of Saintmolingbeg, in the County of Kildare, were seized of one messuage and garden in the town of Ballygawran, in the street called Haggard-street, which messuage and garden, as parcel of the said priory, were unjustly withheld from the Queen by the Earl of Ormond and Ossory."

It is remarkable that many of the grants confirmed to this house by the Archbishop of Dublin, 1220, were situated in the County Wexford; thus, *Ederdrom* is subsequently identified with Edermine-beg; Oske is Ballind-Usker, *alias* Killinine; and Holywood, or "de Sancto Bosco," is St. Busk, *alias* Templescobe, all belonging to Wexford.

The *Book of Kildare* mentions Ellen Wulf, prioress of this convent, in the year 1495.

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Richard, gave to the Church of St. Patrick ; the Church of Ederdrom, with the carucate of land which the aforesaid Richard did also grant to the house; and the Church of Oske, which William, Bishop of Glendaloch, granted on the petition of William Calf ; all these were confirmed by the Archbishop from an *inspeximus* of their charters. The Church of St. Brigid de Rossenforme, which Matthew, late Bishop of Glendaloch, had granted at the solicitation of Hugh Dullard ; and the Church of Hollywood was also confirmed to them, having a perpetual vicarage in the said church for a fit and proper vicar.[s]

This nunnery had formerly in possession six churches ; but at the general suppression the prioress was seized of five only, at which time she paid £6 3*s.* 3*d.* proxies to the archbishop.[t]

An inquisition, taken 4th April, 3rd King Edward VI., found that the late prioress was seized of the rectory of Dullardstown in this county, which was appropriated to her nunnery, being the tithes of the two vills. of Dullardstown, and of a parcel of land in Grangemillon called Dromgyrroke, and of one acre of land in Dullardstown called the Church-land, the whole of the yearly value of £10, besides all reprises ; and that Alexander Barron, lately rector thereof, died in the first year of His Majesty's reign.[u]

Nunnery ; The following rectories were appropriated to this nunnery; inquisition 5th King Edward VI. finds the rectory of Killenick, in the County of Wexford ; inquisition March 2nd, 32nd Queen Elizabeth, finds the rectory of Uregare, near Killmallock, in the County of Limerick, annual value, besides reprises, 10*s.* ; and inquisition 23rd March, 33rd same reign, finds the rectories of Rossdroiett, annual value, besides reprises, 4*s.* sterling ; and Templescobe, annual value, besides reprises, 10*s.* sterling, both in the County of Wexford.[w]

The Church or Chapel of Edderdrumbeg, otherwise Edderminbeg, with a carucate of land adjacent thereto ; the Church of Ballindusker, otherwise Killinin ; the Church of St. Busc, *alias* Tamplescobe ; and the Church of Rosdreit, all in the County of Wexford, parcel of the possessions of this nunnery, were found to be concealed from the Crown, 14th April, 1577.[x]

And the inquisition taken on the octave of St. Martin, 19th Queen Elizabeth, found as follows :—

The site, &c., of the nunnery and its possessions, containing thirteen cottages, one hundred and forty acres of arable land,

[s] *Harris's Collect. vol.* i. [t] *Id. vol.* ii. [u] *Chief Remembrancer.* [w] *Id.* [x] *Id.*

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twenty of pasture, forty of mountain, a water-mill, &c., part of the demesne of said nunnery, and situated in the vill. of Timolingbeg; sixty acres of arable and forty of pasture in the vill. of Old Grange; one messuage, twenty-three acres of arable, and sixteen of pasture, called St. John's Land, in Inchemacudder, and the customs of the said premises.

May 6th, 23rd Queen Elizabeth, this nunnery and its appurtenances, together with the priory of St. John of Castledermot, and the Franciscan Friary of Wicklow, were granted to Henry Harrington and his heirs in capite, at the annual rent of £21 19*s.* Irish money.[y]

By an inquisition, taken in the reign of King James I., it was found that this monastery, with one hundred and forty acres of arable, twenty of pasture, forty of mountain, and a water-mill in the town and lands of Timolinbegge, of the yearly value of 10*s.*, with the town and lands of Culdgrange, containing sixty acres of arable and forty of pasture, of the yearly value of . . and one messuage, twenty-four acres of arable, and sixteen and a half of pasture, called St. John's land, in Inchemacudder, of the yearly value of 10*s.*, which said lands, &c., lying and situated in the County of Kildare, were in the possession of Sir John Harrington, Knt., who, dying 3rd May, 1612, left a son of the same name, and of the age of twenty-six years, seized of the same, all of which he held from the King in capite, by knight's service.[z]

Tulachfobhair;[60] was founded in the 7th century by St. Fechin, and endowed by the King of Leinster. It is said to have been near the town of Naas,[a] but we can find no farther account of it.

Tully;[61] Situated about a mile south of Kildare.

There was a commandery here for Knights Hospitallers.[b]

[y] *Auditor-General.* [z] *Lib. Inq. in Bibl. honor. W. Conyngham.* [a] *Act. SS p.* 142. [b] *War. Mon.*

[60] This is the famous Monastery of Fore, founded by St. Fechin, and situated in the County Westmeath, of which we will have more to say hereafter.

[61] Tully, the contracted form of Tulach, which means a little hill. In 1544, the Lord Deputy and Council wrote to the King for David Sutton, a gentleman of the County Kildare, who has done very acceptable service, to be allowed to purchase the lands of the commandery, late of St. John's, called Tully.—*Ham. Calend.* i. 68. In the time of the Protestant Bishop Craik, Tully was alienated to the Sarsfield family, whose principal seat was at Lucan Castle, County Dublin. In Bishop Dopping's time, in 1678, the preceptory of Tully was added to the bishopric of Kildare, to make up for the poverty of the see. It is said that the famous Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, lived for some time at Tully.

An inquisition of 25th of May, 1632, finds Patrick Sarsfield seized "of the Manor, or Preceptory, and land of Tully, Fryertowne, and Bralissan, one castle, ten messuages, one water-mill, 226 acres; also, Rossberry, Scarletstown, Mooreton, and Richardston, one castle, ten messuages, and 150 acres; the rectories of the Churches of Tully, Downen, *alias* Downeny, Rathbride, and Calverston, with all the tithes, &c.; and the tithes of Ballycalin, Fryerton, Mooreton,

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A.D. 1293. Thomas was prior of the Church of Tully.[c]

1308. In this year Dermot O'Dempsey was slain at Tully, and, it is said, by the servants of the Lord Piers Gaveston.[d]

1326. A chapter of the order was held here on the 15th Sunday of the Holy Trinity.[e]

1327. This year the grand prior appointed Philip de Rush to be chief clerk of the chapel of Tully, and principal manager under the direction of the preceptor.[f]

1330. John Fitz-Richard was preceptor.[g]

1331. He was this year continued in office.[h]

1333. A chapter was held here on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.[i]

1334. Richard de Bruyn was preceptor.[k]

1335. He was continued this year.[l]

Same year a chapter was held here on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Luke.[m]

1337. Richard de Bran[n] was preceptor.[o]

Same year a chapter was held here.[p]

The grand prior granted to John de Laundrey the office of porter in the house of Tully, together with his diet and the same clothing; or, in lieu thereof, one marc of silver, and half a marc for shoes, to be paid annually by the preceptor.[q] He also granted to William Fitz-Symons, during life (in the house of Tully), his diet, and all other necessaries for himself, a servant-boy, and a horse; the diet, attendance, &c., to be the same as the esquires, and his servant and horse the same as the preceptor's was served with, and that he (Fitz-Symons) was to serve in the said house as an esquire.[r]

1338. A chapter was held here on Sunday, being the feast of St. Luke.[s]

Same year the grand prior granted to Roger Philipson, in the house of Tully, the office of porter during his life, with diet, and ten shillings in silver yearly for all necessaries; and if he should be prevented by age or sickness from attending commons, he should then be served daily in his own chamber with a white loaf, and one of the coarser kind, a flagon of the best ale and another of the middle kind, and as much flesh meat, fish, &c., from the kitchen, as he should choose.[t]

[c] *King, p.* 38. [d] *Pembridge.* [e] *King, p.* 40. [f] *Id. p.* 72. [g] *Id. p.* 61. [h] *Id. p.* 36. [i] *Id. p.* 40. [k] *Id. p.* 31. [l] *Id. p.* 28. [m] *Id. p.* 40. [n] *Probably the same with de Bruyn.* [o] *King. p.* 79. [p] *Id.* [q] *Id. p.* 79. [r] *Id.* [s] *Id p.* 37. [t] *Id. p.* 80.

near Kilka, *alias* Kilcullen, Killkale, called Kilballane, near Connall, and Kilcock, all which were parcel of the Manor of Tully.

The *Book of Kildare* (fol. i.) preserves the name of Sir Oliver Heyduk, "Commander of Tully," in the year 1516. Its last commander, or preceptor, was John Walyngton; and in the Patent Roll, 14th July, 31st year of Henry VIII., we find a grant of "a yearly pension of £16 13*s.* 4*d.* to John Walyngton, late Preceptor of Tullie, issuing out of the hereditaments of that preceptory."

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1339. A chapter was held here on Sunday, being the feast of St. James.[a]

Same year the grand prior granted to Nicholas Uloys, clerk, his diet in this house, at the table of the brethren, and clothing the same as theirs; and if at any time he could not come to the hall, he should then be served in his chamber with two white loaves and two of the coarser kind, two flagons of the best ale and two of an inferior kind, a dish of meat from the kitchen for his dinner, and another for his supper; he had also leave to keep a servant, who was to diet with the servants of the preceptor.[w]

1340. He also granted to Gregory Tyrrell the office of assessor of the house of Tully, with diet at the table of the esquires, clothing the same as theirs, and half a marc of silver annually for shoes; and if he should not be able to come to the hall, he was then to be served in his chamber.[x]

1345. A chapter was held here on the Monday next before the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul.[y]

1349. We find another chapter held here before John Fitz-Richard, the grand Prior of Kilmainham.[z]

Same year the grand prior granted to brother John Tyrrell, prebend at Tully, the tithes of their church of Frereton, near Kildare, in the name of a pittance, during the term of his natural life.[a]

He also granted to Robert Fitz-Adam the office of butler in the house of Tully, together with diet at the servants' table, or in his chamber if confined by sickness; and clothing the same as the other servants of the house.[b]

This commandery, with an orchard, garden, and sixty acres of demesne lands, three messuages, six cottages, two acres of pasture, one hundred acres of arable, and a water-mill, with the custom of the tenths in the town and lands of Tully; two messuages, one cottage, and eighty acres of land, and custom of the tenths in and near Moortown; two messuages, one cottage, sixty acres of land, with the custom of the tenths in Frereton; and one messuage, six acres of land in Treven and Prompellan; all which were the temporal lands of the manor of Tully; also the rectories of Tully, Downen, Rathbride, and Calvenston, with the tithes of the same; the whole, lying and situate in this county, was granted to Sir Henry Harrington, knight, and his heirs, in capite, at the annual rent of £21 6*s.* 8*d.*, he paying yearly at Naas twenty bushels of corn.[c]

This commandery is now always held in commendam with the bishopric of Kildare.

[a] *King, p.* 41. [w] *Id. p.* 80. [x] *Id.* [y] *Id.* [z] *Id.* [a] *Id.* [b] *Id.* [c] *Auditor-General.*

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COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Archerstown; Situated on the river Noire, and below the City of Kilkenny.

Lublin places a friary of Augustinian Eremites at Archerstown, on the banks of the river Noire,[d] but this must be an error.

Callan;[1] A market town, of mean appearance, in the barony of Kells, and a corporation, sending two representatives to parliament; it is situated on the King's river, and was formerly a walled town and of great note.

Augustinian Friary; A friary for Augustinian Eremites was founded here, as some writers affirm, by Hugh de

[d] *Allemande.*

[1] The town of Callan is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Callan river, which is now known as Avonree, or the Kingriver. In the topographical poems of O'Heeren, this territory is assigned to the tribe of O'Gloiairn, and is praised for its richness and fertility:—"To O Gloiairn is given the fruit branch, a cantred of a sweet country, a smooth land along the beauteous Callann, a land without a particle of blemish." In Anglo-Norman times, Callan formed part of the estate of the Earls of March, was walled and fortified, and became one of the strongest bulwarks of the English Pale. From an indenture between Ormonde and Kildare, preserved in the State Papers, we learn that it was by descent from the Earls of March that Callan passed into the estate of the English Monarch Henry VIII. In the year 1260 a great battle was fought at Callan between the Anglo-Normans and the southern clans, headed by M'Carthy Reagh. The Anglo-Normans were signally defeated, and many of their knights and barons were slain, together with their leader, Thomas Fitzgerald, and his son Maurice, who were the heads of the southern Geraldines.—See *Gilbert's Viceroys*, page 106. Another great battle was fought at Callan in 1407, when the Irish forces were defeated, and their leader, O'Carroll, and eight hundred men, were slain. The local records assign the chief part in this victory to the Kilkenny burgesses, who were led on by the "Sovereign" John Croker. The English account, however, assigns all the merit to Gerald, fifth Earl of Kildare, and the forces under his command which took part in the battle. It was in memory of this victory, which was gained on the feast of the Exaltation of Holy Cross, that the beautiful monument known as Croker's cross was erected in Kilkenny. Callan sustained a siege from the Cromwellian army, when its walls were battered down. and a great part of the town destroyed.

In early times the parochial church of this district was situate at Kilbride, in Irish *Cill-Brighde*, about two miles south of Callan, where the rectorial glebe lands are situated, and which still honours the memory of St. Brigid on the 1st of February. It is still resorted to as a favorite burial ground, and retains some ruins of the old church, together with St. Brigid's holy well called Tober-Bride.

There is some uncertainty regarding the first foundation of the Augustinian Monastery in Callan. Herrera, in his *History of the Augustinians*, vol i., p. 158, tells us, that there were two monasteries of the Order of St. Augustine at Callan, that one of them was founded in the year 1251, by Hugh Mapleton, Bishop of Ossory; and the other by Edmund Butler and his wife in the year 1471. Ware says this foundation was in the year 1480, and that James Butler, father to Peter, first Earl of Ormond, was the founder, and that his remains were buried in the church there in the year 1487. Father Lublin says this house was founded before the year 1487. Herrera is the only writer who thinks there were two convents in the town of Callan. He says the latter of them is called in the registers of the order *Calima* and *Callania*, and that regular discipline was observed there in the

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Mapilton, who was Bishop of Ossory from 1251 to the year 1256;[e] but the real founder was James, father to Peter, Earl of Ormond; James died 16th April, 1487, and was interred here.[f]

This friary was repaired in the year 1461.[g]

William O'Fogharty was the last prior, and at the time of his surrender was seized of a church and belfry, a dormitory, hall, three chambers, a kitchen, &c., with three gardens, and some closes, containing three acres, the whole in a ruinous state, and of no value, besides reprises; he was also seized of three messuages, a bake-house, two gardens, and one acre of meadow, of the yearly value of 20*s.* 8*d.* Irish money, besides the reprises.[h] He was also seized of a water-mill, then in ruins, and called the New Mill, and a small parcel of pasture ground adjacent, called the Inch, being half an acre of land

[e] *Thady Dowling's Annals. War. MSS. vol.* 34. [f] *War. Mon. Carte's Introd. p.* 44. [g] *Allemande.* [h] *Chief Remembrancer.*

years 1472 and 1479, and that Pope Pius II., by a Bull dated 3rd November, 1461, intrusted to the Abbot of Ferns the erection of the new monastery in the town of *Callania*, diocese of Ossory, at the request of its pious founders, Edmund Butler and his wife. Ware only observes that authors don't agree either about the time of the foundation or the founder's name. Allemande is of opinion that there were two distinct convents of this order, one at Callan, and the other in the vicinity of the town, which were afterwards united. Torrelli, O.S.A., in his *History of the Order of the Hermits of St. Augustine*, written about two hundred years ago, after admitting that the Monastery of Callan was founded in the year 1251, and that the true founders were not known, denies that there were two distinct foundations; his words are these:—"I take the liberty to say there was but one monastery, and that the foundation of the year 1461 (ordered by Pius II.), was rather only a reparation, which he calls a foundation, because, perhaps, it had been for some time forsaken by the friars, and was fallen, or else had been destroyed by soldiers, and so afterwards in the said year 1461, it was newly founded by our own order."

It is quite possible, indeed, that the present Protestant Church of Callan, which bears all the signs of the most venerable antiquity, belonged to the foundation of 1251, attributed to Hugh Mapleton, and that the monastery said to be founded by him was for the Canons Regular, and not for the Hermits of St. Augustine. Before the elevation of that prelate to the see of Ossory, he was Archdeacon of Glendalough, and consequently a Canon Regular of the Order of St. Augustine.

One fact, however, is admitted by all who have written on the subject, that a convent of the Hermits of St. Augustine was established in Callan by one of the Butlers, some time before the end of the fifteenth century. It is a matter of very little importance whether the convent established at that time was a new foundation or only a reparation of the old. Before the Act for the suppression of monasteries it was richly endowed by the Ormonds, and was noted for its learned community, its library rich in manuscripts, holding a duplicate of all the rare works in the library of the celebrated Abbey of Jerpoint; also for the richness of its church utensils, &c.; but above all for its care of the poor. The last prior before its suppression was William Fogarty.

The church was a handsome Gothic structure, but it was destroyed with the rest of the town, at its capture by Cromwell. There are, however, some vestiges of the choir and tower, with the walls of the church itself, still remaining, which denote the former beauty of its style of architecture.

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of small measure, of the annual value of 2*s.* 6*d.* Irish money (these were concealed by Sir Thomas Butler, Knight of the Garter); also of a parcel of land within the liberties of Callan, called Gortnemragher, containing one stang, or the fourth of an acre of land of great measure, which was also concealed by the same, and valued at 4*d.* Irish money.[i]

This friary, with three gardens, containing three acres and three perches, with an acre of meadow in Callan, was granted, 13th December, 1557, together with the Abbey of Athassel, to Thomas Earl of Ormond.[k] *See Athassel, in the County of Tipperary.*

Inquisition taken the Monday next before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, finds that the rectory of Killine, *alias* Kyllynne, in this county, annual value, besides reprises, 40*s.*, was appropriated to the preceptor or commendator of Tully.[kk]

The tower and walls of this friary still remain; and it is probable that the bones of the founder were laid in the wall, under two Gothic arches, which yet stand near the east window.

Chantry; In the parish church of Callan were two chantries under the invocation of the Holy Trinity and St. Catherine; they still exist, and are called chapelries; the chaplain must be in holy orders, and attend visitations, &c. The presentation, if we mistake not, is now in lay hands.

The nave of this church, with its fine lateral aisles, still remains in good preservation; the choir is now the parish church,

[i] *King, p.* 421. [k] *Auditor-General.* [kk] *Chief Remembrancer.*

After the destruction of the town and abbey by Cromwell, it is thought that Callan was abandoned by the friars; when they returned is a matter of great uncertainty. For more than a century after the days of Cromwell, the picture presented by Catholic Ireland, especially within the English Pale, was almost a continued scene of terror and blood. It is almost certain, therefore, that there was no community there during the dark days of persecution, though it is not unlikely that some members of the order remained in disguise either in the town or neighbourhood, in order to impart the consolations of religion to their persecuted countrymen. It seems probable, however, that a community was there in the year 1766, and perhaps for some years before that time. Cornelius O'Mara was prior there from that year until 1774; he was then succeeded by Philip Tierney, who was prior until 1786. The next prior was John Foley, who held office until 1791. After him came James Tierney, who was prior until the year 1803. At the chapter held in that year the Very Rev. John Rice was elected prior, and he continued to exercise the duties of that office until the year 1819. It was during his priorship. and through his indefatigable exertions, that the present Augustinian church was erected. Previous to his time the community had possession of an old thatched house and chapel in Clothier's-lane, a few perches from the present church; it fell in 1810. By all accounts it never was built for religious purposes, being but a couple of mud huts united. The last time that Mass was celebrated in it, the roof gave way, and the people had to support it with their hands and shoulders, until Father Grace, a venerable old priest, completed the Holy Sacrifice.

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and the cemetery of the founder's family, overgrown with moss and ivy, adjoins the choir.

Clonfert Kerpan ; Is placed, by Conry, in this county, who also says that an abbey was founded here A.D. 503 ; but of this we can find no other account.

Durrow ;[2] Is a market-town, and was formerly part of the Queen's County, but on coming into the possession of the Butler family, who were perpetually harassed by the powerful sept of the Fitz-Patricks, the Earl of Ormond procured an act of parliament, to make this estate part and parcel of the County of Kilkenny, although surrounded by the Queen's County; and the offending Fitz-Patricks, whenever taken, were transferred immediately to Kilkenny, and there, removed from their connections, they suffered the penalties of the law.

We meet with St. Fintan Moeldubh of Dermagh, or Durrow, in Hy Duach, in the north of Ossory,[l] but know nothing farther of this monastery.

Fertagh ;[m3] A priory, under the invocation of St. Kiaran, was founded here in the 13th century, by the family of Blanchfield,[n] for Regular Canons following the rule of St. Augustin.[o]

[l] *Act. SS. p.* 355. [m] *Called anciently, and in the time of Queen Elizabeth, Fertaghnegeragh.* [n] *Allemande.* [o] *War. Mon.*

[2] Durrow remained attached to the County of Kilkenny till the time of the Ordnance Survey, when it was restored to the Queen's County. St. Fintan, surnamed Moeldubh, patron of Durrow, has sometimes been erroneously confounded with the great St. Fintan, founder of Clonenagh. He is named in our Martyrologies on the 20th of October, and to distinguish him from the many other saints who bore the name of Fintan in our early Church, is described in the glosses of the *Feliré* of St. Ængus as "St. Fintan of Ua-Duach in Ossory," and again as honoured "at Dermag ua Duach in the north of Ossory;" this is the present Church of Durrow in the diocese of Ossory. He is also styled in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, "St. Fionntain of Dervagh in Ui-Duach."

[3] Ferta, commonly called *Ferta-na-geiragh*, is situated about twelve miles north of Kilkenny, and is remarkable for the ruins of its ancient church and its round tower. Tighe, in his *Statistical Survey*, conjectures that the name Ferta-na-geiragh was a corruption of *Ferta-na-Ancoiragh, i.e.*, "Graves of the Anchorites:" O'Donovan, in notes to the *Four Masters*, translates it "Graves of the Sheep," and supposes it to be derived from the numbers of sheep buried here after some great mortality. In an old list of the parochial churches of Ossory I find it translated by "Ferta the small," and this is probably the original meaning, as its parochial district seems to have been remarkably restricted.

The *Annals of the Four Masters* record, at the year 861, a great victory gained here over the Danish and other Northern pirates. These had made an incursion into Meath and plundered its shrines ; even the graves of the dead were not spared in their search for plunder. The open country around Kildare was also ravaged, and Muirigen, son of Diarmaid, King of Nass and of Leinster, and a great many of the other Leinster chiefs were slain. (*Fragments of Irish Annals*, page 155.) On entering Ossory, however, they were completely routed by the brave Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and all their collected booty fell into his hands. The *Annals of the Four Masters* merely record : "The killing of the foreigners at Ferta-na-gaireach by Cearbhall, so that forty heads were left to him, and that he banished them from the territory;" but the *Fragments of Annals* already referred to, published by O'Donovan for the Irish Archæological Society in 1860, add : "A

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A.D. 1396. The prior held the Churches of Ferikeragh and Donaghmore, in the diocese of Ossory.

1566. The townlands of Fertnegeraghe, with the site, &c., of the priory, and the lands of Donaghmore, in the County of Kilkenny, were held by Sir Edward Butler, of Lowgrange, in the said county, together with divers other lands, at the twentieth part of a knight's fee.[p]

This priory paid annually to the bishop 11*s.* 7*d.* for temporalities, and £2 for proxies.[q]

8th October, and 9th of Queen Elizabeth, this monastery, with the appurtenances thereof, one stang of land, five cottages, and one hundred and one acres of land, in the town and lands of Fertnagera, with the rectory of the same, was granted for ever, in capite, to James Butler, junior, at the yearly rent of £12 13*s.* 3*d.*[r]

There still remains here a small ancient chapel, in which is a large raised tomb, with the figure of a man in armour rudely engraven thereon, his hands in a praying posture, and a dog at his feet: by his side was originally the figure of his wife, with an inscription on the cushion, which lay under her head; but this part of the tomb, now going to decay, is broken in two pieces, and the inscription rendered illegible by time; this tomb is said to belong to the family of Fitzpatrick. Near to it is another tomb, which appears to be a woman, with a singular head-dress, rising up on each side, as Bishop Pococke

[p] *King, p.* 244. [q] *Id.* [r] *Aud.-General.*

slaughter of the Galls at Ferta-Caeirech by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang, and they left their prey behind."

Under the year 1156 the *Four Masters* give us another entry regarding Ferta as follows: "A.D. 1156. Eochaidh O'Cuinn, the chief Master, was burnt in the round tower of Ferta." To the present day the ruins of this round tower present the traces of some great conflagration, and the split which reaches from top to bottom is judged to have been caused by fire. This is a singular confirmation of the accuracy of our annalists. This round tower was opposite the western door of the church. Its height, when measured for the *Statistical Survey*, was ninety-six feet; it was divided into eight stories; the door opening on the first floor is twelve feet from the base, and looks towards the church; the wall at the door is three feet two inches thick; the upper story has four windows, with angular tops formed by two stones. The other round towers of this county are St. Canice's, Tullagherin, Kilree, and Aghaviller

With regard to the Fertagh Priory, there are two interesting entries which escaped the notice of Archdall. In the Patent Rolls, 33rd of Henry VIII., there is a grant (31st August, 1542), for a yearly pension of five marks to Robert Shortal, late Prior of the Monastery of Fertnekeraghe, payable out of the possessions of said late priory. Again, in an inquisition held at Gowran on 2nd March, 1615, it appeared that Edward Butler, of Low Grange, was seized, *inter alia*, of the town and lands of Fertnegeraghe, *alias* Hertaghe-geraghe, containing the site and enclosure of the late monastery or priory of Fertnegeraghe, one ruinous chapel, one cemetery, 120 acres of arable land, 6 acres of marsh, and of the rectory and churches, and Fertnegeraghe and Donaghmore, which town of Fertnegeraghe and rectory aforesaid "nuper pertinabant dicto monasterio de Fertnegeraghe, et sunt parcella possessionum ejusdem."

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describes it, in two horns. In the east wall is a small figure of our Saviour, very inelegantly executed; and a few yards west of the chapel stands a round tower, much decayed, being cracked quite up from the door, and wanting the top; it is about forty-eight feet in circumference, and the wall is three feet eight inches thick; the door, which is six feet by two, and ten from the ground, faces the east; the inside is divided into five stories, at each of which is a resting-place, formed by the wall, sufficient to support a floor, and diminishing upwards; the neighbouring inhabitants say this tower is 112 feet high, but it seems not to exceed 90.

Not far from Fertagh is a ruin called Baun-richen, which is said to have been part of the ancient Monastery of Fertagh, and probably was the farm-house belonging to it.

Fiddown;[4] Is situated in the Barony of Iverk, on the river Suir. We find St. Maidoc, or Momoedoc (who appears to be different from St. Maidoc of Ferns), was abbot of Fedh-duin,

[4] Fiddown is written in Irish *Feadh-duin* and *Fidh-duin*, *i.e.*, "the Wood of the Fort." In the *Annals of the Four Masters* we have the following entries:—

A.D. 828. Cailti, son of Erc, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.
A.D. 873. Niallbranu, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.
A.D. 948. Colman, Bishop and Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.
A.D. 981. Donnghall, son of Duibhrighe, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.
A.D. 1073. Gillacaissi Osraigheach, comharba of Fidh-duin, died.

The founder of this great monastery was St. Maidoc. In the *Martyrology of Donegal* his festival is thus marked on the 17th of May: "Momhaedhog, Bishop of Fiodh-dhuin, in Ossory. He was of the race of Labhraidh Lorc, son of Ugaine Mor." The mere entry *Momhaedhog* again occurs on the 23rd of March, but the *Martyrology of Tallaght* on that day adds: "Momoedocus de Fedh-duin, *i.e.*, Mida, filius Midgnae." On the 13th of August, the *Martyrology of Tallaght* marks, as a third festival, the commemoration of "Momedoc Feda duin," and to this day his festival is also assigned by the *Feliré of St. Ængus* as follows:—

"Hippolitus the Martyr—
Miraculous was his company,
With an immense and noble army—
Momoedoc, the diadem of the Gaedhel;"

and the note is added: "Momoedoc, *i.e.*, in Fidh-duin, in the south of Ossory." St. Ængus also registers the other two festivals of St. Maidoc; thus on the 18th of May we have the feast of "Momoedhoc, the great and wealthy;" and the note is added: "Momoedhoe of Fidh-duin, in Osraighi, *i.e.*, Momoedhoc, the son of Midgnai, son of Meti, son of Ninded, son of Nazrar, son of Crimhthann, son of Echaidh, son of Œnghus, son of Crimhthann, son of Cathair Mor." On the 23rd of March he is also commemorated, but St. Ængus sufficiently indicates that this feast of our saint belonged to Scotland; hence in this day's strophe he is styled "Momoedhoc, the crown (mionn) of Scotland." The Irish word mionn, which is frequently translated by O'Curry "a crown," or "diadem," is explained by Petrie to designate "any sacred pledge or bright ornament or gem." (See *Round Towers*, page 341.) Lest it might be supposed that this Scottish festival referred to a different saint, the note is again added: "Momoedhoc, *i.e.*, the son of Midgna, son of Meti, son of Ninded, &c." Thus this holy Bishop of Fiddown not only won for himself an undying fame by his virtues and evangelical zeal at home, but also merited the gratitude of the Scottish Church for his missionary labours in that country. We cannot be surprised, then, to find him named in the *Drummond Calen-*

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in the south of Ossory, in the year 590;[s] his festival is held 18th May.[t] Fiddown is now a parish church in the diocese of Ossory.[u]

Freshford;[5] In the Barony of Crannagh. St. Lactan founded the Abbey of Achadhur, or the Green-ford, in Ossory, and was himself the first abbot; he was also a bishop, though there is no certainty of his having been bishop here; he died

[s] *Act. SS. p.* 727. [t] *Ward. p.* 160. [u] *Visitation Book.*

dar; and Dr. Forbes, whilst entering him in the alphabetical list of Scottish saints, adds: "the saint was by birth an Irishman, but the distinctive term *Mionn Albain* assigns to him a field of labour on the opposite coast." (*Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, page 412.) The *Calendar of Cashel* also marks the 10th of April as the festival of our saint, on which day, as Colgan remarks, his festival seems to have been kept in Munster. Our saint was grand-nephew to St. Columba of Tirdeglass, and, like him, descended from Cathair Mor, King of Ireland. As St. Columba, of Tirdeglass, died at a venerable old age in the year 552 (*Lanigan* ii. 75), we may conclude that our saint founded the monastery of Fiddown before the close of the sixth century. His missionary labours extended to Gaul, and the holy Queen St. Radegundis, wife of Clothaire the Second, the great patron of Fortunatus, of Poictiers, and of St. Germain, of Paris, cherished him as her own son. As St. Radagundis died in the year 590, we can approximately fix the immediately preceding years as the period of St. Maidoc's apostolate in Gaul.

[5] *Achadhur* derives its name from the many rivulets that flow in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. It is explained by Colgan to mean *ager vividis*:—"Achadhur, *i.e.*, ager viridis seu mollis propter humiditatem rivulorum qui transeunt ibi." In the English records of last century it is sometimes accurately translated *Freshfield*, but more generally it is called *Freshford*, which has been adopted as its modern name.

St. Lachtin was founder of its monastery in the sixth century. The *Martyrology of Donegal* thus marks his festival on the 19th of March:—"St. Lachtain, son of Torben, Abbot of Achadhur, in Ossory, and of Bealach Feabhrath; he died A.D. 622." Under this year his death is also recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters*. He was a native of Muskerry, in the County Cork, and the second church, namely, Bealach-Feabhraidh, which honoured his name, is identified by O'Donovan with Ballaghawry, which gives name to a townland in the west of the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orrery, in that county. He is commemorated on the same day in the *Feliré of St. Ængus*, under the name *Molachtoc*, and the note is added, "This is Lachtain from Achadur." St. Lachtain was one of those great saints who came forth from that nursery of piety and learning, the school of St. Comgal at Bangor. Among his contemporaries, whose missionary labours he shared and whose friendship he enjoyed, were St. Pulcherius, of Liathmore, near Thurles; St. Molua, of Clonmulloe; St. Finnbar, of Inisdamle; St. Fursa, St. Carthage, and St. Canice. Colgan mentions a holy well, sacred to St. Lachtin, near Liosnasciath (Lisnaskea), in the diocese of Cashel, which, in his time, was frequented by crowds of pilgrims. There is another holy well which bears his name in the immediate neighbourhood of Freshford. St. Lachtain was reckoned among the chief patrons of the Province of Munster. He is commemorated by St. Cuimin, of Connor, in the following strophe:—

"Lachtain, the champion, loved
Humility, perfect and pure.
He stands, throughout all time,
In defence of the men of Munster."

The *Four Masters*, at A.D. 809 (*recte* 814), have the death of "Boelgaile of Achadhur:" and again, A.D. 899, the death of "Ceannfaeladh, son of Cormac, Airchinneach of Achadhur." They also, at A.D. 1018 (*recte* 1019), record that "Ua Brodubhain, Abbot of Achadhur, was killed."

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March 19, A.D. 622. There is a celebrated fountain near Cashel, called Liosnasciath, which is dedicated to St. Lactan.[w]

This is now a parish church in the diocese of Ossory, and called the prebend of Aghour.[x]

Graignemanagh;[y6] This town is situated in the Barony of Gowran, on the river Barrow. Some monks of the Cistercian Abbey of Stanley, in Wiltshire, seated themselves in the year 1202 at Lough-meran, near Kilkenny, then at Athamolt (Athermolt), and lastly at the Vale of St. Saviour, otherwise Duisk, now called Graignemanagh, where a monastery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded for them, A.D. 1212, by William Marescall the elder, Earl of Pembroke, who came into Ireland in 1207.[z]

[w] *Act. SS. p.* 657. [x] *Visitation Book.* [y] *Called also Duisk, and the Abbey of the Vale of St. Saviour.* [z] *Annals Duisk.*

Petrie, in his *Round Towers*, gives, at page 285, a plate of the richly-carved entrance porch or doorway of the Church of St. Lachtain at Freshford. He adds, that "this church was originally erected by St. Lachtain in the seventh century, but rebuilt towards the close of the eleventh or commencement of the twelfth, as a perfectly legible inscription on its doorway clearly proves. This inscription is contained in two bands, encircling the external face of the inner arch, the letters, as is usual in all ancient inscriptions, being indented," He thus translates these inscriptions :—"A prayer for Niam, daughter of Corc, and for Mathghamain O'Chiarmeic, by whom was made this church ;" and "a prayer for Gille Mocholmoc O'Cencucain, who made it." The O'Ciarmaics (anglicized Kirby) were a distinguished family of Leinster, descended from Cathair Mor, Monarch of Ireland in the second century, and it is clear from the above inscription that it was through the munificence of Mahon O'Chiarmeic and his wife Niam, the Church of St Lachtain was restored in the eleventh century, whilst Mocholmoc O'Cencucain was the artist by whom the work was executed.

The chief residence of the Bishops of Ossory, in Catholic times, was situate in the demesne of Uppercourt, adjoining the village of Freshford; the property, however, was alienated in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign; and, finally, in the time of the Commonwealth, having been granted to Sir George Ayscue, together with the adjoining townland of Ballylarkan, was never after restored to the See.

[6] A Bodleian MS. cited in *Bowles Bremhil*, page 119, has the following curious passage relative to the first foundation of this abbey :—"A.D. 1204. Depositus est R. Abbas Stanlegh, a Capitulo Cisterciense eo quod duxerit conventum in Hiberniam absque licentia Capituli. Eodem anno electus est conventus novus in Stanlegh in Wilts cum Abbate proprio, scilicet venerabili viro Radulpho, 10 Calendis Augusti, et in Hiberniam missus in provincia Osseriensi ad locum qui vocatur Sancti Salvatoris quem eis dedit bonae memoriae vir Wilhelmus Mareschallus comes de Pembroke cum aliis terris plurimis."

In 1227 the Abbey *de Valle Dei*, which had been hitherto a daughter of Jerpoint, was united to the Abbey of Duisk. We may remark, that in the Cistercian annals this Irish monastery, *de Valle Dei*, is called Glendia, or Glandy, whilst in the official records it is called Killenny.

In *State Papers*, vol. i., page 436, Henry VIII. was advised by Gray and other members of the council "to give Dusque and other suppressed abbies to the Earl of Ossory in lieu of castles belonging to the Earl of Kildare and other territories then in his hands."

In inquisition at Kilkenny, 19th September, 1607, Edward Butler de Oldabay (*i.e.*, old abbey) claimed "villam et terram de Garneviddan ut parcellam abbatiae de Dusk.'

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Hugh Rufus, who was Bishop of Ossory from the year 1202 to 1218, gave the village of Stathmarkestdivan, together with its churches, to the Church of St. Mary of the Abbey of Duisk, reserving yearly to the mother-church of Ossory twenty shillings in lieu of all services and exactions whatsoever.[a] Witnesses, William Marescall, Earl of Pembroke, H., Bishop of Leighlin, and Odo, Prior of Kilkenny.[b]

A.D. 1225. William Marescall, junior, Earl of Pembroke, granted and confirmed to this abbey all that William, his father, had given; that is to say, all the land of Dowyskir and Athermolt, with their appurtenances, together with eleven carucates of other land, Tulachany and its appurtenances, being Clundaff, Kilmeggeth, and Liscrithan, near Kilkenny, and ten carucates of land; one burgage in Kilkenny, another in Weyseford, and a third burgage in the Island of ———. Witness, Peter, Bishop of Ossory.[c]

1227. In this year the Abbey of Killenny, called the Abbey of the Vale of God, was, by the general chapter, united to this abbey after a long contest.[d] *See the Abbey of Killenny.* This union afterwards received the confirmation of King Henry III.[e]

1229. Died Peter Manessin, Bishop of Ossory; he had succeeded Hugh Rufus, and confirmed to this abbey the Church of Tullachany with its appurtenances, and all the tithes of his own grange, reserving thereout a marc yearly to the Church of Kilkenny, payable after the death of Hugh, the Dean; he also confirmed to this abbey the Church of Athermolt and sundry others: the Church of Tullachany was chargeable with the aforesaid marc.[f]

1243. Died John St. John, Bishop of Ferns; he granted to this abbey all the land of Killacy, reserving to himself and his successors the yearly rent of ten shillings.[g]

1276. This year an interdict was laid on this abbey by the general chapter, but in two years afterwards it was removed, and a general absolution was granted.[h]

1330. On the vigil of the Circumcision, Richard O'Nolan was besieged in the steeple of this abbey, when he was compelled to deliver up his son as a hostage for his future good behaviour.[i]

1331. The Lord William de Bermingham, with his suit, took up his summer residence in the wood belonging to this abbey; and there Eustace Lord le Poer, on Wednesday,

[a] *War. Bps. p.* 404. [b] *King, p.* 360. [c] *Dugdale, vol.* ii. *p.* 1032, *from an Inspeximus Henr.* 3 *anno.* 57. [d] *Dowling's Annals. Harris's Coll. p.* 319. [e] *Dugdale, vol.* ii. *p.* 1032. [f] *Ware's Bps. p.* 404. [g] *Id. p.* 440 [h] *Annal. Thady Dowling.* [i] *Clynne Ann.*

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being the feast of St. Gervase and St. Prothasius, married the daughter of John de Bermingham, Earl of Louth.[k]

1342. Henry was abbot. *See St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin.*

1356. This year the abbot, David Cornwalshe, for the fine of forty shillings, obtained the King's (Edward III.) pardon for divers offences; to wit, when many of the King's enemies, who at sundry times did, with ensigns displayed, invade his Majesty's territories in the respective Counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, and Wexford, and at all such times did rob, prey, or burn the same, and did also inhumanly murder Edmund Trahern, Sheriff of Carlow, and many others of his Majesty's good and faithful subjects; he, the said abbot, did receive the said felons at Duisk, where he entertained them with bread, drink, fish, clothes, &c., and did also receive and harbour at Duisk aforesaid Richard Brown, David, son of Henry Duffe, &c., whom he knew had been guilty of divers robberies and felonies; also that William Porter, Robert Hechyn, Henry Roth, John Eylward, John Brown, and Richard Godman, monks, did, in the present year, at Duisk aforesaid, stop William Archer of Duisk on the highway, and did there rob him of two horses, value sixty shillings, one cloak, value ten shillings, one seal, value twenty shillings, and sundry other goods and chattels, to the amount and value of a further sum of twenty shillings; and knowing that the said monks had committed the said robberies and felonies, he, the prior, had nevertheless received and entertained them in his abbey of Duisk as aforesaid.[l]

1380. It was enacted by parliament, that no mere Irishman should be suffered to make his profession in this abbey.[m]

1396. This year we find the abbot in possession of the Churches of Tullagharry and O'Ferclare, in the diocese of Ossory.[n]

1415. This year, on the 24th of July, John Doun, LL.D., was abbot.[o]

1418. John was abbot.[p]

1440. Died the Abbot John Weyng.[q]

1501. This year Cahier, or Charles O'Cavenagh, was elected and confirmed in the abbacy;[r] and Thomas, Bishop of Leighlin, appointed the said abbot to be his vicar-general during his absence at the Lateran Council in the years 1515 and 1516.[s]

1524. The same abbot Charles, made a present to the abbey of a beautiful cross of silver, richly gilt and adorned with precious stones.[t]

[k] *Clynne Ann.* 1 *King, p.* 36. [l] *Id. p.* 93. [m] *Id. p.* 360. [n] *Rymer, Tom.* 9. *p.* 287. [o] *Lodge's Kildare, fol. p.* 17. [p] *Ann. Dowling.* [q] *Dowling's Annals.* [r] *Ware's Bps. p.* 460, *and Annals.* [s] *Dowling's Annals.*

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1525. He also purchased for his monastery several rich and expensive vestments, viz., a cope, surplice, and two tunicles.[u]

1537. March the 18th, a pension of £10 a year was granted to Charles M'Murgho O'Cavenagh, the last abbot.[w]

The abbot of this house was a baron of parliament,[x] and paid annually to the bishop £4 7*s.* 6*d.* for his temporals.[y]

We find Sir Edward Butler, of Lowgrange, knight, was afterwards seized of the possessions of this abbey, viz., the site, church, and cemetery, one close, one orchard, and a garden, containing in the whole two acres of great measure; the town of Graige Duisk, Old Grange, *alias* Garvock, and Cowloroe, containing three acres of arable, fifteen of pasture, and twenty-five of wood, two mills and three eel-weirs; Rahindownour, containing, by estimation, fourteen cottages, thirty acres of arable, fifteen of pasture, and fifteen of wood, of the large measure; in Ballyogane, by estimation, ten acres of arable, five of pasture, and five of wood, large measure; Thikenlevank and Athclare, ten acres of arable, five of pasture, and five of wood; Cupponnagh, ten acres of arable, and ten of pasture and mountain; Glancoome, *alias* Claynehowne, ten acres of arable, five of pasture, and fifteen of wood; Moynetilane, *alias* Monetolane, and Killine, with their appurtenances, ten acres of arable, eight of pasture, and two of wood; Upper-grange, *alias* Woodgrange, and Acrenamanagh, thirty-five acres of arable, one of meadow, and four of underwood; the Castle part of Lowgrange, eleven cottages and one mill, seventy-five acres of arable, and five of pasture and moor; Old Abbey, *alias* Shanevanister; Aerenemannet, near Gurtyne, thirty acres of arable, two of wood, a mill and an eel-wier; Downynge, fifty-six acres of arable, three of pasture, and one of moor; and all the tithes, alterages, and offerings belonging to the premises aforesaid.[z]

October 8th, and 9th year of Queen Elizabeth, this monastery, with its appurtenances situated in and near to Duisk, and the lands of Rahendon, Ballyogan, Copponaghe, Teighkerleven, Monyticillany, Clayne, *alias* Clawncrowne, beyond the Grange, called the Wood-grange, the Lower Grange, called Willm—, Curragh-grange, and Downinges; and all other lands, &c., in the Fasaghbentrie of the Counties of Wexford and Carlow, belonging to the said monastery, but reserving therout the tithes of the said lands; sixty-four acres in and near the Grange of Hanumolt; one hundred acres in and near the Grange of Tullaghanye; thirty-two acres in and near the town of Old Abbey, in the County of Kilkenny, and all the tithes of the said town; were granted for ever, in capite,

[u] *Dowling's Annals.* [w] *King, p.* 360. [x] *War. Annals.* [y] *King, p.* 360. [z] *Id.*

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to James Butler, junior, at the annual rent of £41 Irish money.[a]

A messuage, with its appurtenances, in Callane, the two tofts in Thomastown, did also pass in patent to the said James Butler, and are held of the King, in capite, by knight's service, viz., by the twentieth part of a knight's fee.[b]

Jerpoint;[7] Situated on the river Noire, two miles above Thomastown, in the Barony of Knocktopher.

A.D. 1180. Donogh O'Donoghoe, King of Ossory, founded an abbey here, to the honour of the Virgin Mary, for Cistercian Monks, whom he removed hither from a distant part of Ossory.

[a] *Auditor-General.* [b] *King, p.* 360.

[7] Jerpoint Abbey, so grand even in its ruins, was one of the most remarkable of the great Cistercian Irish abbeys. Martene, in his *Thesaurus*, vol. iv., has published the *Acts of the General Congregations of the Cistercian Order*, which make frequent reference to Jerpoint. Thus, in the year 1227, we find that "Abbatia Geripontis huc usque filia Vallis Salutis (*i.e.*, Baltinglas) datur in perpetuam filiam abbatiae de Fontanis in Anglia ob ordinis reformationem." This would imply that the foundation of Jerpoint was made from Baltinglas and not 'from a distant part of Ossory,' as Archdall states. This same year the Abbey *de Valle Dei*, hitherto a daughter of Jerpoint, was transferred to Duiske "cum omnibus bonis suis."

In 1274 a petition was presented in their General Chapter on the part of the Archbishop of Cashel, David MacCarwill, praying that an anniversary office for his deceased father and mother should be celebrated in the Abbeys of Jerpoint and the Rock of Cashel, "as he and his family were the founders of these houses;" the prayer was granted, with the proviso, that it was in accordance with the desires of the abbots and communities of said houses.

Under the year 1276, the following important decree of the General Chapter is inserted:—"Auctoritate capituli generalis, de Buellio (Boyle) de Beatitudine (Bectiffe) de Samaria (Astrath, Ballyshannon), de Albo Tractu (Tracton) abbatibus districte precipitur ut ad locum ubi quondum abbatia de Valle Dei in Hibernia (Killenny) filia Geripontis fuerit situata, infra Purificationem B. M. V. proxime venturam absque dilatione aliqua per se vel per alium accedentes inquirant diligenter et respiciant utrum terrae pertinentes ad abbatiam Vallis Dei possint secundum statum illius terrae competenter sufficere ad conventum ibidem sustinendum. Quod si possint sufficere illas grangias et terras in abbatiam nomine Vallis Dei filiam Geripontis cum rebus. Ædificiis ibidem inventis redigant, cum ibi corpora multorum et magnorum principum et multorum aliorum sint sepulta, et Abbas Geripontis ibidem conventum mittere non retardet, et sit filia ipsius, prout definitum est quod tales abbatiae ad proprias matres revertantur. Si autem dictae terrae non sufficiunt ad conventum ibidem sustinendum tunc dictae terrae ad dictam abbatiam Vallis Dei quondam pertinentes ad domum Geripontis tanquam ad matrem propriam cum Ædificiis absq. contradictione aliqua convertantur. Si Abbas S. Salvatoris (Graigenemanagh) vel quicumque alius contravenerit, vel si opposuerit, vel aliquo modo impedierit, vel per se vel per alium contradicere praesumserit praedicti quatuor abbates, vel duo eorum, si alii interesse nequiverint, ipsum et alios contradicentes vel impedientes per suspensionis seu excommunicationis, vel si aliter non potuerint, per depositionis sententiam compellant auctoritate Capituli Generalis, conventum similiter si contradictorem invenerint interdicto et suspensioni supponentes, et quid super hoc fecerint per suas patentes litteras anno sequenti renuncient Capitulo Generali."

Again, in the same year we have the entry:—"Cum Frater Johannes quondam Abbas Jeripontis quamdam summam pecuniae a dicta abbatia repetat per judicem

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1185. King Donagh, the founder, who had richly endowed this abbey,[c] died in this year, and was interred here.[d]

John Lord of Ireland, confirmed all the grants that had been made to this abbey by the Irish before the arrival of Earl Richard, and particularly those of the royal founder, who granted as follows, viz., the lands of Bataoch-ellam, whereon the abbey was built; Cassell, Corbrin, Tigiglassan, Balynarich, Baly-checbani, Bally-elleba, Bally-longsin, Ivary, Machogvaill, and Eoda, with all their appurtenances; Burbili, Raichosalich, Mulianmobruoch, Tritiri-adoir, Raichellela, Keldersadub, Ardehen, and Raichada, with Serigurtha, which belongs to Raichada; also Kaichamackellich, Cafflieremaich, Magleth, and Baleithnai Mieig Arath. He farther confirmed the town of Kell-Rudi, which Felix, Bishop of Ossory, had granted, and every other gift which had been lawfully and properly granted

[c] *Annals Pembridge. War. MSS. ex Thady Dowling. War. Mon. & Canb. Cist. O'Flaherty's Ogygia.* [d] *War. Mon.*

saecularem contra juris ordinem et ordinis instituta, de Voto et de S. Cruce abbatibus praecipitur auctoritate Capituli Generalis ut dictum monachum moneant firmiter et efficaciter inducant, ut ab instantia saecularis judicii contra dictam abbatiam Jeripontis cesset penitus, et desistat. Si vero monitioni ipsorum parere noluerit monachus, ipsum excommunicatum denuncient auctoritate Cap. Gen. et denunciari faciant in omnibus abbatiis ordinis nostri dioecesis Dublinenis, in qua diocesi dictus monachus facit residentiam personalem."

In the Patent Rolls, 10th of Richard the Second, No. 84, on a fine of 40*s.* being paid by Thomas, Abbot of Jerpoint, a grant was made to him:—"Quod ipse liberi sit status et condicionis et ab omni servitute Hibernicali liber et quietus, et quod respondeat et respondeatur tanquam Anglicus in omnibus curiis et gaudeat lege et usibus anglicanis in omnibus, condicione Hibernicali non obstante:" Pardon was at the same time granted to him for being elected abbot and holding temporalities without licence, and "concessit insuper quod temporalia dictae Abbatiae quae capta sunt in manus suas retineat ac teneat ac si Anglicus esset."

Five years later, 15th Richard the Second, No. 13, the King, at the request of Robert Frayn, Knight, of the County Kilkenny, "commisit Thomae Abbati domus Beatae Mariae de Jeripont custodiam terrarum quae nuper fuerunt Roberti filii Johannis Dobyn, in the mortoun juxta Kyllergn in comitatu praedicto."

In Henry the Eighth's reign, on 28th April, 1540 (Pat. Roll 31 Henry VIII., 5) a yearly pension of 40*s.* was granted to James Grace, "late parson of the convent of Jerepount, payable out of the hereditaments in Jerepount, Ballylynch, Kilgrellan, and Dounbill, and out of the churches of Jerepount and Blachilleston." On the same day a yearly pension of £10 was granted to Oliver Grace, "late Abbot of Jerepont," payable as above.

From an inquisition held in 1618, it appeared that Queen Elizabeth, on the 8th of March, in the fifth year of her reign, granted Legan, Blackrath, and Ballylynch to Thomas, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, who, on the 2nd of June, 1563, granted them at a rent of £8. 0*s.* 8*d.* to Oliver Grace, late of Ballylinch.

In another inquisition held at the Sessions House, 14th January, 1633, Pierce Butler was found seized for the use of the Earl of Ormond of "the monasteries of Old and New Jeripont, a water-mill in Old Jeripont, of Bawnesteighy, Wollengrange, Stavesland, Moorehouseland, Smithstowne, Jachstowne, Ballinvillaine. Ardshinan, Kilgrakan, Morroughmore, Castlecosker, Kiltrolly, *alias* Shrowleswood, Maddochstowne, certain lands in Thomastowne, called the Abbeylands, Garrane, *alias* Garranemanagh and Cloran, Dunbill, Grangemocombe, *alias* Rathcline, Oldtowne, near the Grange, Boraesmore, and the annual rent of £3 from Ballylinch, Legan, and Blackrath, all the premises being parcel of the Abbey of Jeripont."

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to the abbey since the first arrival of the said Earl, and particularly those of the English, to wit, the grant of Manasser Affic, who gave the land of Dadurtes in Uthoh; and from the same and Richard, the son of Falcon, the lands of Ballemacgillcreneig in Arewey; and from the said Falcon, the lands near the Grange of Raichellela, with all their appurtenances; from John, the son of Robert, the entire town called Clohan, otherwise Duncrohi, in Congtella; and from John de Lenhal, the land of Raithdoni-nail. King Edward III., in the 34th year of his reign, at the requisition of Philip, then abbot, granted to him an exemplification and confirmation of this charter.[e]

1202. This year Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, was interred on the north side of the high altar; many miracles are said to have been wrought at this tomb.[f]

1266. William, a monk of this abbey was made Bishop of Cork.[g]

1273. Gregory was abbot. *See the Abbey of the Rock of Cashel*

Peter was abbot, who was succeeded by Laurence.

1300. William Schouldam sued the abbot Laurence for three carucates of the land of Kilrue, near Dunfert, granted to the said William by Peter, who had lately been abbot of this house.[h]

1356. This year the abbot Philip was accused, that he, by force and violence, had expelled Thomas, Abbot of Tintern, from his said abbey, and had also imprisoned Walter de Weysford, prior, and Thomas Scurlog, sub-prior of the same, together with divers other monks of the said house; and at the same time did rob the said prior of three horses, valued eight marcs. The said abbot was also accused and tried in the following year for repeating his insults and felonious outrages upon the Abbot of Tintern, but of this he was acquitted by the jury.[i]

1361. Philip continued abbot. *See the inspeximus of King John's Charter.*

1375. This year the abbot, by petition to King Edward III., set forth, that his house was a dependent upon the Abbot of Baltinglas, who did use to attend parliaments, and make answer for those abbots dependent on him; nevetheless, the Abbot of Jerpoint was often compelled, by writ, to appear in parliament, to his particular loss and distress, and to the great expenditure and costs of his house; he, therefore, prayed to be exempt for the future from this his inconvenient attendance; the King did thereupon, by writ dated at Kilkenny, October

[e] *Harris's Coll. vol.* ii. *p.* 232. *Monasticon Anglic. vol.* ii. *p.* 1028. [f] *Ware's Bps. p.* 403. [g] *Id. p.* 558. [h] *King, p.* 415. [i] *Id. p.* 414.

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28th (where a parliament was then held), exonerate him from all and every such attendance.[k]

1380. It was enacted by parliament that no mere Irishman should be permitted to make his profession in this abbey.[l]

1396. The abbot enjoyed all the profits and emoluments arising from the Churches of Rachelt and Grange, in the diocese of Ossory.[m]

1518. The abbot, Nicholas Baron, granted to Robert Roth, of Kilkenny, one acre of land, together with his fishery, &c., in Dunbille, for the term of thirty-one years, at the yearly rent of ten shillings.[n]

1523. On the 3rd of July this year, the said abbot Nicholas demised the town of Kilrey to Robert Roth, of Kilkenny, for the term of sixty years, at the annual rent of thirty shillings.[o]

1529. Maurice, son of Thomas, Earl of Desmond, was interred here.[p]

1530. The abbot, Oliver Grace, did, on the 18th of May, demise to Nicholas Moting, Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, all the tithes and alterages of the Churches of Cloghran and Gauran, for the term of twenty-five years, at the yearly rent of twenty-six shillings and eightpence.[q]

Same year the abbot, on the 30th of October, demised to Simon Cradock and Edward Grace the townlands of Smithstown and Gibbonsheephouse, for the term of thirty-one years. And did grant, on 14th July, to Master Adam Walshe, laic, and his assigns, during the life of the said Adam, the mill of Dunbille, as a compensation for his good advice, and for the money advanced and expended by him for the abbot.[r]

Oliver Grace, the last abbot, surrendered this abbey, 18th March, 31st King Henry VIII., being then seized of a church, belfry, and cemetery, a hall, six chambers, a kitchen, dormitory, granary, two stables, two gardens, a park, and sundry other closes, containing three acres, within the precincts of the abbey ; and of fifteen messuages, eight cottages, one hundred acres of arable land, one hundred of pasture, and twenty-four of wood ; two weirs and a water-mill, with the appurtenances, in the vill. of Jerpoint, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £10 ; four messuages, forty acres of arable land, and twenty-four of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Ballylinchy, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* ; five messuages, one hundred acres of arable land, forty of pasture, one weir and fishery, with the appurtenances, in Kilgrellan, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £3 3*s.* 4*d.* ; two

[k] *Harris's Coll. vol.* 3. [l] *King, p.* 93. [m] *Id. p.* 414. [n] *Id.* [o] *Id.* [p] *Lodge, vol.* i., *p.* 16. [q] *King, p.* 414. [r] *Id. p.* 413.

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messuages, forty acres of arable land, and forty of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Baun, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 40*s.*; ten acres of pasture and wood, with the appurtenances, in Feronghmore, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 6*s.* 8*d.*; two messuages, two hundred acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Carrick Shrowley, *alias* Shrowleysued, Ballindullan, and Ardshinnan, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £6 13*s.* 3*d.*; two messuages, forty acres of arable land, forty of pasture and wood, with the appurtenances, in Grangemokgene and Rathfelen, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 47*s.* 8*d.*; two messuages, forty acres of arable land, and forty of pasture, with the appurtenances, in the Grange of Lackan, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 26*s.* 8*d.*; one messuage, forty acres of arable, and twenty of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Blackrathe, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 23*s.* 4*d.*; six messuages, one hundred and sixty acres of arable land, sixty of pasture, a water-mill and fishery, with the appurtenances, in Dunbille, *alias* Bunville, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £6; three messuages, sixty acres of arable, ten of pasture, a rabbit-borough and water-mill, with the appurtenances, in Wolgrange, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 73*s.* 4*d.*; twenty acres of land in Stanesland and Moor-house, with the appurtenances, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 13*s.* 4*d.*; a castle, four messuages, twenty acres of arable land, and forty of pasture, with the appurtenances, in the Grange of Killrye, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; a water-mill, with the appurtenances, in Madockeston, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 40*s.* 4*d.*; two messuages, forty acres of arable land, and forty of pasture, with the appurtenances in the Grange of Cloghran, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 20*s.*; four messuages and four gardens, with the appurtenances, in Thomastown, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 13*s.* 4*d.*; one messuage, forty acres of arable land, and twenty of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Smithstown and Gibbonsheephouse, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 10*s.* 4*d.*; one messuage, twenty acres of arable land, and twenty of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Jackiston, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 13*s.* 4*d.*; one messuage in Kilkenny, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 2*s.*; and one messuage, five gardens, one weir, in Newton de Jerpoint; and twenty acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Crosciok, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 10*s.*; the rectory of Jerpoint, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; the rectory of

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the Rowre, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £8; and the advowson of the same; the rectory of Blanchelistown; and all the tithes and alterages of Jerpoint, Ballylichi, Baven, Foraghmore, Shrowleeswood, Ballyadullin, Ardshinan, Grangmokhane, Grange of Lechan, Blackrath, Dunbille, Wolgrange, Grange of Cloghran, and the Grange of Killrye, with the appurtenances, the whole of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; the said rectories, tithes, &c., being appropriated to the said abbot and his successors, and the said lands, &c., are situate and lying in the County of Kilkenny.[s]

The abbot, Oliver Grace, was also seized of a messuage and a garden in Ross, in the County of Wexford, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 4*s.* 6*d.*[t]

All these several possessions were granted, 13th December, 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, to James, Earl of Ormond, and his heirs male, to hold the same in capite at the annual rent of £49 3*s.* 9*d.*[u]

In the time of Milo, Bishop of Ossory, this abbey paid annually to the bishop for proxies 15*s.*, and to William, the Archdeacon, 6*s* 8*d.*

The abbot of Jerpoint was a Lord of Parliament.

Inistioge;[8] A walled town and a borough, in the barony of Gowran on the river Noire.

An abbey appears to have been founded at Inistioge so early as the year 800;[w] but about A.D. 1210, Thomas, the son of

[s] *Chief Remembrancer.* [t] *Id.* [u] *Auditor-General.* [w] *Conry.*

[8] A Patent Roll, 11th of Edward II., records the following royal grant in avour of this monastery:—"Rex concessit priori et conventui Beatae Mariae de Instyoc quod Henricus filius Henrici de Rupe, dare possit ipsis advocationes ecclesiasticas de Rowyr et Lysterglyn et 2a. terrae in eisdem villis nomine *glebe*, tenenda eis et ecclesiae suae praedictae et eorum successoribus de elemosina in perpetuum."

Milo Baron, Bishop of Ossory, and Commendatory Prior of the Priory of St. Columba of Inistioge, surrendered its possessions to the Crown the 20th of March, 1540, and an annual pension of £20 was assigned to him, "payable out of the Manor of Enestioke and the Churches of Enestioke, Rossynan, Kilbecoke, Thomaston, and Columkille."

An inquisition held at Thomastown, 9th September, 1607, found that Theobald Viscount Butler, of Tullophelim, was seized of the site and enclosure of the late Monastery or Priory of Enestioke; of a parcel of land called the Inche, containing 111 acres; a parcel called Fenaghes, containing 20 acres; of a wood called Kilclondowne, containing 120 acres; of a certain mountain tract. containing 60 acres, called Knockerowry; of a parcel of land at Inisteoke called Killinleigh; "super quas terras, burgenses de Inisteoke habent commenem pasturam ubicumque non sunt prata septa aut sata;" also 21 acres of arable land, part of the domain of the said monastery; 2 water-mills in Inisteoke, one of which is called "the upper myll," at which the citizens and commons of Inisteoke should grind their corn, "etiam debent praestare operarios ed reparandum les weares et stagna vocata myllponds eorundem molendinorum, et operarios et vehicula ad trahendum lapides

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Anthony, Seneschal of Leinster, erected an abbey here for Augustinian Canons, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Columb, the especial patrons of the place. By the advice of the Bishop of Ossory, he appointed Alured, a canon of Kells, the first prior, and granted to him and the convent the Churches of Grenan and Kilcrenath.[x]

A.D. 1324. Died David, the prior, who was venerated as an honourable and exemplary man.[y]

1355. John Modberry was prior. For the treatment that Modberry received, see the priory of Kells, in this county.

1396. The prior held the moiety of the Church of Killbrecock, in the diocese of Ossory.[z]

Milo Baron, *alias* Fitzgerald, was the last prior; at a great expense he built a new steeple to this priory, and a cloister adjoining it. In the year 1527 he was made Bishop of Ossory, but held his priory by a dispensation from the Pope[a] until the suppression of religious houses, and 20th March, 31st King Henry VII., he surrendered, being then seized of the said priory, sixteen acres of arable land, and fourteen of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Ardekenrishe, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 6*s.* 8*d.*; an annuity of 13*s.* 4*d.* Irish money, arising from the rectories of Tiberkerney and Ballylusky; an annuity of 6*s.* 8*d.* payable by the hospital of St. John the Baptist, near Wexford; and 5*s.* rent arising from certain lands and tenements in Ballymolly, with the rectory of Ardkenrishe, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the rectory of Ballyerna, of the yearly value, beside all reprises, of 23*s.*; the said rectories,

[x] *Ware's Mon. Monasticon Angl. vol.* ii., *p.* 1041. *King, p.* 334. [y] *Clyn. Ann.* [z] *King, p.* 334. [a] *War. Bps., p.* 15.

molendinos et maeremium pro reparatione dict. molend. dicto vicecomite praestante cibaria operariis praedictis." The said viscount was also seized, in right of the Priory of Inistiogue of divers messuages in Inistiogue, and of the river Nore and its fishery from the land called Dobyn's-land to the land of the Bishop of Ossory, but the commons of Inistiogue have the custom of fishing. It is added that, "Burgenses et communes de Inistioke debent reddere dicto Vicecomiti ex quolibit pleno aratro aranti intra burgagium praedictum, duos dies aratri annuatim ad arandum terram dicti Vicecomitis. viz., unum diem in seminatione tritici et alterum in seminatione avenarum. Quilibet burgensis ibidem habens unum caballum debet portare domui dicti Vicecomitis apud Inistioke tria onera liguorum tantum ad festum Natalis Domini annuatim, praedicto Vicecomite praestante eis cibaria necessaria dum circa ligna praedicta laborant: praedicti burgenses et communes consueverunt suppeditare annuatim operarios Eduardo Butlero, militi, patri dicti Vicecomitis in auxilium pro foeno faciendo. Omnes burgenses attingentes ad numerum 18. debent solvere annuatim praedicto Vicecomiti 12*d.* redditus ex quoliber burgagio. . . . Clamat etiam inter alia annuatim de praedictis 18 burgensibus, 18 gallinas ad festum carnisprivii (Shrove Tuesday), sive pro defectu cujuslibet gallinae duos gallos: praemissa tenentur de Re in capite per servitium mil. ultra annualem redditum £18 6*s.* 8*d.* Regi per iitteras patentes reservatum."

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with their appurtenances, were appropriated to the said prior and his successors; and all the said lands and rectories were situated in the County of Wexford.[b] Same day an annual pension was assigned to him of £20 Irish money, as late prior commendatory.[c]

Milo died of grief, or, as others suppose, of a fright, in the year 1550, or in 1551, and was interred amongst his ancestors in this priory.[d]

The prior paid to the bishop 18*s.* 8*d.* for his temporals, and £4 for proxies.

Fourth May, 10th Queen Elizabeth, this monastery, with a parcel of land, containing three acres, called Inche; two parks, called Fennaghes, in said town, containing twenty acres; certain mountain lands, called Knockrory, with a wood of great oaks, containing, besides the mountain, one hundred and twenty acres; a certain piece of land lying between Inistioge and the mountain, containing thirty acres; thirty messuages, with the appurtenances, in Inistioge; the rents of eighteen burgages, within the said town, and forty-six hens yearly from the tenants of the same; two messuages, and sixty acres of land in Bolagh; two messuages, and twenty acres of land in Kilcrosse; two messuages, and thirty acres of land in Leistmonagh; one messuage, and twenty-four acres in Rossehymyan, in this county; and thirty acres in Ardkerny, in the County of Wexford. Also a cattle, one messuage, six cottages, sixty-seven acres of land, three of underwood, and forty-two of pasture and moor in Ballivare; a castle, four cottages, one hundred and six acres in Clonemoskye, *alias* Clonemolshyn; six cottages and sixty-one acres in Kerrickbroghan; a small castle, six cottages, one hundred and twenty-two acres of arable and thirty-eight of pasture, in Chappeliston; and sixty-six acres of pasture in Powerstown; all in the County of Carlow, and parcel of the possessions of the monastery of Baltinglas, were granted to Edmund Butler and his heirs, in capite, at the yearly rent of £28 12*s.* Irish money.[e]

By an inquisition of the 31st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was found that the rectory of Whitechurch, in this county, containing the tithes of Whitechurch, Castleton, and the Grange of Killenoore, were parcel of the possessions of this priory, and of the yearly value of 20*s.* Irish money.[f]

The said rectory was granted to Thomas Earl of Ormond.[g]

[b] *Chief Remembrancer.* [c] *Rolls.* [d] *War Bps., p.* 415, *and Annals.*
[e] *Auditor-General.* [f] *King, p.* 334. [g] *Harris.*

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Sixteenth October, 33rd Queen Elizabeth, it was found that Milo Baron, the last prior, received the profits of the rectory of Whitechurch, viz., the tithes of Whitechurch, Castletowne, Graigne, and Killener, for four years after the surrender of the priory, annual value, 20*s.*; that Richard Viscount Mountgarret then held the same for twenty-five years at the old rent; and that John Cuffe and Catharine, his wife, then held them for twenty-two years at the same rent, and for four years at 53*s.* 4*d.*[h]

Kells,[9] An ancient walled town, formerly of great note, which gives name to the barony.

Geoffry, the son of Robert, on his coming into Ireland, obtained in possession the barony of Kells, where, by advice of Richard Earl of Strigul, his patron, he founded a priory in the year 1193,[i] which he dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and as there were not any Regular Canons of St. Augustin of the English nation then in this kingdom, he caused the church to be served by priests till he had procured the following persons from the priory of Bodmin, in Cornwall, viz.: Reginald de Aclond, Hugh de Rous, Alured, and Algar. Reginald was the first prior of this house, who was succeeded by Hugh; Alured was made the first prior of Inistioge, and Algar, being sent to Rome on business respecting the priory, he obtained a bishopric in Lombardy. Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, confirmed this foundation.[k]

[h] *Chief Remembrancer.* [i] *War. MSS., vol.* 34. [k] *Id.*

[9] Kells, or Kenlis, in Irish *Ceann-lios*, was a place of great importance long before the period of the English invasion. St. Kieran was its patron, and O'Donovan was of opinion that it was "in early times the principal seat of Righ Roighne, which was a usual designation of the Kings of Ossory."—(*Addenda* to Annals, vol. ii., page 1192). When it was transformed into a priory, after the English invasion, and was made a great stronghold of the Pale, the Exaltation of the Holy Cross became its chief festival. From an inquisition held at Gowran the 14th April, 1631, we learn that a certain Philip Mac Hugh, by deed bearing date A.D. 1263, the 43rd of Henry III., King of England, granted to the prior and convent of the house of the Blessed Virgin, at Kells in Ossory, four acres of land, "in campo vocato Gortnegor," to be held by them and their successors for ever. In the 16th year of James the I. these four acres were in the possession of Lawrence Lord Esmonde, Baron of Limerick, who granted them to Walter Archer, of Kilkenny.

A Patent Roll in 13th of Edward II. grants protection "fratri Johanni, Priori domus Beatae Mariae de Kenlys in Ossoria." Another Patent of 1346 (20th Edward III.) grants to Walter Birmingham the lands and tolls in Kells and Dunnymegan, and in Duyn, forfeited by Eustace le Poer.

At the petition of the Prior of Kenlys, in Ossory, Richard II., in the 15th year of his reign. renewed to this community a grant made by King Edward, his grandfather, in the time of William of Windsor, Lieutenant of Ireland, viz.:—"the right of acquiring and holding, for themselves and their successors for ever, £20 worth of land and rents, and the advowson of churches, "tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno."—Patent Roll, 15th Richard II.

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Engraved for Archdall's Monasticon.

HOWTH ABBEY, Co. DUBLIN.

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Geoffry, in his charter, says that he founded this priory for the health of the soul of the said Earl Richard, then chief lord of the country, and to which he was still more excited by the advice and consent of Eva, his wife. He farther granted to them all ecclesiastical dues which might arise from his land in Ossathi, and the chapel of his castle of Kells. He also granted to the prior three carucates of land lying and situate between the town of Kells and Killry, and all the ecclesiastical dues in Pengran, Ballinpistan, Ballincorcardha, Rathmelan, and Distermoholmoc, together with the churches, etc. Witnesses to these grants, Hugh, Bishop of Ossory, and William, his archdeacon.

In another charter the founder grants, for the health of the souls of Earl William and Isabella, his countess, and also of Eva de Bermingham, his own wife, three other carucates of land beyond the water of Righi; and that upon the death of their prior, the canons should for ever have an unlimited power to choose a successor, either from this priory or that of Bodmin, in Cornwall.[l]

A.D. 1202. Hugh, the prior, was made Bishop of Ossory, and dying A.D. 1218, was interred under a high monument in the middle of the choir of this abbey, to which he had been a considerable benefactor.[m]

1211. This year died Geoffry, the founder.[n]

[l] *Harris's Collect. in addition to King's Collect.* [m] *Ware's Bps. p.* 403. [n] *Ware MSS. vol.* 34.

Henry IV., in the 13th year of his reign, confirmed all the possessions of this monastery, and renewed the grant of the following churches, with their glebe lands or other holdings, viz :—the Church of St. Keran, otherwise called the chapel of their founder; the Church of Kyllynthy, the Church of Kiltranyn (*alias* Brownechurch); the Church of Mailardstown, with its chapel; the Church of Ballagh, the Chapel of Rathgulby, the Churches of Kylmegen and Domnymgane, the Chapel of Shortallestown, the Churches of Kylrye, Stamcarthy, and Cnoktoffre; the Chapel of Domhynche, the Churches of Kylkyrgle, Kylknedye, and Kylbecok; the Chapel of Ballyethe, the Churches of Dysert and Lommok; the Chapel of Fynwagh, the Churches of Agingarkitt, Kylmenan, Moidessell, and Drom; the Churches and Chapels of Incheanly, Doffey, Bernanely, Tymohan, and Tullaglesce; the Church of Kenlys in Fothyrt, with the Chapels of Fynnore, Ballybell, and Mothill; the Chapel of Ardelowth, the Churches of Ballygiragh and Ennishagt, the Church of Ballyetha, in the diocese of Ferns; and in all its other churches and possessions.

The Patent Roll of the 30th of Henry VIII. (18th April, 1539) gives the surrender of the Priory of the B.M.V., of Kenlys, in County Kilkenny, by the prior Nicholas Toben.

An inquisition held at Rosbercon, 30th October, 1621, shows that Richard, Viscount Mountgarrat, was seized of the Manor of Kenlis, and of all its rents, &c., as parcel of said manor, viz. :—"Fortilagium de Kenlis," and 20 messuages and gardens in Kenlis; 200 acres in the townland of Kenlis, formerly belonging to the Prior of Kenlis, &c. Another inquisition, held at the Sessions House, the 14th January, 1633, returned the Earl of Ormond as seized of seven acres of large measure in Disertbeg and Pleberstowne, parcel of the Abbey of Kenlis.

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1218. Robert Travers, Bishop of Killaloe, made a grant to this priory of the island called Inchbegg.[o]

1252. The Lord William de Bermingham burnt the town of Kells.[p]

1289. Died David M'Carwell, Archbishop of Cashel. We are told that he appropriated to this priory the Church of Moydessell, as also the chapel of Kilineinenan, reserving thereout to the vicar a third part of the profits.[q]

1303. The prior having this year entered into the possession of certain tenements in Ossory, contrary to the statute of mortmain, the lands and tenements were seized into the king's hands, but the prior being fined in the sum of twenty shillings by the Court of Chancery, the King, Edward I., did thereupon release the same.[r]

1307. The Abbot of Wetheney having acknowledged himself bound to pay annually unto the prior of Kells a pension of 100 shillings, he was this year sued for the same.[s]

1309. David, the son of Adam de Sancto Albino, sued the prior for the advowson of the Church of Kilmenmenan.[t]

In the reign of King Edward III. we find the abbot of Wetheney again sued by this prior for his annual pension of 100 shillings, and a writ issued to the sheriff of the County of Limerick to distrain for the same; the sheriff returned, that the whole of the abbot's effects in his bailiwick were already in the king's hands; but it appearing to the court that the said abbot had a sufficient property in the County of Tipperary to pay the prior's demand, a writ was thereupon issued to the sheriff of that county to distrain his effects therein.[u]

1316. This year the Scots, under the command of Edward Bruce, were in this town on Palm Sunday.[w]

1327. On the first Sunday in Advent this year, the whole town was burnt by the Lord William de Bermingham and the Fitzgeralds.

1331. Reginald was prior before this year. *See Dysart, in the County of Westmeath.*

1355. This year the prior Stephen did feloniously rob John Modberry, prior of Inistioge; and the same year he did also rob Richard Lancy of a scythe, value 20*d.*; he was thereupon committed to gaol, but through the especial favour of the court, he was admitted to a fine of 20*s.*, which sum was paid to John Coulton, treasurer to the king, whereupon his Majesty granted a full and free pardon to the prior.[x]

[o] *War. Bps. p.* 591. [p] *Harris's Collect.* [q] *War. Bps. p.* 475. *King, p.* 243. [r] *Pryn. vol.* iii. *p.* 1050. [s] *King, p.* 240. [t] *Id.* [u] *King, p.* 361. [w] *Pembridge.* [x] *King, p.* 240.

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1391. King Richard II., in a charter of this year, recites and confirms the several grants made to this priory.[y]

1398. The Lord Lieutenant, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, was slain this year at Kells, by the O'Byrnes.[z]

1411. King Henry IV. did this year confirm all the grants made to this house.[a]

1415. Peter Barret, Bishop of Ferns, was interred in this abbey, of which he had formerly been a canon.[b]

1426. John Mothell, a canon of this abbey, was made Bishop of Limerick.[c]

1468. Nicholas was prior, and notwithstanding that the said Nicholas was living, William O'Hodian, Bishop of Emly, did this year procure a provision from the Pope to this priory; it was therefore enacted by parliament that the said bishop and his maintainers, John Hodian, Archdeacon of Ossory; John Hodian, Dean of Cashel; and John Fyan, should appear in the Chief Bench, on the quindene of Easter following, in their proper persons, and there make answer to the king and the prior for obtaining the said provision; and such of the said persons as did not appear were then to be out of the king's protection, and their goods and chattels forfeited; it was at the same time provided that the bishop might appear, either in person or by attorney.

Philip Howleghan was the last prior, who surrendered this priory March 8th, 31st King Henry VIII., being then seized of the said priory, church, belfry, and cemetery, a hall, a dormitory, four chambers, a kitchen, and granary, two stables, two orchards, and sundry other closes, containing four acres, all within the precincts thereof; and also of one castle, forty-five messuages, thirty gardens, sixty acres of arable land, forty of pasture, ten of wood, and one hundred of underwood and moor, with a water-mill in Kells and Blackeath, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £14 6*s.* 8*d.*; six messuages, sixty acres of arable land, twenty of pasture, and a water-mill, with the appurtenances, in The Grange, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 26*s.* 6*d.*; four messuages, thirty acres arable land, and twenty of pasture, with the appurtenances in Le Growe, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 20*s.*; ten messuages, two hundred acres of arable land, one hundred of pasture, and a water-mill, with the appurtenances, in Killeneth, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £6 8*s.*; ten messuages, two hundred acres of arable land, one hundred of pasture, ten of wood, and forty of moor, with the appur-

[y] *Dugdale, vol.* ii. *p.* 1041. [z] *Cox. p.* 141. [a] *King. p.* 240. [b] *War. Bps. p.* 444, *and Henry Marlborough.* [c] *War. Bps. p.* 509.

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tenances, in Desert, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £3 13*s.* 4*d.*; three messuages, fifty acres of arable land and twenty of pasture, with the appurtenances in Ardeloghe, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 21*s.* 8*d.*; also of the several rectories following, and their appurtenances, appropriated to the use of the said prior and his successors, viz.: Kells, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £8; Knocktopher, with a manse, four messuages, and three acres of land in Knocktopher, appertaining to the said rectory, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £7; Hoeliston, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £4; Drummacwaren, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 53*s.* 4*d.*, and the advowson thereof; Bournchurch, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the advowson thereof; Kilmogeany, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; Tullaghe, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; Mondashell, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £3 10*s.*; and the advowson thereof; Killenemyan, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 26*s.* 8*d.*; Kilkeneddy, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £10; Kilrye, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £15 0*s.* 4*d.*; Ballaghe, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £4, and the advowson thereof; Orliston, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the advowson thereof; Barnardhory, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 40*s.*, and the advowson thereof; Arderye, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 53*s.* 4*d.*; Stanecarty, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £3 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the tithes of Femon and Ardelogh, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 43*s.* 4*d.*; all these said lands, &c., are situate and lying in the County of Kilkenny.[d]

The Priory of Tullelash, in the County of Cork, was united to this house.[e]

The prior of Kells was a lord of parliament,[f] and paid annually to the bishop, for his temporals, £5 10*s.* 7*d.*, and for proxies, £5.[g]

This priory, with two carucates of land and a water-mill in le Grange; two carucates and a mill in Killeneth; two carucates in Desert; with the town of le Growe; and the rectory of Kells paying to the vicar the annual rent of five pounds, or the third part of the rectory, was granted in capite to James Earl of Ormond, 4th January, 32nd King Henry VIII.[h]

[d] *Chief Remembrancer.* [e] *War. Mon.* [f] *War. Annals.* [g] *King, p.* 243.
[h] *Auditor's Office.*

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Killaghy ;[10] St. Sinchell, the elder, son of Cennanan, abbot of Cluaindamh, and afterwards abbot and bishop of Kill-achad-dromfoda, died of the plague March 26th, A.D. 548, being, as we are informed, 130 years old ; he was interred in this abbey ; and St. Ængusius thus invokes him in his litany :—Terquin- "quagenos sanctos monachos cum 12 peregrinis, qui cum Sto "Sinchello juniore presbytero, & Sto Sinchello seniore epis- "copo, & 12 episcopis qui quiescunt in Killachaddromfoda in "regione Hy-failge; invoco in auxilium meum per Jesum "Christum."[i]

Conry places this monastery in this county, and assigns its foundation to the year 548 ;[k] there is at present an appropriate rectory, called Killaghy, in the Barony of Crannagh, situated about ten miles north-west from Kilkenny; and where, as we suppose, was this ancient abbey.

Killamery ;[11] About five miles south of Callan, in the Barony of Kells. St. Gobban (of which name there were seven saints) presided, as we are told, over a thousand monks, and governed the Church of Killamruidhe, near Sliabh-na-mbhan-bsionn, now called Slainge-a-man, in Hicarthin.[l] This saint

[i] *Act. SS. pp.* 150, 191, *and* 748. [k] *Conry.* [l] *A small territory in the western part of Ossory.*

[10] Some ruins of the old Church of Killaghy, in the parish of Urlingford, still remain. The walls of the east and west gables are of cyclopean structure, three feet in thickness, and date from a very early period. Archdall errs in referring St. Sinchell to this church. His great monastery of Cill-achadh-dromfota was situated at Killeigh, in the King's County, where we will have occasion to speak of him. The *Martyrology of Donegal* and other authorities mention, at 18th of November, Bishop Mac Evic. of Cille-Achaidh, who probably belonged to Killaghy in Ossory. The *Martyrology of Tallaght* has also, at 28th of April, "St. Conchend at Cille-achaid."

[11] Colgan and the Irish Martyrologies tell us that St. Gobban Fionn, *i.e.*, "the Fair," was patron of Chille-Lamhraide in Uibh-Caithrenn, in the west of Ossory, which, in the Ordnance Survey, has been fully identified with Killamery. St. Gobban's festival was kept on the 6th of December, but as St. Nicholas's feast, for whom the Irish had great devotion, fell on the same day, both saints seem to have been united in parochial veneration ; the patron, however, which was kept till a late period on the 6th December, was called St. Nicholas's, and the holy well was also named after the same saint.

In the *Annals of the Four Masters* we have, at A.D. 1004, the entry : "Domhnall, son of Niall, Abbot of Cill-Lamhraighe, died."

The foundations of the old church still remain, and there is a moat, which probably marks the site of St. Gobban's monastery, at a short distance to the north. In the burial-ground, which lies a few yards to the north of the church, there is a finely ornamented stone cross, about nine feet three inches high, together with some very ancient yew trees. Miss Stokes, in *Christian Inscriptions*, vol. ii., page 24, has published two ancient inscriptions from inscribed stones in this churchyard. One of these asks a prayer for Tuathal, and is accompanied by a rudely drawn cross, and belongs to a very early age. The other asks a prayer "for the soul of Aedan," and has an elaborately worked cross, with the usual interlaced ornamentation of the old Irish monuments. It is probable that these inscriptions preserve the names of two of the early abbots or bishops of Killamery.

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was interred in the Abbey of Cluain-ednech, or Clonenagh, in the Queen's County. *See Tegh-de-gobha, in the County of Down.*

Killamery is now a parish church in the diocese of Ossory.

Kilcleeheen,[12] On the river Suir, and opposite to the City of Waterford.

A.D. 1151. Dermot, son of Murchard, King of Leinster, founded a nunnery here, as a cell to the nunnery of St. Mary de Hoggis, near Dublin. It was endowed by John Earl of Morton, Lord of Ireland (afterwards King of England), and by David Fitz Milo. Kilcleeheen had also the name of the nunnery de Bello-portu.[m]

1257. Mabilla de Cursy, the abbess, being dead, a licence was this year granted to elect another in her room.[n]

1287. Desiderata le Poer, the abbess, being dead, a licence was granted on the 26th June to elect a successor.[o]

1291. Matilda Comyn, the abbess, being dead, a licence was granted to the prioress and convent to elect another abbess.[p]

1302. The Abbess Mabilla did this year recover from William, son of Walter le Brett, the advowson of the Church of Nadoan.[q]

1304. Philip Philipson and Richard Aylward claiming the advowson of the Church of Kilmehanock, the abbess of this nunnery and the said Philip and Richard appeared in court, when the abbess paid the sum of half a marc for liberty to pass a fine.[r]

1309. Joan was abbess.[s]

1313. The Abbess Joan de Laundesey being dead, the prioress and convent paid to the King (Edward II.) forty shillings for a licence to proceed to an election.[t]

[m] *War. Mon.* [n] *Pryn, vol.* iii., *p.* 195. [o] *Id. p.* 374. [p] *Id. p.* 473. [q] *King, p.* 115. [r] *Id.* [s] *Id.* [t] *Id.*

[12] Known in mediæval documents by the name Kylkyllyghyn. A Patent Roll of 12th December, 13th year of Richard the Second, takes under the protection of the Crown "Johannam Abbatissam domus Beatae Mariae de Kilkylyghyn in Dioecesi Ossoriensi." Early in Henry the Eighth's reign this community seem to have incurred the displeasure of the Crown, but in a Patent Roll of 12th September, the 22nd year of his reign, we find a general pardon granted "to Elise Buttelier, Abbess of Kilkyllen, in the diocese of Ossory, otherwise called Elise, late Abbess of Kilkyllen, otherwise called Alice the Nun."

On the 11th of April, 1540, this abbey was surrendered to the Crown by "Isabella Mothing, Abbess of the Abbey of St. Kilkin, of Kilkillen;" and four days later a Patent Roll records a yearly pension of £5 to "Catherine (probably her secular name) Mothing, late Abbess of Kilkillen, payable out of all the messuages, &c., in Kilkillen, Newrath, Robertston, Graungdrancan, and Rathkillan, and out of the churches, rectories, or chapels of Kilkillen and Rathpatricke, in County Kilkenny." On the same day yearly grants were also made of 40*s.* to Elicia Gaal, "late parson of the convent of the Abbey of Kilkillen;" 40*s.* to Egidia Fitzjohn; 46*s.* 8*d.* to Anastasia Cantwell; 40*s.* to Anne Clerc; and 53*s.* 4*d.* to Elicia Butler, all payable as above.

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Katherine Motyng was the last abbess, and surrendered the abbey April 2nd, 31st King Henry VIII., being then seized of a church, belfry, and cemetery, a hall, dormitory, four chambers, kitchen, granary, orchard, and other closes, containing four acres, within the precincts of the abbey; and also of twenty-six messuages, twenty-six gardens, one hundred and eighty acres of arable land, eighteen of meadow, two hundred of pasture, sixteen of wood, two parks, two mills, and five weirs, with the appurtenances, in Kilcleeheen, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £9 13*s.* 8*d.*; eighty acres of arable land, sixty of pasture, two of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Newrathe, *alias* Rathnowan, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 53*s.* 4*d.*; two messuages, forty acres of arable land, and thirty of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Robartiston, *alias* Ballyrobert, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 20*s.*; one messuage, thirty acres of arable land, and thirty of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Grangedrantan, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 13*s.* 4*d.*; one messuage, sixty acres of arable land, and forty of pasture, with the appurtenances, in Rathkyllen, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 53*s.* 4*d.*; and one messuage, with ten acres of arable land, pasture, and meadow, and the appurtenances, in Adrygowle, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 5*s.* The abbess was also seized of the following rectories, with their appurtenances, appropriated to the said abbess and her successors, viz.:—Kilcleeheen, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £8; Rathpatrick, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £6 13*s.* 4*d.*; Kilmakevoke, and one messuage, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 55*s.* 4*d.*; and the advowson of the same; Ballyghurm, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 26*s.* 8*d.*, and the advowson of the same; Shannoghe, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 40*s.*, and the advowson of the same; Rospage, of the annual value, besides all reprises of 40*s.*; Dissirtmon, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 53*s.* 4*d.*, and the advowson of the same; Muckilly, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 20*s.*, and the advowson of the same; Portnescolly, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 40*s.*; Polcowan, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the advowson of the same; Illid, and one messuage, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 40*s.* All the said lands and rectories are situate and lying in the County of Kilkenny.[u]

Inquisition taken the Monday next before the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 5th King Edward VI., finds, that the rectory of Aghinrushe, otherwise called Raasbege, in County

[u] *Chief Remembrancer.*

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of Kildare, annual value, besides reprises, £9, was appropriated to this nunnery.[w]

November 20th, 26th Queen Elizabeth, a grant was made to the mayor, sheriffs, citizens, and commonalty of the City of Waterford, of this monastery, with its appurtenances in Kilcleeheen, Newrath, Robston, Grangdrantan, Rathkillehin, Ardegoll, and Rathaspike; and the rectories of Kithillehin, Rathpatrick, Kilmokevog, Balligorim, *alias* Ballimolorin, Shanevegh, Rosbarr, *alias* Rosbarrceon, Dishertmoan, Mocknollie, *alias* Mockolly, Portnescolle, Pollrowan, Illede, Downehill, *alias* Downhill or Dunnill, Newcastlekilligh, *alias* Gilcagh, Knockanmorne, and Rathaspike, with the tithes of the same, and the reversion of all lands, tenements, &c., belonging to the said spirituals or temporals, in the Counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork, Carlow, and Kildare, or elsewhere; to hold the same for ever, in common soccage, at the annual rent of £59 and 20*d.*[x]

Kilfane;[13] St. Phian erected an abbey, called Kilphian, in Ossory,[y] which is now a parish church in that diocese, and situate seven miles from Kilkenny.

Kilfhiachra;[14] The blessed Fiachrius built the small abbey

[w] *Chief Remembrancer.* [x] *Auditor-General.* [y] *Act. SS. p.* 312.

[13] In the *Martyrology of Donegal*, on the 1st of January, the name of St. Phaan, "of Cill-Phaain in Ossory," is incidentally mentioned as brother of Saints Dabheog and Mochonog. He was son of Brecan, an Irish chieftain, who gave his name to Brecknockshire, and is famous in the early history of Wales. As Brecan died about the year 450, St. Phaan must have been a cotemporary and fellow labourer of our national Apostle St. Patrick. Colgan, treating of St. Canoc (*Acta SS.*, page 311), designates our saint as "S. Pianus, exstructor ecclesiae de Kill-phiain in Ossoria." In the notes he adds: "Nihil reperio de S. Piano sub tali nomine; forte est quem Marianus O'Gorman vocat S. Mophiocum, cujus natalem dicit celebrari 16° Decembris." Turning to the Martyrologies, on the 16th December we find St. Mophiog commemorated on that day, whom Ængus calls Mobheog, and who, under the name Beanus, was honoured as bishop at Mortlach in Banff in Scotland, and as special patron of the See of Aberdeen. The See of Mortlach is a comparatively modern foundation, being erected by Pope Benedict the Eighth, at the request of King Malcolm, in the beginning of the 11th century. A hundred years later the episcopal seat was transferred to Aberdeen. The first bishop appointed to Mortlach was Bishop Bean, who chose his own patron, St. Beanus, as the patron of the newly-erected diocese: "ad hanc sedem primus episcopus vir sanctus et episcopatu dignus, cui nomen Beyn, ad regis instantiam a D. Papa Benedicto VIII. promotus est."—(*Fordun.*)

[14] Kill-Fiachra, now called *Kilfera*, is situated on a slight elevation on the west bank of the Nore, about three miles below Kilkenny, and is dedicated to St. Fiachra, or Fiachrach, whose festival is marked in the *Martyrologies of Marianus O'Gorman and of Donegal* on the 30th of August. The site of St. Fiachra's old church may still be clearly traced, and fragments of its stonework are scattered round the graveyard in which the church once stood. At a short distance from it to the south is the holy well of St. Fiachra.

St. Fiachra, better known by the name of Fiacre, by which he was designated on the Continent, was born about the year 590, of a princely family, in the north of Connaught; but renouncing the honours and applause of the world, sought in

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of this name near Kilkenny,[z] of which we can learn no other particulars.

[z] *Vard. Vita Rumoldi.*

retreat and solitude the highest paths of perfection. Whilst as yet in the world, charity was one of his distinctive virtues. A poor man one day solicited an alms for the love of God. Fiachra told his attendant to give him any money that he might have, and the attendant pretended to do so. The saint, however, fearing lest any mistake might have been made, went after the poor man and asked him how he had fared. He then learned that the attendant's money being exhausted by preceding alms, nothing had been given to him; whereupon the saint, taking off the rich mantle which he wore, bestowed it on the poor man. This same virtue continued to characterize St. Fiachra throughout the whole of his subsequent career. Being ordained priest, he fixed his first hermitage on the banks of the Nore, and for many years lived there leading a most holy and austere life. Too many disciples, however, flocked around him; and it seemed as if greater honour and reverence awaited him in his silent retreat, than would have attended him in the princely inheritance which he had abandoned. He resolved, therefore, to seek in distant countries the solitude which was denied him at home; and thus it came to pass, in the words of the *Martyrology of Donegal*, that he "brought a blessing to France." St. Fiachra remained for some time in Iona, attracted thither by the fame of the virtues and miracles of its holy founder. Continuing his journey towards France, the vessel in which he sailed encountered a terrible storm at sea, but when all seemed lost, the tempest was stilled by the prayers of our saint. St. Faro, who was at this time Bishop of Meaux, had opened a hospice for pilgrims at the gates of his episcopal city. He belonged to the highest nobility of France, and for several years had ranked among the richest of the courtiers, as well as among the bravest of the leaders of the armies of King Clothaire; now, however, as bishop, all his possessions and influence were placed at the service of religion and of the poor. At the hospice which he endowed, none were so welcome as the pilgrims from Erin; for St. Faro attributed all his worldly prosperity, as well as his ecclesiastical calling, to the blessing which the great Irish missioner, Columbanus, in requital for the hospitality which was shown him, had bestowed on his parents and their household. St. Fiachra, journeying on whither God might summon him, entered this hospice at Meaux, and under the garb of a poor pilgrim, lived there for some years wholly devoted to the most perfect practices of piety. His relative, St. Kilian, making a pilgrimage to Rome, entered the same hospice, and made known our saint's rank. Fiachra would willingly have fled elsewhere, but Faro asked him not to leave a spot where he had found such happiness and peace, and offered him a site for a hermitage at a short distance from Meaux, with a grant of as much land as he would himself surround with a fosse in one day. St. Fiachra selected for his enclosure an adjoining desert tract called Broilus, known in later times as Breuil, and now called Brie, situated on an elevated position not far from the banks of the Marne; and whilst he traced its boundaries with a wooden stake, a fosse was miraculously formed along the track. Many holy disciples soon flocked thither to emulate the penitential spirit, and to copy the virtues of our saint. He obliged them to devote themselves in great part to manual labour, cultivating the garden which he had enclosed; and the fruit of their industry was applied to the maintenance of pilgrims and to the relief of captives. After the discovery of his place of concealment, deputies came to Meaux, requesting the saint to return home and to assume the principality which happened to be then vacant. Fiachra asked for a little time to deliberate on a matter of such importance, and in the meantime prayed to God that He might in His mercy visit him with some malady that would not permit his return. The next day the saint was found covered with leprosy, and the messengers, seeing that their mission was thus frustrated, at once took their departure from Meaux. It is also related in the saint's life that he was visited at Breuil by his sister, St. Syra. She had from her infancy been remarkable for sanctity, frequently passing the whole night in prayer, prostrate before the crucifix, and practising the most

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rigorous austerities. With three companions she set out for Meaux, and having received from her brother many lessons of heavenly wisdom, entered the monastery of Faramoutiers, then governed by St. Burgundofara, sister of St. Faro, and after some years proceeded to Troyes, where she ruled the monastery as abbess for a long time, and guided many souls to God. In an ancient hymn, composed in her praise, she is thus addressed : —

"O Syra virgo pura,
Regis Scotorum filia,
Sancti Fiacrii soror,
Tu es stella eximia,
Praefulgens Virginum gemma,
Campaniae laus, et honor,
Ad sepulchrum confugiunt
Tuum populi, et sentiunt
Sanitatis remedium."

The festival of St. Syra is kept at Troyes on the 8th of June, and before the French Revolution there were several convents in France that honoured her as patron. St. Fiachra died at his hermitage about the year 670, and his shrine was soon honoured by many miracles. One of these is specially recorded in the *French Life of St. Fiacre.* A farmer of Montigny (Seine-et-Marne) was proceeding to the shrine of our saint, bringing with him his two children, who were infirm. The horse stumbled when passing a river, and the children were precipitated into the stream. It seemed impossible to rescue them, as the current was so rapid ; but the father having invoked St. Fiachra's aid, the saint appeared on the water, and taking the children by the hand, lead them to the bank in safety.

St. Fiachra is at present venerated as special patron at Brie, about four miles from the city of Meaux, and also as one of the chief patrons of the diocese of Meaux ; and he is also honoured throughout France as the particular patron of gardeners and of the fiacre-drivers. Indeed, the French cab is said to have derived its name *fiacre* from being specially called into requisition in early times for the use of pilgrims hastening to his shrine. More than thirty churches in France are also dedicated to our saint. About three miles from Brie is St. Fiacre's well. It is enclosed in an oratory, which was rebuilt in 1852. Pilgrims also flock to his holy well at Monstrelet, near Boufflers, which is famed for miraculous cures. The other chief places of pilgrimage in honour of our saint are Aubignau, in the diocese of Avignon ; Buss, in the diocese of Arras ; Ramecourt and Dizy-le-Gros, in the diocese of Soissons ; Ouzoer-les-Champs, in the diocese of Orleans ; Bouvancourt, in the diocese of Rheims ; Cuy-Saint-Fiacre, in the diocese of Rouen ; Saint-Fiacer, in the diocese of Nantes ; Saint-Fiacre, near Guincamp, in the diocese of St. Brieuc ; and Radenac, in the diocese of Vannes. His festival is kept in France, as in Ireland, on the 30th of August.

The proper lessons for our saint in the *Breviary of Meaux* inform us, that close by his hermitage he erected an oratory to the Blessed Virgin, "oratorio in honorem Beatae Mariae constructo," and that he adopted in France the strict rule of the early Irish monasteries, which prohibited any female from crossing the threshold of his oratory or hermitage. A royal lady of France attempted on one occasion, through curiosity, to violate this rule, but was at once struck down with a violent sickness, to which the physicians thenceforth applied the name of "St. Fiacre's malady."

The shrine of St. Fiachra was for centuries one of the most famous in France, and many pilgrims resorted thither even from distant nations. We read in the *Annals of the Trinitarian Order*, that its holy founder, St. John of Valois, cherished a special devotion for St. Fiachra, and not satisfied with emulating his virtues at a distance, wished to erect for himself a hermitage as near as he could to Breuil, that thus the sight of the spot where our saint had lived might be a constant stimulus to piety. In later times the Apostle of France, St. Vincent de Paul, also made a pilgrimage to St. Fiachra's shrine. When, in the fourteenth century, the Black Prince ravaged the country around Meaux, the sanctuary at Breuil alone was spared. He caused, however, the shrine of the saint to be opened, and extracted

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a portion of the relics, which he desired to bring with him to England. When passing through Normandy, he deposited these relics on an altar at Montloup, not far distant from Tournay, where there was a chapel erected in honour of St. Fiachra, and no strength of man was able afterwards to remove the relics from that altar. The death of the Prince soon after was popularly regarded as a punishment for his want of due reverence for the shrine of our saint. Henry V. of England also visited Breuil after the battle of Agincourt. He ordered the sanctuary of St. Fiachra to be respected, and declared that he had nowhere seen so great devotion as that shown by the faithful to our saint. Among the other royal visits may be mentioned that of Louis XIV., who, with his Queen and the Court, went thither on pilgrimage when returning from Strasburg in 1693.

When the sword of persecution forced many Catholic families of Ireland to seek a home on the Continent, and many of her bravest sons to enter the armies of France or Spain, the shrine of St. Fiacre, at Meaux, became a favorite resort of the Irish exiles; and it would appear that each year, on his recurring festival, they organized a special pilgrimage in his honour. Father Hay, in his *Scotia Sacra* (page 39), tells us that when sub-prior of the Benedictine Monastery of Essoines, situated on the banks of the river Marne, he himself had visited this sanctuary, and adds some verses from three Latin poems, which he found hanging on the walls around the altar of our saint. Each poem bore the heading, "Divo Fiacrio Carmen," *i.e.*, "a poem in honour of St. Fiacre." The first thus commenced:—

"Regis Hiberni generosa proles,
Fortis Eugeni soboles Fiacri
Sancte, materno gremio corusca
Syderis instar."

This is followed by thirty-eight other verses, and at the end is added, "This was sung by the Irish pilgrims in the year 1679." The second poem is still longer, having 123 verses, with the note, "offered by an Irish choir in the year of our Lord 1680." The third has 206 verses, and has at the close, "An Irish choir offered this in 1681."

The oratory and shrine of St. Fiacre, at Breuil, were demolished in the revolutionary storm which laid waste the fairest districts of France at the close of the last century. From the time of the saint's death his relics seem to have been religiously preserved at Breuil. As early as the 11th century we find it commemorated that the fame of the miracles performed there attracted many pilgrims to his shrine. Fulck de Beauvais, who flourished in that age, in his metrical life of St. Faro, Bishop of Meaux, mentions as one of the chief glories of that saint's pontificate, that he had granted Breuil to Fiachra (who in Latin is oftentimes called Fefrus), and thus rendered the whole diocese of Meaux illustrious for miracles:—

"Heredem Fefrum dedit in quibus esse beatum,
Huic Broilum tribuit, qui templum condidit illic,
Hic duxit vitam, vitam finirit ibidem,
Meldica nunc signis floret provincia Fefri."

In the beginning of the reign of St. Louis of France, the first solemn translation of our saint's relics took place. By his munificence they were placed in a rich shrine, and thenceforward each year, on the Sunday after Pentecost, the anniversary of this translation, a portion of the relics was borne in procession through Breuil. Pope Gregory the IX. granted special Indulgences for those, who, on his festival-day, would visit the saint's relics at Breuil. In the year 1562 the shrine and relics of our saint were removed to the sanctuary of St. Burgundofara, in Meaux, the better to preserve them from the fury of the Huguenots, and after a little time, at the request of the civic authorities, were deposited in the Cathedral of that city. The pilgrimages, however, continued to be made to Breuil as heretofore, and when religious peace was restored in France every effort was made by the inhabitants to have the treasure of the saint's relics restored to them. All that they could obtain, however, was a portion of these precious remains, encased in a silver shrine, presented to the sanctuary at Breuil by the Bishop of Meaux, in

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1649. As regards the shrine in the Cathedral of Meaux, it was so richly ornamented by Queen Anne of Austria, that it was considered second to none in France, before the period of the French Revolution. The illustrious Bossuet delivered some of his beautiful discourses on our saint's festival, presenting him to the faithful as "a model of the spirit of solitude, of silence, and of constant prayer," and he loved to repeat that their Cathedral "was enriched by the precious treasure of his relics." In Mabillou's time Breuil was still frequented by pilgrims, and miracles continued to be wrought at the saint's shrine. He thus writes in his *Annals of the Benedictine Order* (vol. i. p. 314) "Sane vix ullus alius etiam nunc celebrior miraculorum patrator in Gallia: vix ullus alius locus amplius frequentatus a peregrinis qui istuc voti causa undique confluent." Only small portions of these relics escaped the fury with which the revolutionists, at the close of the last century, raged against the shrines of the saints; and of these some enrich the parochial church at Brie; others are preserved in the Cathedral and other churches throughout the diocese of Meaux. The parochial church of Brie retains also the large block of stone on which St. Fiachra used to rest, and which bears the impress of the saint; as also the ancient wooden case in which the relics were at one time preserved. The sites of the ancient enclosure and of the saint's hermitage are traditionally pointed out, and may easily be traced, but no remains can now be seen of the ancient buildings.

The late learned Protestant Bishop of Brechin, Dr. Forbes, having given a short notice of our saint in his *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, remarks that this commemoration of St. Fiachra in France, "suggests an allusion to that marvellous Irish Christian colonisation, which is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of Christianity, and to which, till the present century, scanty justice has been done. The daughter church of Gaul, Ireland, soon returned to bless that nation from whom she had received the faith; and not that nation only, but all the west of Europe, from Iceland to Tarentum, felt its power. Combatting Arianism in Lombardy, Paganism in England and Germany; cultivating letters at the court of Charlemagne, and physical science in the see of Salzburg; teaching Greek at Chiemsee, and copying the precious manuscripts of antiquity at Bobbio and Luxeuil—the (Irish) clergy grasped the lamp of religion, as it fell from the hands of the worn-out Roman races; and the austere sanctity of Irish monasticism—an austerity which, from existing rules, we know to have surpassed that of St. Benedict himself—asserted its footing in the different nations of the Continent, of which many of the patron saints belong to this family. In the Vosges and the Jura, we have St. Fridolim; at Luxeuil and Bobbio, St. Columbanus; in Switzerland, St. Gall; at Salzburg, St. Virgilius; in Thuringia, St. Kilian; at Lucca, St. Frigidian; at Fiesole, St. Donatus; and at Taranto, St. Cathaldus."—page 341.

St. Fiacre is also honoured in Italy, especially at Florence, where a noble altar was erected in his honour by the Grand Duke in the year 1627, and was again richly adorned by the then reigning Duke towards the close of the seventeenth century, at whose request some relics of the saint, the gift of the illustrious Bishop of Meaux, Benigne Bossuet, were translated thither with great pomp in the year 1695. Since that time, St. Fiachra has been reckoned among the chief patrons of Tuscany.

When St. Fiacre was proceeding to France, if not at an earlier period of his life, he seems to have stopped for some time in Scotland, and his memory was long cherished in the churches of that kingdom. In Stewart's *Metrical Chronicle of Scotland*, our saint appears as Sanct Feacar, and again under the name of Fiancorus. The parish of Nigg, situate on the opposite side of the river Dee from Aberdeen, had St. Fiacre for patron, and its church was called "St. Fiacer Church." The ancient burial-ground also bore his name; his holy well was corruptly called St. Fithoc's well, and the bay near which it stands St. Ficker's Bay. From these corruptions of the name arose other still more curious forms; thus from *Fithoc* arose Mofithog and Mofuttach: and we find that in the *Kalendar of Camerarius*, our saint is entered as S. Mofutacus, whilst in an ancient Dunkeld Litany he is invoked as St. Futtach. All these various forms, however, of the name of St. Fiachra only serve to show how widespread was the veneration of this great saint, and how generally he was honoured throughout the churches of Scotland.

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Kilkenny;[15] A beautiful little city[a] on the river Noire, and the seat of a bishop; with the Irishtown, it includes two boroughs, each returning two members to parliament.

A.D. 1084. This year the town was consumed by fire.[b]

1114. It was again consumed by a general conflagration.[c]

1173. Donald O'Brien, King of Thomond, retracted his homage made to King Henry II., and, at the head of the troops of Munster, broke down the castle of Kilkenny, and destroyed all the English settlements in the country.[d]

St. John's Abbey; No religious house appears to have been in this city till after the year 1211, when William Mareschal the elder, Earl of Pembroke, founded, on the east side of the town, and near the head of the small bridge, the priory of St. John the Evangelist, for the relief of indigent poor, to which he made the following grants, viz.:—ninety-six acres of land whereon the priory was founded, and the whole of the parish lying to the east of the bridge of Kilkenny, without any deduction; also the ecclesiastical dues of his lands of Donfert and Loghmaderhan, together with all the tithes of his mills, fish-

[a] *Thus described by a foreign traveller (M. Moutraye), who published his travels at the Hague in* 1730:—"*Kilkenny, a large town and capital of the county, is one "of the best built in the province of Leinster; its streets are paved with marble, of "which they have many quarries in the neighbourhood; the cathedral church is "a handsome Gothic building, situated on a small height, and near to it is a lofty "round tower.*"—*See Ledwich's History, &c., of Irishtown and Kilkenny, Collectanea, vol.* ii. *No.* 9. [b] *Tr. Th. p.* 633. [c] *Id.* [d] *Collectanea, vol.* i. *p.* 587.

[15] Much has been written of late years relative to this most interesting city, and the reader will find a great deal of valuable information regarding its ecclesiastical antiquities especially in *The History and Antiquities of St. Canice's Cathedral*, published in 1857 by Rev. James Graves and Mr. J. A. Prim. An interesting account of the life of St. Canice will be found in the *Martyrology of Tallaght*, edited by Rev. Dr. Kelly in 1857, page 138.

The early dedications of Donaghpatrick and St. Rioc in the present city of Kilkenny, and others in its immediate neighbourhood, leave no doubt that this district of Ossory was visited by some of the earliest missioners of the faith in Ireland, and it is probable that its religious shrines were a favourite centre of piety long before the time of St. Canice. In the *Life of St. Canice* there is indeed no express statement that he visited this district, but we may undoubtedly reckon it as one of those chosen solitudes whither the saint retired from time to time to commune more perfectly with God, and where the fame of his sanctity and miracles attracted disciples around him desirous to emulate his virtues, or to be guided by him in the paths of holiness. At all events, the foundations of the old Church of St. Canice, and the round tower, which still remains, prove to demonstration that at least in the eighth or ninth century, on the site of the present Cathedral of St. Canice's, there stood a great religious institution, whose origin is not marked in any of the ancient historical records that have come down to us. In this, however, the ancient Monastery of St. Canice's is not singular. A few miles from Kilkenny, at Tullaherin, there stands another venerable round tower, which, with the traces of ancient buildings which surround it, leaves no doubt of its being a religious foundation of a very early date, and yet there is not the smallest record of its origin or growth. And so it is with innumerable other institutions which were centres of piety for our first Fathers in the faith, but, nevertheless, for centuries after their first foundation, are not named by any of our annalists. It is probable that on this site of St. Canice's stood the old monastery to which reference is made in the life

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eries, orchards, and pigeon houses; and that during the absence of him or his heirs, the brethren of this house should serve the chapel in the castle of Kilkenny, and should have, at all such times, the oblations and offerings made there; he farther granted, at the yearly rent of three shillings, that piece of ground situated at the head of the great bridge, whereon the erection of the priory was first begun; also the Churches of Haghamaw and Newtown, and the carucate of land which Thomas Drake formerly held; and that the prior and convent should receive yearly, at his treasury in Kilkenny, the sum of thirty marcs of silver;[e] they had also another grant from the said Earl of the Churches of St. Edwin and St. Mary of New Ross.[f]

A.D. 1212. This year mass was said, for the first time, at the high altar. And Odo, the prior, witnessed a grant made to the Holy Trinity, Dublin.[g]

1308. The prior Robert was sued by John, abbot of Tintern, for the advowson of the Churches of St. Edwin and St. Mary of New Koss.[h]

[a] *Monast. Angl., vol.* ii. *p.* 1042. *War. Mon.* [f] *Prynne, vol.* iii. *p.* 176.
[g] *Reg. Nov. Christ Church.* [h] *King, p.* 212.

of our saint, where it is said that a holy monk named Sechneron was so filled with admiration for St. Canice, that he made over to him a monastery which he ruled in South Leinster, with its lands and possessions, becoming himself an humble disciple of our saint.

Some local archæologists have referred to this church the entry in the *Four Masters* at A.D. 850, where the death is recorded of "Forbasach, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot of Cill-more-Cinnech;" but this name is quite different from Cill-Cainneach, by which alone our church was known; and O'Donovan identifies this great church of Cinnech, referred to in the text of the *Four Masters*, as *Kineigh*, near the village of Iniskeen, in the barony of Carbery, and County of Cork, where are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient round tower. The assertion that the Celtic princes of Ossory had their ancestral seat where the Ormond castle now stands, is also wholly devoid of historical foundation, and alike groundless is the statement that at this early period Kilkenny was an Episcopal See.

It is most natural to suppose that around the church and monastery which honoured the memory of St. Canice, the first rudiments were gathered of the future city, and that it had assumed a definite shape at least before the eleventh century, so that there can be but little doubt that the entry of the *Annals of the Four Masters* at A.D. 1085, "Ceall-Cainnich was for the most part burned," has reference to this place. Though the wooden houses and church were thus destroyed, the inhabitants nevertheless soon flocked back to the sanctuary of St. Canice, and seventy-one years later it is again recorded that Kilkenny was destroyed by fire. Fitz-Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, Lord of Leinster, regarded the fair plains of Ossory as the most precious portion of his princely seigniory. The castle which he erected here to command the passage of the Nore was destroyed by the Irish forces in 1174; but in 1192 it was carefully rebuilt and fortified by William, Earl Marechal, who, by marriage, had acquired the possessions and title of Earl of Pembroke. The city rapidly arose around the church, and the fortress of Kilkenny soon became a place of great importance and one of the chief Anglo-Norman strongholds in Leinster. The illustrious Bishop David Roothe, in his Tract on the diocese of Ossory, thus explains the origin of the City of Kilkenny: "This city is commonly called Kilkenny, that is, the shrine or cell of Canice, but may, since the recent accession of honours and privileges conferred on it by royal favour, be aptly styled *Canicopolis*, *i.e.*, the City of Canice. Seated on the river Nore, which flows beneath two marble bridges, distant from each other about two fur-

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1317. Died William Fitz-John, Bishop of Ossory; he appropriated to this priory the Church of Clarah, reserving thereout an annual pension of twenty shillings to the vicars choral of his cathedral.[i]

1339. This year the prior sued Fulk, of the Ashgrove, for the advowson of the Church of Drumhyrthyr.[k]

1365. Adam Cantwell, the chaplain, granted to Robert le Mareschal and his wife, Isabella Mareschal (otherwise Cantwell), all those messuages, lands, tenements, &c., which the said Robert was by deed then in possession of, situated in Irishtown, and on the Green adjoining Kilkenny, to them and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; but in failure of such heirs, the said grant was to go to the house or monastery of St. John for ever; they to keep an annual anniversary, with the usual prayers, for the souls of the said Robert, Isabella, &c. Witness, Thomas Lynam, portrieve of Irishtown.[l]

1396. This year, we find the prior in possession of the Church of Jerpoint.[m]

[i] *War. Bps. p.* 407. [k] *King, p.* 212. [l] *King. p.* 212. [m] *Id.*

longs, its greatest length is from north to south. On the north stands boldly forth the large and magnificent cathedral church dedicated to St. Canice, abbot; southwards, and verging towards the west, rises the castle, or rather a fortress, guarded by many castles and bulwarks. From this twofold source sprang the civic community: the temple and the fortress were the nurses of its infancy: the civil and ecclesiastical politics contributing equally to the growths of its buildings. To him who inquires as to the period of the city's foundation, I reply that it is coaeval with the English conquest in Ireland."

In 1309 a Parliament was held at Kilkenny by the Viceroy and the Earl of Ulster. It was composed of the King's Council, the Anglo-Norman lords, two knights from each county, and two burgesses from each city and borough of the colony. To shorten their sessions, they chose two bishops and two laymen, to whom was assigned the duty of selecting from the whole body, sixteen members who should deliberate on the state of the kingdom, and whose regulations would have the force of law. One of their enactments set forth that the decay of the colony and the poverty of the colonists proceeded from the Anglo-Norman lords, who continuously despoiled the country people, sojourned in their houses, and quartered their kerns or soldiery upon them, without payment or reimbursement of any kind.

More famous, however, in the *Annals of Ireland*, is the Parliament held here in the first week of Lent in 1367, which published a series of Ordinances known as "The Statute of Kilkenny." By this statute all alliances by marriage, gossipred, fostering of children, or other connexions between the English and the Irish, and selling to the latter, in time of peace or war, horses, armour, or victuals, were declared treasonable. All Englishmen or Irish living amongst them were to use the English language, be called by English names, follow the English customs, and not ride otherwise than in saddles in the English manner; and ecclesiastics not using the English language were to forfeit the fruits of their benefices: however, adds the statute, "they shall have respite to learn the English tongue and to provide saddles, till the feast of St. Michael next coming." All the enactments show the same spirit of hostility to the native Irish, their Brehon laws, and national usages. (See *Hardiman's Statute of Kilkenny*, edited, with copious notes, for the Irish Archæological Society in 1843.)

In the year 1401 the Provost and commonalty of the then recently walled town of Kilkenny solicited and obtained a grant from the Crown, that the burgesses, to enable them to live, might, on market days, during times of peace or truce, sell to

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1432. Thomas Fleming, according to Dowling, a canon of this house, but Wadding makes him a Franciscan, was Bishop of Leighlin, and, by will made this year, he ordered his body to be interred in his own monastery.[n]

1500. James Shortall was prior.[o]

John Purcell was prior, but at what time is uncertain; his tomb, of black marble, yet remains in this abbey, on which he is represented at full length, in the habit of a Canon Regular of the Augustinian Order, with a mitre on his head.[p]

Richard Cantwell was the last prior; and 21st March, 31st King Henry VIII., he surrendered this monastery, being then seized of the same, and of a church, belfry, and cemetery, a hall, dormitory, six chambers, a kitchen, store, granary, two orchards, three gardens, and sundry other closes, containing four acres, within the precincts of the abbey; also of twenty-four messuages, thirty-three gardens, one hundred acres of arable land,

[n] *War. Bps. p.* 459. [o] *Id. p.* 415. [p] *Collect. vol.* ii. *p.* 532.

the neighbouring Irish enemies, or rebels, any victuals or merchandise, with the exception of horses and arms.

Towards the close of 16th century, Fynes Moryson thus describes this city: "Kilkenny, giving name to a county, is a pleasant town, the chief of the towns within land, memorable for the civility of the inhabitants, for the husbandmen's labour, and the pleasant orchards." Camden, too, in the edition of 1590, styles it "municipium nitidum, elegans, copiosum et inter mediteranea hujus insulae facile primum."

In 1642 Kilkenny became the headquarters and seat of government of the Irish Confederates, and continued so till 1650, when the Cromwellian troops occupied the town, and well-nigh destroyed all its noblest monuments. The Protestant Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Williams, writing in 1661, declares that of 100 churches in the diocese, the Cromwellians did not leave ten standing, and "the great and famous most beautiful cathedral church of St. Kenny they have utterly defaced and ruined, thrown down all the roof of it, taken away five great and goodly bells, broken down all the windows, and carried away every bit of the stained glass, that, they say, was worth a great deal, and all the doors of it, that hogs might come and root, and the dogs gnaw the bones of the dead; and they broke down a most exquisite marble font (wherein the Christian children were regenerated) all to pieces, and threw down the many goodly marble monuments that were therein" It was also at this time that the statues which adorned the noble market cross, of which the citizens were so proud, were in great part mutilated or destroyed. We learn this from Archdekin, who thus writes: "There stood then, as there still (*i.e.*, in 1686) stands, in the splendid market-place of Kilkenny, a magnificent structure of stone, of elegant workmanship, rising aloft after the manner of an obelisk. Its supports are four lofty columns, which bear the weight of the entire superstructure, to which you ascend on its four sides by flights of stone steps. And above all there was elevated, on the highest point, a sculptured figure of the Crucifixion. But after the occupation of the city by the Cromwellian soldiery, some of them, who were particularly remarkable for their impiety, assembled in the market-place, armed with their muskets, and directed many shots against the symbol of the Crucifixion, in order that they might fully consummate their irreligious triumph, which their persecuting fury at length accomplished. But, behold! the punishment of an avenging God quickly pursued the workers of this sacrilege; for, through the Divine vengeance, in such a manner did a mysterious malady seize upon and miserably afflict them, that none of them survived more than a few days."—(*Theological Tripart*, tom. 3, page 200.)

As regards the "St. John's Abbey" and the other religious houses mentioned by Archdall, a few remarks will suffice. It is plain that Archdall errs in assigning

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twenty of pasture, ten of meadow, and ten of wood; a water-mill, a pigeon-house, and 3*s.* annual rent, with the appurtenances in Kilkenny, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 14*s.* 4*d.*; one messuage and three acres arable land in the Newtown of Jerpoint, the annual value, besides all reprises, of 4*s.* 8*d.*; two acres of arable land, with the appurtenances, in Sillerston, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 2*s.*; a castle, four messuages, sixty acres of arable land, thirty of pasture, five of meadow, and two of wood, with the appurtenances, in le Grange and Balledousker, called Drackisland, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of 26*s.* 8*d.*; the third part of a castle, four messuages, thirty acres of arable land, ten of pasture, and five of meadow, with the appurtenances in Browniston, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 13*s.* 4*d.*; the rectory of St. John the Evangelist, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £12; the

the first origin of St. John's Priory to the year 1211, for in Sir James Ware's Excerpts from the Chartulary of the Hospital of St. John (British Museum, Lansdowne MSS., Plut. lxxvi., E. 48), a grant is preserved of Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, to Prior Osbert and the rest of the brothers of St. John, "at the eastern end of the bridge of Kilkenny;" and as that bishop died in 1202, the priory must have been established before that year. The charter of the Earl Marshal in 1211 refers to a subsequent foundation, by which the brothers of St. John received the site at present occupied by the ruins of St. John's Priory. A Patent Roll of 27th October, 3rd and 4th of Edward the Second, speaks of Brother Robert, Prior of St. John's, of Kilkenny, as being "senio confectus;" and in another Patent Roll of 17th and 18th Edward the Third, the Prior of St. John's, Kilkenny, "dat dimidium marcae pro licentia adquirendi unum messuagium in Rosponte." In the Patent Roll, 31st Henry VIII. (8th April, 1540), there is a "grant for the appointment of Richard Cantwell, late Prior of the Hospital of St. John, of Kilkenny, to be curate and chaplain of the parochial church of St. John the Evangelist of Kilkenny, receiving the third part of the church, rectory, or chapel aforesaid, and also the third part of all tithes, &c., appertaining to the said church, together with a house and garden in Kilkenny;" also a "yearly pension of 40*s.* to Thomas Marshal, 40*s.* to Robert Purcell, and 40*s.* to Robert Rothe, payable out of all the hereditaments in Kilkenny, and the churches of Claraght and St. John the Evangelist of Kilkenny; and further a similar "yearly pension of 40*s.* to James Bycton, payable as above."

The Black Abbey during Elizabeth's reign was transformed into a court of assizes, the altar being used for the bench. On the accession of James the First, the Irish Catholics, regarding him as a Celtic Sovereign whose mother had died a martyr for the Catholic faith, were easily persuaded that their churches and religious institutions would be at once restored, and anticipating the royal licence, proceeded of their own accord to occupy them in many places. In Kilkenny, a Dominican named Edmond Raughter, was one of the chief leaders of the people: he broke open the Black Abbey, removed the various appendages of the court, re-erected the altars, and re-instated in full possession the friars of his order. The military authorities, however, soon made known to the citizens that they had been mistaken in their calculations, and the Corporation made an humble apology, and promised to restore the Black Abbey to its former condition of a court-house. Among the State Papers there is a letter from the Deputy and Council of Ireland, dated from Dublin, 2nd July, 1603, in which they say: "the town of Kilkenny having erred with the other corporations in the matter of their religion, on their submission to the Lord Lieutenant, promised not only reformation of their idolatry, but also to pull down certain relics of Popery which they had put up in an abbey there, and to reduce the place to the use of a sessions-house. Notwithstanding

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rectory of Donferte, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £5; the rectory of Claraghe, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £10; the rectory of Tubbert and Kilbrenaghe, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £8; the rectory of Newtown de Jerpoint, of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £8; the rectory of Mockully, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £3, and the advowson of the same; the rectory of Kilmardrem, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £3, and the advowson of the same; the rectory of Castlecomer, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £4 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the advowson of the same; the rectory of Scaricke, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £3 10*s.*, and the advowson of the same; the tithes of a carucate of land near St. Patrick's Stoppes, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the tithes of a carucate of land, near Jenkinson, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 6*s.* 8*d.*; all the said rectories, advowsons, and tithes, were appropriated to the prior of St. John's, and, with the said lands, are in the County of Kilkenny.[q]

Inquisition 20th July, 23rd Queen Elizabeth, finds that the prior was seized of the following lands, viz., one acre and half and a stang in Ballenecloghe, annual value, 4*d.*; Kylkemacarran, two acres, annual value, 4*d.*; Killynefaghan, one

[q] *Chief Remembrancer.*

their promise, they have made new additions of idolatrous images and many other idle toys. And they maintain openly there a friar of great note among the Papists. Such is the information of two officers of the King sent thither by the Council, who yesterday returned."—(*Calendar of State Papers*, Ireland, James First, vol. 1, page 67.)

The Franciscan Convent was built by Richard Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, in 1234, and the same year he was interred within its walls. The church and monastery were noble buildings; the high altar was especially prized as an exquisite work of art, and its table of native marble was the largest of its sort in Ireland. In 1331 the adjoining cemetery was consecrated by the Bishop of Waterford. Many of the nobility and gentry had sumptuous monuments within the church, but all were destroyed when John Bale, an Englishman and an apostate, was made Bishop of Ossory by Edward the Sixth, in 1552. This wretched man expelled the friars and seized on everything valuable that the church and convent contained. He himself had to flee on the accession of Queen Mary, and the Franciscans resumed possession. During Elizabeth's reign the place was devoted to secular purposes, but once more was dedicated to God in the first months after King James's accession to the throne. From a letter of Lord Mountjoy to the chief magistrate of Kilkenny, preserved in Fynes Moryson, it would appear that the citizens desired that at least this church should be allowed them for Catholic worship: "whereas you let me understand (he thus writes), that the inhabitants are willing to withdraw themselves for their spiritual exercises to privity, contented only with the use of the Minors' Abbey: that being a public place, I cannot but take notice thereof, and marvel how you dare presume to dispose at your pleasure of the abbey, or anything belonging to his Majesty."—(From Dublin, 27th April, 1603.) The beautiful buildings soon after fell into decay, so much so that in 1612 it was reported to the superior of the Order by some Franciscans residing privately in Kilkenny, that, though permitted, the church could not be used for the Divine offices.

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acre, annual value, 2*d.*; Killeonour, one acre, annual value, 2*d.*; Waterston, one acre, annual value, 2*d.*; Kilkeny, one acre, annual value, 2*d.*; Donomone, one acre, annual value, 2*d.*; Dromraine, one acre, annual value, 2*d.*; Bruyn, one acre, annual value, 2*d.*; Ballene Conoragh, one acre, annual value, 2*d.*; and Koroknegonye, two acres, annual value, 4*d.*; all Irish money, and without reprises; the said lands lie in the County of Kilkenny, and are commonly called the lands of the Holy Cross.[r]

Fourteenth January, 6th King James, it was found that three gardens in the Highheycs, in the parish of St. John, within the franchises of Kilkenny, parcel of this priory, were granted with other possessions of the same, 1st of August, 6th King Edward VI., to the provost and burgesses of Kilkenny, to hold the same in free soccage, and which possessions the said provost and burgesses granted 4th January, 1605, to Alderman Thomas Archer Fitz-Walter, for ever, at the annual rent of 13*s.*; and the said gardens, containing three acres, were of the annual value, besides reprises, of 3*s.* Irish money.[s]

The prior paid to the bishop annually for his temporals 2*s.* 8*d.*, and for proxies, £4.[t]

This monastery was granted to the mayor and citizens of Kilkenny, with one hundred and two acres of land, and forty gardens; a water-mill in Magdalen-street; a wood called Channonsgrove, *alias* Loweswoode, in the liberties of Kilkenny, and two hundred acres of land, etc., adjoining; with ten messuages, and two hundred acres in Drakeland, in this county, and one other messuage in Kilkenny, to hold the same for ever in mortmain.[u]

The ruins of the building still remain in St. John-street.

The Black Abbey in Irishtown; A monastery for Dominican Friars was founded here in the year 1225, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, by William Mareschal, junior, Earl of Pembroke.[w]

A.D. 1131. The founder was interred in the choir.[x]

1234. April 13th, his brother Richard, being severely wounded in battle on the Curragh of Kildare, died a few days after at Kilkenny, and was interred here.[y]

1259. Hugh, Bishop of Ossory, was interred here this year, near to the high altar, and on the left side; he made many donations to this house, particularly a chief rent arising from two messuages in Friar-street, and the well of St. Canice, with an aqueduct.[z]

General chapters of the order were held here in the years 1281, 1302, 1306, and 1346.[a]

[r] *Chief Remembrancer.* [s] *Aud.-Gen.* [t] *King, p.* 212. [u] *Aud.-General.* [w] *Pembridge. Hooker, p.* 62. [x] *Id.* [y] *Id.* [z] *War. Bps. p.* 405. [a] *King, p.* 87.

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1437. King Henry VI. did this year grant to the prior and convent two parts of the tithes, and other emoluments, appertaining to the rectory of the church of Mothill, in this county, then seized in the king's hands, and to hold the same whilst they continued in that state, at the yearly rent of eight pence.[b]

1526. Oliver Cantwell, a friar of this order, and Bishop of Ossory, was interred here.[c]

Peter Cantwell was the last prior, and was seized of the said priory, containing, within the precincts, a church and belfry, a small castle near the church, a dormitory, and beneath it the chapter house; another called the King's Chamber, and adjoining it a small turret, a granary, with two cellars underneath, a toft, a chamber called the Prior's Chamber, and another called Will. Dowlagh's Chamber; a castle over the gate, and three small gardens or closes; also of twenty-four messuages, twelve gardens, twelve acres, and a stang of arable land, two acres of scrub, and one of meadow, with the appurtenances in Kilkenny; one acre of wood, with the appurtenances in Aldernewood; one acre of the same in Glassanaghe; one acre of arable land, with the appurtenances in Ketingiston; one acre of meadow in Carrickillen; three acres of meadow, with the appurtenances in Cowleshill; one acre of meadow, with the appurtenances in Browniston-Waryng; nine messuages, twenty-seven acres of arable land, twenty of pasture, and eight of moor, with the appurtenances in Lysnefunchyn; an old unroofed castle; thirty-one acres of arable land, and four of wood, with the appurtenances in Tullaghpissane; forty acres of arable land, and two of pasture, with the appurtenances in Ballynolan; and twenty-three acres of arable land, four of pasture, and the site of a mill on the river Noire, with the appurtenances in Ferynbroke; all in the County of Kilkenny, and of the annual value, besides all reprises, of £12 4*s.*[d]

25th August, 35th year King Henry VIII., this friary, with the appurtenances in the town and lands of Kilkenny, Irishtown, Aldrenwood, near Keppaghe; Glassanaghe, Ketingeston, Karrickellies, Cowlishill, Browniston-Waryng, Lysnesunchyn, Ballynolan, and Fernybroke, in the County of Kilkenny, together with the Franciscan Abbey, the tithes and alterages of all the aforesaid premises excepted, were granted to Walter Archer, the sovereign, and to the burgesses and commonalty of Kilkenny, for ever, at the yearly rent of 12*s.* 4*d.* Irish money.[e]

Inquisition 20th December, 52nd Queen Elizabeth, finds, that the tithes of corn, hay, mills, woods, and fisheries in

[b] *Harris's Coll, vol.* iv. [c] *War Bps., p.* 415. [d] *Chief Remembrancer.* [e] *Aud. Office.*

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Farrenbrocke and Cheple, annual value, 3*s.* Irish money, were parcel of the possessions of this friary.[f]

There did formerly belong to this monastery a house for their probationers, situated on a high bank over the river Noire, and two miles north of Kilkenny.[g] It is now called Drumdelig, or Thornback, and is a burial place of note.

The noble ruins of this friary may still be seen.

Franciscan Friary; This house was founded, on the banks of the Noire, for Conventual Franciscans;[h] and Richard Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, is by some writers made the founder.[i]

A.D. 1244. On the 15th October, King Henry III. granted the sum of £25 annually, payable on the feast of All Saints, for the purpose of buying tunics for the Franciscan Friars of Kilkenny, Dublin, Waterford, Cork, and Athlone.[k]

1267. A provincial chapter of the order was held here.[l]

1308. This year we meet with another chapter of the order.[m]

1321. The new choir was completed, and the great altar (being a marble table of an amazing size) was consecrated.[n]

1331. The cemetery of this church was consecrated, on St. Cecilia's day, by the Lord Bishop of Waterford.[o]

1338. This year, on 17th of November, there was a great flood in the river Noire, which had not been equalled in the preceding 40 years; it destroyed all the bridges, mills, and buildings in and adjoining Kilkenny, but did not approach the great altar of this monastery.[p]

1345. In a chapter held at Clane, in the County of Kildare, this friary was assigned to the wardenship of Dublin.[q]

1347. A brotherhood was elected to take the charge of building the steeple, and also of repairing the church. The same year, Elizabeth Palmer, who, at her own expense, had built the forepart of the choir, was interred therein; it is said she died a virgin at the age of seventy years, though she had been married very young, and to several husbands![r]

Same year, on the 7th of December, died Alexander of the Ashgrove; he took on him the Franciscan habit in this house, and was interred here.[s]

1348. This year a great and universal pestilence raged throughout this kingdom, of which vast numbers died, and amongst the rest our celebrated annalist, John Clynne, who was a friar here.[t]

1432. Thomas Fleming, a friar of this house, was made Bishop of Leighlin, and was interred here in the year 1458.[u]

See St. John's Abbey.

[f] *Chief Remembrancer.* [g] *Bourk, p.* 206. [h] *War. Mon.* [i] *War. MSS., vol.* 34, *p.* 156. [k] *King, p.* 308. [l] *Clynne's Ann.* [m] *Id.* [n] *Id.* [o] *Id.* [p] *Clynne's Annals.* [q] *Id.* [r] *Allemande quoting Clynne and Wadding.* [s] *Annal. Nenaght. King. p.* 307. [t] *Ware's Writers, p.* 82. [u] *War. Bps., p.* 459.

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Patrick Donallany was the last guardian, and was seized of a church and belfry, a chamber called the Garret Chamber, another called Doctor Clinton's Chamber, a granary with three cellars beneath it, a barn, kitchen, and cemetery, an orchard with two small closes, containing two acres of land; together with fourteen messuages, 21*s.* annual rent, twelve acres of arable, one weir on the river Noire, and a water-course; an empty messuage called Ardaneslande, in Kilkenny and Irishtown; a chapel covered with tiles, three messuages, twenty-four acres of arable land, five of pasture, ten of wood, two warrens, a water-mill, with the stream of the Noire, and the appurtenances in Dumnart, *alias* Troeswoodde; twenty-six acres of arable land, ten of pasture, and six of wood, with the appurtenances in Ardaghe-negran; 14*s.* chief rent out of the village of Wonteston; three acres of arable land and one of meadow, with the appurtenances in Kildyr; one acre of meadow, with the appurtenances in Browniston-Warynge; one acre of arable land and four of meadow, with the appurtenances in Ketingiston; one acre of wood, with the appurtenances in Kilferaghe; and one acre of meadow, with the appurtenances in Caulishill. The said lands, messuages, etc., being of the yearly value, besides all reprises, of £9 7*s.* 1*d.*[w]

This friary, containing a church, steeple, dormitory, hall, chapter-house, three chambers, one kitchen, with three cellars under the same, and a cloister, all within the site, together with the lands of Donore, *alias* Croeswood, Ardaghnegrayne, Wouteston, Kyldyr, Browniston-Warryng, Kelingston, near Drumedelgen, Kilferagh, Ballygowin, and Cowlishell, in the said county, were granted to the sovereign, burgesses, and commonalty of Kilkenny, together with the Black Abbey, which see.

Near the infirmary of the monastery is a well, which was dedicated to St. Francis; it was formerly celebrated for many miracles said to have been wrought there, and still retains some degree of credit.

This building, with its offices, was of great extent, reaching from the street and city walls to the river; and the ruins, which still remain, sufficiently evince its former elegance and grandeur.

Kilmanagh;[16] In the barony of Crannagh, and eight miles west from Kilkenny.

[w] *Chief Remembrancer.*

[16] The festival of St. Natalis, of Killmanagh, is marked in the *Martyrologies of Tallaght and Donegal* on the 31st of July, and in the latter authority he is classed among the sons of Ængus mic Natfraech, King of Munster. In the Brussels MS. of the *Martyrology of Marianus O'Gorman*, the following note occurs in the margin at 31st July: "Folloman, Papanus, Jernocus et Natalis sunt filii Ængusii regis filii

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A.D. 563. Died St. Natalis, the founder and abbot of Kilnamanach, or the Chapel of the Monks, in Ossory.[x]

[x] *Act. SS.* p. 169.

Nathfraich." This identifies the St. Natalis honoured at Kilmanagh on 31st of July with the saint of the same name who, on the 27th of January, is honoured at Invernaal, in Donegal, in Killnaile, now Kinawley, in Breffney, in the County of Cavan, and in Devenish, in Fermanagh; for in all the ancient authorities the St. Natalis of this latter festival was son of Ængus mic Natfraach.

St. Natalis was born about the year 470, and in the beginning of the sixth century founded his great monastery at Kilmanagh, which soon became one of the most flourishing of the schools of Ireland. Among those who were attracted thither by its fame for sanctity and learning was St. Senanus, from whose Life we learn that there were 150 religious living there under the rule of St. Natalis. This leaves but little doubt that Kilmanagh became in the ways of Providence a connecting link between the preaching of our Apostle St. Patrick, and that brilliant age which was ushered in by the great schools of Clonard and Bangor.

In the Life of St. Senanus it is said that whilst he was engaged pursuing his studies in his earlier years, under the care of the Abbot Cassidan, in Kerry, this saintly tutor was instructed in a vision to commend his holy pupil to the guidance of St. Natalis:

"Ut Senanum novitium
Ad Abbatem eximium
Mittat, Natalem nomine;
Fuit enim tunc temporis
Fama Natalis celebris
Cum ingens congregatio
In ejus contubernio
Quinquaginta videlicet
Et centum fratrum degerit."—
(*Acta SS.* Colgan, page 173.)

Several miracles are related as performed by St. Senanus through obedience to St. Natalis. On one occasion, as he accompanied the abbot to the Church of Kilmore-aradhthire, the only son of the ruler of that district was carried out for burial. The parents threw themselves at the feet of St. Natalis, praying him to have compassion on their sorrow, and to implore the aid of heaven in their behalf. He told them to bring the corpse before Senanus, and then commanded this disciple, in the name of God, to restore the young man to life. Senanus, in obedience to his superior's voice, prostrated himself in fervent prayer, and when he arose from it the dead youth seemed to awake from sleep in full health and vigour. It was by direction of St Natalis that Senanus, after spending some years in Kilmanagh, proceeded to Wales to perfect himself in the school of St. David at Menevia. St. Natalis was highly honoured by St. Columba. It was at Tubber, in Donegal, that St. Columba first met our saint, and when they had both united in blessing that hallowed spot, St. Columba wished that it should ever bear the name of St. Natalis. No traces of his monastery there now remain. A mediæval church in ruins, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Eany, alone now marks the spot, and close by, Tobar-Nathul retains the name of the holy well of St. Natalis. It is also mentioned in the *Life of St. Columba* that one of his religious, a skilled artificer, named Senach, presented a bell to St. Natalis. As late as 1834 a portion of this bell was traditionally preserved by a family in Shanvally, County Fermanagh, as St. Naal's Bell. It is mentioned in the Ordnance Survey papers, that a holy well in this same neighbourhood still bears the name of Tober-Naile. St. Natalis was also united in the bonds of holy friendship with St. Molaisse, of Devenish, and St. Aidan, of Ferns. The former, during his own lifetime, seems to have placed his great monastery for a time under the care of our saint. In the *Martyrology of Donegal*, at 27th January, it is said of St. Natalis: "It was to him that God gave water from the hard stony rock when great thirst had seized him and Maedhog, of Ferns, with the monks of both; he struck the hard rock with his baculus, and a stream of pure spring water gushed therefrom, just as this spring is now to be seen at Kinawley, according to St. Naal's own Life, chap. 10. "St.

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842. Died the abbot Breasali M'Angne: by some writers he is said to have been abbot of Kilmanagh, in the County of Sligo.[y]

Knocktopher,[17] This town which gives name to the barony, is situated nine miles west of Kilkenny, and is a borough sending representatives to parliament.

1356. James the second Earl of Ormond, founded a friary here for Carmelites, or White Friars, under the invocation of the Virgin Mary.[z]

1396. Henry Brown was prior; for this year, as prior of Knocktopher, he received a grant of two parts of the temporalities of the see of Ossory, then in the King's (Edward III.) hands.[a]

William was the last prior, as we learn from John Bale, who was Bishop of Ossory in the reign of Edward VI., to whom we are indebted for the following anecdote:—"In goinge (says he) from Waterforde to Dublin, I rested at Knocktover; at supper the parish priest, called Syr Philypp, described unto me the house of the White Fryers, which sumtyme was in that towne, concludinge in the ende, that the last prior thereof, called Wyllyam, was his natural father."[b]

[y] *M'Geogh.* [z] *War. Mon.* [a] *Chief Rememb.* [b] *John Bale's Vocation to the Bishoprick of Ossory, fol.* 18.

Natalis is still honoured at Kilmanagh on the 31st July. He is also patron of Killenaule, in the adjoining district of the County Tipperary. For some further particulars connected with his northern monastery at *Tubber*, see Co. Donegal, vol. i., page 194.

It is to our Saint Natalis that Giraldus Cambrensis refers in his *Topographia Hiberniae*, as having left his curse on one district of Ossory, which had insulted some of his religious. A man and a woman of that district were supposed, in consequence, to be transformed into wolves every seventh year and compelled to flee from their territory.

SS. Enda and Lochan are also named in the *Martyrology of Donegal*, at 31st December, as honoured at Kilmanagh, but this is Kilmanagh in the parish of Tallaght, Co. Dublin.—See *Irish Topographical Poems*, Irish Archæological Society, 1862, xiv. 59. They, however, were also honoured in Ossory, in the parish of Gowran. The gloss in the St. Isidore's MS. of the *Feliré of St. Ængus*, on 31st December, having mentioned these two saints as honoured at Kilmanagh, adds that their feast was also kept "in Cill-mac-Cathail, in Ui-Bairrci, *i.e.*, in Bealach Gabhrain." This entry serves to correct the printed text of the *Martyrology of Donegal*, which makes Kilmacahill and Bealach-Gabhrain, two distinct places, where these saints were venerated.

The *Four Masters* give the following entries regarding the Monastery of Kilmanagh, in Ossory:—

A.D. 780. Maeloctraigh, son of Conall, Abbot of Kilcullen, and scribe of Kilmanagh, died.

A.D. 802. Lemnatha, of Kilmanagh, died.

A.D. 839. Aireachtach, of Kilmanagh, died.

A.D. 843. Breasal, son of Caingne, Abbot of Kilmanagh, died.

[17] In an Inquisition held at Gowran, on 14th April, 1631, Nicholas White, senior, Knight, was seized of the site and enclosure of the lately dissolved Abbey of Knocktogher, with all the houses, buildings, and lands appertaining to said Abbey.—For later facts connected with this monastery, see *Spicilegium Ossoriense*, vol. i., p. 294.

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Inquisition taken on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Anne, mother of the Blessed Virgin, 34th King Henry VIII., finds that William, the last warden, was seized of the said friary, containing two acres, a church and belfry, a chapel adjacent thereto, a chamber, with two cellars, two castles, a hall called the fraytor, a dormitory, with a castle and two cellars, a kitchen and bake-house and two orchards, within the precincts, annual value, besides reprises, 3*s.* 4*d.*; also three messuages, seven gardens and one acre of meadow in Knocktopher, annual value, besides reprises, 15*s.*; three acres of meadow in Knocktopher called Mongowallin, annual value ——; two parks in Knocktopher called the Brockards, annual value, besides reprises, 4*d.*; a parcel of land in Knocktopher called the Clonyngs, annual value ——; —— acres of land in Knocktopher called the Gortnetullyesfelde, annual value, besides reprises, 6*s.*; an acre of meadow near Monecaisslane, seventeen acres of arable, two woods containing four acres, one park containing half an acre adjoining one of the woods, and seven acres of pasture adjoining the other, called Garranismore, both in Knocktopher, and of the annual value, besides reprises, of 19*s* 4*d.*; two acres ————, seven acres called Gortloghanisfelde, and four acres, both contained in two parks of arable land, and called the Alleys; four other acres called Marshillisland, and a messuage and thirty-seven acres of arable in Ballywodan, annual value, besides reprises, 10*s.*; twenty acres of arable in Ballyhode, annual value, besides reprises, 6*s.* 2*d.*; twenty acres of arable in Gragyne, annual value, besides reprises, 6*s.* 2*d.*; ——— acres of arable in Ballygyrdery, *alias* Grange Madaniston and Garrane O'Dowgead, and six messuages, four cottages, one hundred acres of arable in Ballygyrdery, *alias* Grange Madaniston and Garrane O'Dowgead, and ——— in Knocktopher, annual value, besides reprises, 20*s.*; twenty acres of moor and underwood, called Monecorogan, and eighty acres of mountain in Knocktopher, Ballywodan, Ballyhode, Gragyne, Ballygyrdery, ————, Ophane, and two messuages, a granary, two gardens, and fifteen acres of arable called Rysesland, in Ophane, annual value, besides reprises, 2*s.* 4*d.*, all in the County of Kilkenny.[c]

This friary, with its appurtenances, and all the lands, messuages, &c., in Madenston, Knocktoffer, Oxhane, Ballywodane, Ballyhode, Gragyngarran, O'Dougade, and Ballydyrderry, *alias* Grange, belonging thereunto, were granted, 24th October, 34th King Henry VIII., to Patrick Barnwell for ever, in capite, at the annual rent of 4*s.* Irish money.[d]

[c] *Chief Remembrancer.* [d] *Auditor's Office.*

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Rossibercan ;[18] A small village, in the barony of Ibercon, on the River Barrow, and opposite to Ross.

The families of Grace and Walsh are said to have founded a monastery here,[e] dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, where Friars Preachers were first introduced, September 19th, 1267.[f]

Matthew Flemynge was the last prior of this house, which he surrendered June 20th, 31st King Henry VIII., being then seized of the same and a church and belfry, a dormitory, cemetery, four chambers, &c., containing an acre of land, of no value, besides the reprises ; also of a messuage, a garden, twenty-nine acres of arable land, two of meadow, six of pasture, and two of underwood, with a weir, in Rosbercan, of the annual value, besides all reprises, of 22*s.* 2*d.*[g] These were granted to John Parker. *See Clonmines, in the County of Wexford.* And by an Inquisition, taken 21st May, 1619, it was found that Luke Blake, of New Ross, in the County of Wexford, was, before the year 1574, seized, in capite, by knight's service, of the above-recited grant, which was then of the annual value of 10*s.* Irish money.[h]

From the ruins it appears that this monastery was by no means an ignoble structure.

Thomastown ;[19] In the barony of Gowran ; a small borough

[e] *Allemande.* [f] *War. Mon.* [g] *Chief Rememb.* [h] *Lib. Inq. post mortem in Bibl. honoratis. W. Conyngham.*

[18] An Inquisition held at Blackfryars, on 16th January, the 9th year of Charles the I., reports that Walter Cottrell, late of New Ross, was "seized of the late Abbey of St. Dominick's, in the townland of Rosbercon, containing one messuage, one plot called the Prior's Park, 29 acres of arable land, 2 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasturage, one fishing weir on the river at Ross, and the townlands of Rahin and Whitestowne, *alias* Whitevale, *alias* Ballynenitty, containing 60 acres, parcel of the said Abbey."

Among the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin (E. 3. 15), there is a dispensation granted by Dermitius MacCraghe, Bishop of Cloyne and Cork, dated the 5th of June, 1595, and addressed to Helena Whyte, of Ross, who is styled "vidua proba et Catholica," authorizing her to hold "dimidiam partem Rectoriae de Bayleyayn in Fernensi Diocesi, et Vicariam de Rossbarcken, in Ossoriensi Dioecesi, et Rectoriam Capellae dictam, et quartam partem Rectoriae Templi Albi, ut vulgo vocant in praedicta Fernensi Dioeces." She had obtained all these by inheritance or purchase from the heretical usurpers, and as she petitioned for leave to retain them, the desired permission was granted by Dr. M'Craghe in virtue of special faculties granted to him by the Holy See.

[19] In an Inquisition held at the Session House on 14th January, 1633, Pierce Butler is described as "seized for the use of the Earl of Ormond of certain lands in Thomastowne, called the Abbey lands, containing one acre." This, indeed, may have reference to the lands which belonged to the Abbey of Jerpoint, in this district, but it seems more probably to refer to the small domain of the Dominican monastery.

Thomastown derives its name from Thomas Fitz-Anthony Walsh, one of the earliest Anglo-Norman settlers, who erected a castle here and made the town a free borough. To the Irish it was known as "Bally-mac-Andon," *i.e.*, "Fitz-Anthony's town," but by the English it was called Thomastown. From its position,

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town, sending members to Parliament, and situated on the river Noire, eight miles east of Kilkenny. Tradition says there was a Dominican convent here,[1] but of which we cannot find an authentic account.

Tibrach;[20] A town, which in ancient times was well inhabited and in high repute, particularly on the arrival of the

[1] *Burke, p.* 337.

at the head of the navigable channel of the Nore, it was a place of considerable military importance, and was on that account strongly fortified, being surrounded with walls, and most of its buildings castellated. Lewis, writing in 1837, says :— "There are some remains of the Dominican Abbey ; they consist chiefly of the wall of one of the aisles, in which are five pointed arches and some windows of elegant design ; there are numerous sepulchral monuments among these ruins, but the most ancient are greatly mutilated, and no inscriptions are legible ; the most remarkable has a recumbent figure of a man of gigantic stature." Long, however, before the English invasion there seems to have been a religious house here dedicated to St. Columba ; and the holy well of this saint is still pointed out beyond the bridge to the south-east of the town.

[20] Tibraughny, in Irish, Tipra-Fachtna, and sometimes written Tobar-Fachtna, means "the well of St. Factna." It is probably that St. Fachtna sanctified this district by his presence, and his holy well is still pointed out. It was of him St. Cuimin of Connor, wrote :—

"Fachtna, the generous and steadfast, loved
To instruct the crowds in concert ;
He never spoke that which was mean,
Nor aught but what was pleasing to his Lord."

St. Domnoc, more commonly styled Modhomnoc, is however the chief Patron of Tibraughney. He was fifth in direct descent from the illustrious head of the Hy-Nialls. His father was Saran, son of Tighermach, and his brother Domangart was famed for sanctity, and enrolled in the catalogues of our saints. He studied for some time under St. David at Menevia, and had for his companions in that school of piety, St. Aidan, of Ferns, St. Scotim, of Tescoffin, in Ossory, and several others who became in after times bright ornaments of the Irish Church. He was specially noted for his diligence in work, and it is recorded in the *Life of St. David*, that this holy Abbot, by a miracle, staid the arm of a slothful religious when raised to murder Modhomnoc, on account of being reproved by him for his sinful negligence.

Two feasts of St. Modhomnoc are marked in our Kalendars. Thus, on the 13th February, we find in the *Martyrology of Donegal* :—"Modhomhnog, of Tioprat-Fachtna, in the west of Osraighe. He was of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall ;" and on the 18th of May "Domhnog, son of Saran, of Tiprat-Fachtna, in the west of Osraighe. He is of the race of Eoghan, son of Niall." So, too, in the *Martyrology of Tallaght*, on 13th February, "Modimoc from Tiprat-Fachtna," and on 18th of May "Modimoc of Tiprat-Fachtnai." The most venerable of our ancient authorities, the *Feliré of St. Ængus* would at first sight seem to make the festival of the 13th February a commemoration of the saint's return to Ireland, bearing with him St. David's bees from Menevia, for the following is its strophe on that day :—

"In Modomnog's currach,
From the East, over the sparkling sea,
Was brought, as is vividly commemorated,
The precious seed of the Bees of Erin."

At the 18th of May, the *Feliré* merely mentions "Modomnoc, the victorious chief," whilst the gloss is added, "*i.e.*, at Tibrat-Fachtna in Ossory." However, the gloss on the *Feliré*, at the 13th of February, expressly adds, "this is the festival of the death of Modomnoc, and in Tibrat-Fachtna, in Ossory, est quies Modomnochi." The *Calendar of Cashel* leaves it doubtful as to the particular festival

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English; it is situated on the north side of the river Suir, about two miles east of Carric M'Griffith, and a great stone is now standing there, which is the boundary between the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary.[k]

Tibrach is now a parish church in the Union of Fiddown, and is called, in the *Visitation Book*, Tipperaghny.

St. Dominic, or Modomnoc, flourished about the middle of the sixth century; his feast is celebrated in Tiprad-fachtna, in Ossory, on the banks of the Suir, on the 13th of February.[l]

[k] *Hooker, pp.* 21 *and* 22. [l] *Act. SS. pp.* 327 *and* 328.

which was celebrated on the 13th of February, "Sanctus Dominicus (it says) de Tobar-Fachtna inter Ossorios et Decios ad ripam siuri fluvii (the banks of the Suire); pse est qui apes primo tulit in Hiberniam; hic autem est dies obitus ejus, aut dies quo cum apibus appulit."

This curious fact of the bringing of St. David's bees to Ireland by Modomhnoc is also referred to in the *Life of St. Molagga*, whose festival is celebrated on the 20th of January. It is there recorded that when St. Modomhnoc landed on the coast of Fingal, in the County Dublin, to the north of the Liffey, he was welcomed to his cell by St. Molagga, and this place was in aftertimes known as Lann-Beachaire, that is, "Ecclesia Apiarii," or the church of the friend of the bees.

In the *Life of St. David* we meet with a more detailed account. His disciple Modomhnoc, it is there said, had charge of the bees of the monastery, and tended them with greatest care, and they were most fruitful of honey in his hands. When he was taking his departure from Menevia to return to Ireland, and had bidden farewell to the abbot and monks, and had entered the *currach*, or coracle, to set sail, the bees, forming a large swarm, came and settled in the boat along with him. Modomhnoc, unwilling to deprive the monastery of this treasure, brought them back to their hive. A second time, however, as he again entered the boat, they followed him, and when he again brought them back they repeated the same a third time. St. David hearing of this, told our saint to bring the bees with him to Erin, together with the blessing of all his monks, and that these bees would evermore enrich the country to which he was proceeding. The life adds that this was verified, for whereas the Irish soil was hitherto unfavourable to bees, thenceforth "magna mellis et apum fertilitate florebat."

This text has led many to suppose that before St. Modomhnoc's time there were no bees in Ireland, and this opinion is confirmed by the testimony of Solinus, who writes that the very soil of Ireland was equally destructive to bees as to serpents and other noxious reptiles. This general statement, however, may probably be considered somewhat exaggerated; at all events, honey must very soon after this time have become abundant in Ireland, for it is often mentioned in the lives of our early saints, and in the Rule of St. Ailbhe, of Emly, contemporary of St. Modomhnoc, it is expressly referred to as one of the ordinary articles of food of the religious.—See the 37th Strophe of St. Ailbhes' Rule in *Irish Ecclesiastical Record*, vol. viii., p. 185, and Colgan, *Acta*, p. 328. It is a singular coincidence that this most ancient Rule is addressed to Eoghan, son of Saran, who, there is reason to believe, "was brother of St. Modomhnoc and Abbot of Cluain-Caelain." Bede also, in his *Hist. Eccles.* lib. 1, cap. 1, speaking of Ireland, describes it as "dives lactis et mellis insula." Bede, however, wrote a century and a half later than our saint; for whereas Bede was not born till the year 673, St. Modomhnoc died about the year 560.

The *Annals of the Four Masters* only once make reference to Tibrauchny, when, at A.D. 1185, they mention that King John having come to Ireland with sixty ships and taken possession of Leinster, "erected a castle at Tiprad-Fachtna." O'Donovan, in his notes at that year, justly ridicules the guess of Sir Richard Cox, that, perhaps, Tipraughny was some place in Tipperary; but still more to be blamed is the error of Leland and Moore, who adopt as genuine history the mere conjecture of that English writer.

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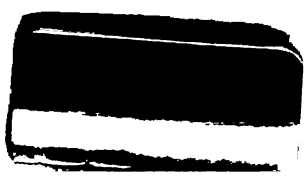

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